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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 346--78th Congress

Chapter 262--2d Session

S. 1767

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 346	1
Index and Summary of History on S. 1767	2

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 346

SERVICE MEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944. (so-called "GI Bill of Rights"). Provides benefits to veterans, including the following: Requires the Veterans' Administration to guarantee not over 50% of loans to veterans from persons, firms, associations, corporations, or State or Federal agencies or corporations, in cases where the Veterans' Administration finds that such veterans have the requisite farming ability and experience, that the purchase price is reasonable, etc.; limits interest on such loans to 4%; limits the individual totals guaranteed to \$2,000. Makes available similar loan guarantees for veterans who wish to buy homes and business property. Provides for educational, hospitalization, employment-service, readjustment-allowance, and unemployment-insurance benefits for veterans. Requires the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out this Act, to use existing facilities of Federal and State governments insofar as possible.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 1767

January 10, 1944 H. R. 3917 introduced by Rep. Rankin and referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. (Similar bill). Print of the bill as introduced.

January 11, 1944 Hearings: House, H. R. 3917 and S. 1767.

S. 1617 introduced by Senator Clark and others and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. (Similar bill). Print of the bill as introduced.

January 14, 1944 Hearings: Senate, S. 1617.

January 17, 1944 Amendments to S. 1617 proposed by Senator McCarran.

January 24, 1944 The following similar bills were introduced and referred to the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation: H. R. 4051, 4052, 4053, 4055, and 4056.

January 25, 1944 The following similar bills were introduced and referred to the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation: H. R. 4057 and 4064.

January 28, 1944 Amendment to S. 1617 proposed by Senator McFarland.

February 10, 1944 Amendment to S. 1617 proposed by Senator Wagner.

February 16, 1944 Senate Document 152. Manual explanatory of the privileges, rights, and benefits provided for all persons who are, or have been, members of the armed forces of the United States and of those dependent upon them. Bound with hearings.

February 25, 1944 Amendment to S. 1617 proposed by Senator McCarran.

March 8, 1944 H. R. 4357 introduced by Rep. Rankin and referred to the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. (Similar bill). Print of the bill as introduced.

March 13, 1944 S. 1767 introduced by Senator Clark and others and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. Print of the bill as introduced.

March 16, 1944 Senate Finance Committee received permission to report S. 1767 during recess.

March 18, 1944 Senate Committee reported S. 1767 with amendments. Senate Report 755. Print of the bill as reported.

March 20, 1944	Amendments to S. 1767 proposed by Senator McCarran.
March 22, 1944	Amendment to S. 1767 proposed by Senator La Follette.
March 24, 1944	S. 1767 debated and passed Senate with amendments.
March 27, 1944	S. 1767 referred to the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Print of the bill as referred. S. 1767 discussed in House.
March 28, 1944	Remarks of Senator McFarland.
April 1, 1944	S. 1767 discussed in House.
April 14, 1944	Remarks of Representatives Pittenger and Philbin.
April 20, 1944	Remarks of Rep. Harness.
May 5, 1944	House Committee reported S. 1767 with an amendment. House Report 1418. Print of the bill as reported.
May 9, 1944	Remarks of Rep. Ellis.
May 11, 1944	S. 1767 debated in House. ✓
May 12, 1944	Debate continued.
May 15, 1944	Debate continued.
May 16, 1944	Debate continued.
May 17, 1944	Debate continued. Remarks of Rep. Stevenson.
May 18, 1944	Debate concluded. S. 1767 passed the House with amendments. Print of the bill with the amendments of the House.
	Remarks of Representatives Cunningham and Abernathy.
May 19, 1944	House and Senate Conferees appointed.
May 23, 1944	S. 1767 discussed in the Senate.
June 12, 1944	Senate received and agreed to Conference Report. House Report 1624. House received Conference Report.
	Remarks of Sen. Truman. ✓
June 13, 1944	House agreed to Conference Report.
June 14, 1944	Remarks of Rep. Weiss.
June 22, 1944	Approved. Public Law 346. Statement by the President on signing S. 1767.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3917

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 10, 1944

Mr. RANKIN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation

A BILL

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide more adequate and uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws pertaining to compensation, pension, and retirement pay payable by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes", approved July 13, 1943, by adding new titles to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act entitled "An Act to provide more adequate and
4 uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws pertain-
5 ing to compensation, pension, and retirement pay payable
6 by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes",

1 approved July 13, 1943, is amended by inserting "Title I",
2 immediately before the first section thereof, by striking out
3 the word "Act" wherever it appears therein as a reference
4 to such Act, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "title",
5 and by adding at the end of such Act the following new
6 titles:

7 "TITLE II

8 "PART 1—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURE

9 "SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby
10 declared to be and is hereby constituted an agency of the
11 United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution
12 of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Ad-
13 ministration shall be entitled, second only to the War and
14 Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment,
15 supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders,
16 and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments
17 of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator
18 of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority
19 and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the
20 United States Public Health Service.

21 "SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
22 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
23 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
24 additional hospital beds for war veterans, and to enter into
25 agreements and contracts for the use of permanently con-

1 structed Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Admin-
2 istration after cessation of hostilities and after such institu-
3 tions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the
4 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and
5 directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch of-
6 fices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers
7 of population where there is no Veterans' Administration
8 facility, or where such facility is not readily available or
9 accessible.

10 "SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
11 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
12 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts
13 for the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and
14 domiciliary facilities, supplies, equipment, and material as
15 may be needed to operate properly such facilities, except that
16 at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter
17 into any agreement which will result in a reduction of
18 Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below
19 the number now established or approved, plus the estimated
20 number required to meet the load of eligibles under laws
21 administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way
22 subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Ad-
23 ministration to any other agency of the Government.

24 "SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
25 have authority to place officials and employees designated by

1 him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed
2 advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims
3 of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the Army and
4 Navy who are about to be discharged from military service.

5 “SEC. 104. No officer or enlisted man or woman shall
6 be discharged or released from active duty until his or her
7 certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final
8 pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to
9 him or her or to his or her next of kin or legal representative;
10 and no wounded, diseased, or handicapped member of the
11 active armed forces shall be released from active service
12 until and unless adequate provisions are made for him or her
13 under the laws and regulations administered by the Veterans’
14 Administration.

15 “SEC. 105. No officer or enlisted man or woman suffering
16 from disease or injury shall be required to sign a statement of
17 any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation
18 of such disease or injury or any other statement against the
19 interest of the officer or enlisted man or woman. In the ad-
20 judication of any claim against the United States of such
21 officer, enlisted man, or woman, all Government agencies
22 are hereby authorized and directed to disregard and to hold
23 for naught any such statements heretofore signed by such
24 officer, enlisted man, or woman.

1 “PART 2—AID BY VETERANS’ ORGANIZATIONS

2 “SEC. 200. Upon certification to the Secretary of War
3 or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans’
4 Affairs of accredited representatives of veterans’ organizations
5 specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936, Public
6 Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress, and such
7 other organizations recognized by the Administrator of Vet-
8 erans’ Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under
9 laws administered by the Veterans’ Administration, the Sec-
10 retary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby author-
11 ized and directed to permit the functioning of such accredited
12 representatives in military or naval installations from which
13 persons are discharged from the active military or naval
14 service.

15 SEC. 201. The necessary regulations shall be promul-
16 gated to accomplish the purpose of the foregoing section and
17 in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of
18 each of the recognized organizations responsible for claims
19 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
20 manding officer of the military and naval installations shall
21 cooperate fully with such authorized representatives and shall
22 provide any necessary space and available equipment for such
23 representatives.

1 "PART 3—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

2 "SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal of any person
3 from the military or naval forces on the ground that he or
4 she was guilty of mutiny, treason, spying, or any offense
5 involving moral turpitude or willful and persistent miscon-
6 duct of which he or she was found guilty by a court martial,
7 or that he or she was a conscientious objector who refused
8 to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform, or
9 a deserter, shall bar all rights under any laws administered
10 by the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in case any
11 person has been discharged or dismissed from the military
12 or naval forces as a result of a court-martial trial, and it is
13 therefore established to the satisfaction of the Administrator
14 that at the time of the commission of the offense resulting
15 in such court-martial trial and discharge such person was
16 insane, such person shall be entitled to benefits in accordance
17 with the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

18 "SEC. 301. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
19 hereby authorized and directed to confer with the Secretary
20 of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of
21 establishing boards of review in the War and Navy Depart-
22 ments composed of five members each whose duties shall be
23 to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted
24 man or woman, the type and nature of his or her discharge
25 or release from active duty. Such review shall be based

1 upon all available records of the service department relating
2 to the person requesting such review, and such other evidence
3 as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be
4 permitted to present testimony either in person or by affi-
5 davit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to
6 appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided,*
7 That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be con-
8 strued to include, among others, accredited representatives
9 of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Ad-
10 ministration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936,
11 Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress. Such
12 board shall have authority to change, correct, or modify
13 any discharge or release from active duty in accord with the
14 facts presented to the board."

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 3917

A BILL

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide more adequate and uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws pertaining to compensation, pension, and retirement pay payable by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes", approved July 13, 1943, by adding new titles to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

By Mr. RANKIN

JANUARY 10, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans'
Legislation





S. 1617

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 11), 1944

Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans viz: Re-number title VII as title VIII, chapter XVII as chapter XVIII, and sections 1700 and 1701 as sections 1800 and 1801, respectively, and insert a new title, as follows:

1

TITLE VII

2

CHAPTER XVII—VETERANS LOANS

3

SEC. 1700. That as used in this title—

4

(a) The term “veteran” means any person who was

5

in the military service of the United States, as defined in

6

section 101 (1) of the Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Relief Act of

7

1940, at any time during the period beginning on December

1 7, 1941, and ending on the date of the cessation of hos-
2 tilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President,
3 and who shall have been honorably discharged from such
4 service; or any person who served in the Women's Army
5 Auxiliary Corps and who shall have been honorably dis-
6 charged for disability incident to such service.

7 (b) The term "veterans' loan" means a loan made by
8 a lending agency to a veteran pursuant to the provisions of
9 this Act for the purpose of enabling such veteran to retire
10 indebtedness owed by him on the date of his discharge from
11 the service.

12 (c) The term "lending agency" means any banking in-
13 stitution the deposits of which are insured by the Federal
14 Deposit Insurance Corporation, any Federal savings and loan
15 association organized pursuant to the provisions of section 5
16 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, and
17 any building and loan association which is a member of a
18 Federal home-loan bank.

19 (d) Masculine pronouns shall be taken to include the
20 feminine, the singular to include the plural and the plural to
21 include the singular.

22 SEC. 1701. (a) Upon receipt of an application in such
23 form as may be prescribed by the Reconstruction Finance
24 Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation")
25 pursuant to section 1704 (a) of this Act, filed by a veteran

1 within six months after the date of his discharge from the
2 service, or within six months after the date of enactment of
3 this Act, whichever is later, and upon execution by such
4 veteran of a veterans' note in such form as may be prescribed
5 by the Corporation pursuant to such section 1704 (a), a
6 lending agency is authorized to make a veteran's loan to
7 such veteran in an amount not to exceed the amount of in-
8 debtedness and accrued interest thereon owed by such
9 veteran on the date of his discharge as evidenced in the
10 manner prescribed in subsection (c) of this section; but in
11 no case shall the amount of such loan exceed \$1,000.

12 (b) Such veteran's loan shall be on the monthly install-
13 ment plan, repayment to begin six months after the date of
14 execution of the loan. Veterans' loans shall bear interest at
15 the rate of 6 per centum per annum on the unpaid portion
16 of the obligation. No veteran's loan shall be made for a
17 period longer than three years; but if made for a shorter
18 period, any veteran's loan may be refinanced, in the dis-
19 cretion of the lending agency, by extension of payments,
20 without impairing the obligation of the Corporation under
21 section 1704 (a) of this Act: *Provided*, That under any re-
22 financing plan agreed to, equal monthly installments shall be
23 required, and provision shall be made for complete discharge
24 of the entire obligation, including interest, not later than
25 three years from the date of the veteran's loan. Acceleration

1 of installments on a veteran's loan shall not be permitted by
2 the lending agency unless the loan is more than three months
3 in arrears, except that the lending agency may accept whole
4 or partial settlement of any veteran's loan, without regard to
5 prescribed installments, in any case where the lending agency
6 has good reason to believe that the veteran's loan was pro-
7 cured wholly or in part by fraud.

8 (c) Any application for a veteran's loan shall be accom-
9 panied by satisfactory evidence of the honorable discharge of
10 the applicant by a list of present and certain future benefits
11 due the applicant from the Government of the United States,
12 or from any of its departments or agencies, at the time of the
13 application, and by a certified list of creditors showing the
14 amounts owed by such applicant as of the date of such dis-
15 charge; and shall comply with such other requirements as
16 may be provided in accordance with section 1704 (a) of this
17 Act. No security, endorsers, or comakers shall be required
18 with respect to any such loan. The obligation of the Cor-
19 poration to purchase, as provided in section 1702, shall not be
20 created in the case of any borrower who is not in fact a
21 veteran.

22 (d) Within five days after making any veteran's loan,
23 the lending agency shall give notice thereof, in such form
24 as shall be provided in accordance with section 1704 (a) of
25 this Act, to the Corporation and to all Government depart-

1 ments and agencies from which benefits are due or to become
2 due the applicant, according to the list filed by the applicant
3 with his application, as provided in subsection 1701 (c) of
4 this Act.

5 SEC. 1702. The Corporation shall agree to purchase from
6 the lending agency any note legally executed by a veteran
7 for the purpose of securing a veteran's loan, in full compli-
8 ance with the provisions of section 1701 and subsection 1705
9 (a) of this Act, which remains unpaid for thirty days after the
10 date of maturity thereof, or on which installments are more
11 than three months in arrears, at a price equal to the unpaid
12 portion of such note and any interest accrued and unpaid
13 thereon: *Provided*, That in any case in connection with
14 which the lending agency is guilty of fraud or gross negli-
15 gence, the Corporation shall not be obligated under this
16 section. As consideration for such agreement by the Cor-
17 poration, the lending agency shall agree to pay to the
18 Corporation an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum
19 of the unpaid portion of such loan, to be payable at such
20 time and in such manner as the Corporation may prescribe.

21 SEC. 1703. (a) Upon notice by the Corporation or by a
22 lending agency that it is the holder of a note given by a
23 veteran for the purpose of securing a veteran's loan under
24 this Act, any Government department or agency of the
25 United States shall consider the amount of unpaid principal

1 and interest thereon as a preferred lien on any pension, com-
2 pensation, insurance, or other financial benefit accrued or
3 thereafter accruing, under any of the laws administered by
4 such department or agency, to such veteran or to his depend-
5 ents or beneficiaries, and shall withhold from such accrued
6 or accruing benefits, and remit to the Corporation upon de-
7 mand, such amounts as will fully discharge such indebted-
8 ness: *Provided*, That the official having charge of the pay-
9 ment of any such benefits may, with the approval of the
10 Corporation, release all or part of such benefits from the
11 Corporation's lien, in any case where he determines such
12 release is advisable because of the needs of the veteran, or
13 his dependents or beneficiaries.

14 (b) The special remedy provided by this section shall
15 not be deemed exclusive.

16 SEC. 1704. (a) The Corporation is authorized and di-
17 rected to prescribe and furnish to lending agencies forms of
18 applications for veterans' loans under this Act and of notes to
19 be executed by veterans for the purpose of securing such
20 loans, and to promulgate such rules and regulations as may
21 be necessary and proper to enable it to carry out the pro-
22 visions of this Act, and such forms, rules, and regulations
23 shall be uniform with regard to all veterans' loans.

24 (b) The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other
25 obligations which the Corporation is authorized to issue and

1 have outstanding at any one time under existing law is here-
2 by increased by an amount sufficient to enable the Corpora-
3 tion to carry out the provisions of this Act.

4 SEC. 1705. (a) Not more than one veteran's loan shall
5 be made under the provisions of this Act to any veteran, re-
6 gardless of the amount of such loan, except that a veteran
7 who has received a veteran's loan in a lesser amount than the
8 maximum amount of the loan to which he is entitled under
9 subsection 1701 (a) of this Act, but who is otherwise eligible
10 for a veteran's loan, may apply for and receive a second
11 veteran's loan: *Provided*, That the existence of the first
12 veteran's loan shall be disclosed by the applicant to the
13 lending agency to which application for a second veteran's
14 loan is made, and that such lending agency shall make cer-
15 tain such first loan is paid in full, both as to principal and
16 interest, from the proceeds of such second veteran's loan.

17 (b) Any person who, having obtained a veteran's loan
18 under this Act, solicits, applies for, or accepts another such
19 loan, except as provided in subsection 1705 (a) of this Act,
20 and any person who knowingly and willfully furnishes any
21 false or misleading information for the purpose of obtaining a
22 veteran's loan, or of enabling another to obtain a veteran's
23 loan, under this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be pun-
24 ished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
25 for not more than 1 year, or both.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 11), 1944
Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered
to be printed

S. 1617

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 11), 1944

Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1617)
to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment
in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, viz:

1 On page 1, line 5, insert the following:

2 “CHAPTER I—DEFINITIONS

3 “SEC. 100. As used in this title—

4 “(a) The term ‘member of the armed forces’ means
5 any person in the military service of the United States as
6 defined in section 101 (1) of the Soldiers’ and Sailors’
7 Relief Act of 1940.

8 “(b) The term ‘Administrator’ means the Administra-
9 tor of Veterans’ Affairs.”

1 On page 1, line 6, strike out "CHAPTER I" and insert
2 "CHAPTER II."

3 On page 3, line 11, strike out all of section 103.

4 On page 3, line 18, strike out all of section 104.

5 On page 4, line 3, strike out all of section 105.

6 On page 3, line 11, insert the following new sections:

7 "SEC. 103. Whenever a member of the armed forces
8 is to be honorably discharged or released from active duty
9 (other than through retirement under existing laws) for
10 disability, whether or not such disability shall have been
11 incurred in or aggravated by such service, the Secretary of
12 War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall
13 notify the Administrator of such contemplated action and
14 shall permit him to examine such member medically and
15 otherwise, and shall furnish the Administrator with such
16 records and other information as may be necessary to enable
17 him to determine to what benefits such member is entitled
18 under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.
19 The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed upon
20 receipt of such notification to make such determination prior
21 to the discharge or release of such member from active mili-
22 tary or naval service: *Provided*, That prior to making such
23 determination the Administrator shall fully inform such
24 member as to any rights, benefits, and privileges to which he
25 may be entitled subsequent to discharge or release from active

1 duty, under the laws administered by the Veterans' Adminis-
2 tration.

3 "SEC. 104. No member of the armed forces shall be so
4 discharged or released from active service until the Adminis-
5 trator shall have determined (a) whether such member is
6 entitled to pension or compensation, or both, under the laws
7 administered by the Veterans' Administration and the exact
8 amount of the pension or compensation, if any, to which
9 such member is entitled, and (b) whether such member is
10 entitled to vocational rehabilitation under title III of this
11 Act, or any Act of Congress. Any pension or compensation
12 awarded a member of the armed forces pursuant to this
13 chapter shall become effective immediately upon the dis-
14 charge or release from active military or naval service of
15 such member.

16 "SEC. 105. The determination authorized and directed to
17 be made by the Administrator under section 103 of this
18 chapter shall be automatic and shall not be dependent upon
19 any application for benefits.

20 "SEC. 106. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed
21 to affect the right of any member of the armed forces, after
22 his discharge or release from active duty has been effected,
23 to appeal from the determination of the Administrator made
24 under section 103 of this chapter; nor shall anything in this
25 chapter be construed to prevent any such member from

1 waiving any pension, compensation, or other benefit after
2 an award has been made by the Administrator: *Provided*,
3 That no such waiver shall be construed to deprive any vet-
4 eran of the right to make subsequent application for any
5 pension, compensation, or other benefit, or to receive any
6 such pension, compensation, or other benefit to which he is
7 entitled.

8 “SEC. 107. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of
9 the Navy, in collaboration with the Administrator, are here-
10 by authorized and directed to furnish members of the armed
11 forces, pending the determination of the Administrator as
12 provided in section 103 of this chapter, such medical,
13 physical, psychological, vocational, and other rehabilitation
14 as will better fit them to undertake any courses of rehabili-
15 tation training to which they may be entitled under title III
16 of this Act, or any Act of Congress, or to enter civil pursuits
17 after their discharge is effected.

18 “SEC. 108. (a) While awaiting the determination of
19 the Administrator under section 103 of this chapter, any
20 member of the armed forces may, upon his own request and
21 in the discretion of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of
22 the Navy, as the case may be, be granted a terminal furlough
23 with full pay and allowances, including dependents' allow-
24 ances, for the period until his discharge is effected, and with
25 transportation and travel expense to a point selected by him:

1 *Provided*, That such transportation and travel expense shall
2 not exceed the amount or amounts to which he would be
3 entitled for final travel allowance were the discharge to be
4 effected from the station from which the terminal furlough
5 is granted, and that when discharge is finally effected no
6 further travel allowance shall be paid other than that which
7 may be necessary in order to furnish such member with
8 transportation to a military or naval station to effect the
9 discharge and return him to the point from which so ordered:

10 *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be con-
11 strued to prevent the War and Navy Departments from
12 revoking any such terminal furlough and ordering any such
13 member to return to duty at any time.

14 “(b) While on terminal furlough as provided by this
15 section any member of the armed forces may wear and
16 appear in civilian apparel and may engage in gainful em-
17 ployment while not in uniform: *Provided*, That when ap-
18 pearing in civilian apparel such member shall carry with
19 him at all times adequate means of identification, to be
20 prescribed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the
21 Navy, as the case may be.

22 “SEC. 109. The Secretary of War and the Secretary
23 of the Navy, in collaboration with the Administrator, are
24 hereby authorized to establish discharge centers or other
25 units within selected regional offices or other facilities of

1 the Veterans' Administration for the purpose of effecting the
2 discharge of members of the armed forces who may be granted
3 terminal furloughs as provided in section 108 of this chapter,
4 and for the transaction of other Army and Navy administra-
5 tive matters connected with such members or with the
6 administration of this chapter.

7 "SEC. 110. The Administrator, in collaboration with
8 the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, is
9 hereby authorized to establish offices or other units in selected
10 military and naval stations to expedite the making of the
11 determinations provided for in section 103 of this chapter,
12 and for the transaction of any other Veterans' Administration
13 matters connected with the administration of this chapter.

14 "SEC. 111. The Veterans' Administration shall reim-
15 burse the War and Navy Departments for such amounts as
16 may be expended by them in carrying out the purposes of
17 sections 107 and 108 of this chapter, except that no such
18 reimbursement shall be made for amounts expended for the
19 payment of transportation and travel expense to persons
20 granted terminal furloughs as provided for in section 108 of
21 this chapter.

22 "SEC. 112. Appropriations heretofore made for the
23 Veterans' Administration, "Salaries and expenses, medical
24 and hospital, and compensation and pensions", shall be
25 available for necessary expenses in carrying out the purposes

1 of this chapter, including but not confined to provision of
2 additional personnel and facilities in military and naval hos-
3 pitals and stations and regional offices and facilities of the
4 Veterans' Administration, and reimbursement of the War
5 and Navy Departments for amounts expended as provided
6 in sections 107 and 108 of this chapter; and there is hereby
7 authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or
8 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
9 this chapter."

10 On page 4, line 13, strike out "CHAPTER II" and in-
11 sert "CHAPTER III".

12 On page 5, line 12, strike out "CHAPTER III" and insert
13 "CHAPTER IV".

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 11), 1944
Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered
to be printed

S. 1617

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 11), 1944

Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, viz: Strike out all of chapter IV, title II, and insert the following:

1 SEC. 400. That as used in this title—

2 (a) The term “veteran” means any person who was in
3 the military service of the United States, as defined in sec-
4 tion 101 (1) of the Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Relief Act of 1940,
5 at any time during the period beginning on December 7,
6 1941, and ending on the date of the cessation of hostilities
7 in the present war as proclaimed by the President, and who
8 shall have been honorably discharged from such service; or
9 any person who served in the Women’s Army Auxiliary

1 Corps and who shall have been honorably discharged for
2 disability incident to such service.

3 (b) The masculine shall be deemed to include the
4 feminine, and the feminine to include the masculine.

5 SEC. 401. Every veteran, excepting commissioned offi-
6 cers whose base pay exceeds \$200 per month, shall be
7 credited with mustering-out pay as provided in section 402.
8 Such credit shall be made as of the time of discharge or
9 relief from active duty of such veteran.

10 SEC. 402. Mustering-out pay shall be determined ac-
11 cording to length of service prior to discharge or relief from
12 active duty, as follows: For service less than three months,
13 \$150; for service more than three months but less than six
14 months, \$300; for service more than six months but less
15 than nine months, \$450; for service nine months or more,
16 \$600.

17 SEC. 403. One-sixth of the amount of mustering-out
18 pay credited to any veteran, or \$50, whichever is greater,
19 shall be paid at the time of discharge or relief from active
20 duty of such veteran, or on the first day of the second cal-
21 endar month next following approval of this Act, whichever
22 shall last occur; similar payments shall be made at consecu-
23 tive monthly intervals thereafter, until the full amount of
24 mustering-out pay credited to such veteran shall have been
25 paid.

1 SEC. 404. Payments as provided in section 403 shall
2 be made to the veteran, if living. In the case of a veteran
3 who shall die before receiving the full amount of mustering-
4 out pay credited to him, any payment due under section 403,
5 subsequent to his death, shall be made to his surviving widow,
6 if any; and if he shall leave no surviving widow, then in
7 equal shares to his surviving minor children, if any; and if
8 he shall leave no surviving widow or minor children, then
9 in equal shares to his surviving parents, if any; and if he
10 shall leave no surviving widow, minor children, or parents,
11 then to his executor or administrator for the benefit of his
12 estate.

13 SEC. 405. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of
14 the Navy shall administer this title within their respective
15 services.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 11), 1944
Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered
to be printed



H. R. 4051

JANUARY 24, 1944

Mr. BEALL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “Servicemen’s Aid Act of
4 1944”.

5 TITLE I

6 CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

7 SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-
8 clared to be, and is hereby, constituted an agency of the
9 United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution
10 of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Ad-
11 ministration shall be entitled, second only to the War and

1 Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment,
2 supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and
3 regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of
4 personnel from Civil Service Registers the Administrator of
5 Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and
6 discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United
7 States Public Health Service.

8 SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
9 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
10 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
11 additional hospital beds for war veterans, and to enter into
12 agreements and contracts for the use of permanently con-
13 structed Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Admin-
14 istration after cessation of hostilities and after such institu-
15 tions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the
16 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and
17 directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices,
18 contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of popula-
19 tion where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or
20 where such facility is not readily available or accessible.

21 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veteran's Affairs and
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
24 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
25 facilities, supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed

1 to operate properly such facilities, except that at no time
2 shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any
3 agreement which will result in a reduction of Veterans' Ad-
4 ministration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number
5 now established or approved, plus the estimated number
6 required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered
7 by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate
8 or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to
9 any other agency of the Government.

10 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
11 have authority to place officials and employees designated
12 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
13 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
14 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the
15 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged from mili-
16 tary service.

17 SEC. 104. No officer or enlisted man or woman shall
18 be discharged or released from active duty until his or her
19 certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final
20 pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery
21 to him or her or to his or her next of kin or legal representa-
22 tive; and no wounded, diseased, or handicapped member of
23 the active armed forces shall be released from active service
24 until and unless adequate provisions are made for him or

1 her under the laws and regulations administered by the
2 Veterans' Administration.

3 SEC. 105. No officer or enlisted man or woman suffering
4 from disease or injury shall be required to sign a statement
5 of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggrava-
6 tion of such disease or injury or any other statement against
7 the interest of the officer or enlisted man or woman. In the
8 adjudication of any claim against the United States of such
9 officer, enlisted man, or woman, all Government agencies are
10 hereby authorized and directed to disregard and to hold for
11 naught any such statements heretofore signed by such officer,
12 enlisted man, or woman.

13 CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

14 SEC. 200. That upon certification to the Secretary of
15 War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Vet-
16 erans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans'
17 organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29,
18 1936, Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress,
19 and such other organizations recognized by the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims
21 under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration,
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 authorized and directed to permit the functioning of such
24 accredited representatives in military or naval installations

1 from which persons are discharged from the active military
2 or naval service.

3 SEC. 201. The necessary regulations shall be promul-
4 gated to accomplish the purpose of the foregoing paragraph
5 and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer
6 of each of the recognized organizations responsible for claims
7 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
8 manding officer of the military and naval installations shall
9 cooperate fully with such authorized representatives and shall
10 provide any necessary space and available equipment for such
11 representatives.

12 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

13 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal of any person from
14 the military or naval forces on the ground that he or she
15 was guilty of mutiny, treason, spying, or any offense involv-
16 ing moral turpitude or willful and persistent misconduct of
17 which he or she was found guilty by a court martial, or that
18 he or she was a conscientious objector who refused to perform
19 military duty or refused to wear the uniform, or a deserter,
20 shall bar all rights under any laws administered by the
21 Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in case any person
22 has been discharged or dismissed from the military or naval
23 forces as a result of a court-martial trial, and it is thereafter
24 established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at
25 the time of the commission of the offense resulting in such

1 court-martial trial and discharge such person was insane,
2 such person shall be entitled to benefits in accordance with
3 the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

4 SEC. 301. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
5 hereby authorized and directed to confer with the Secretary
6 of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of
7 establishing boards of review in the War and Navy Depart-
8 ments composed of five members each, whose duties shall
9 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted
10 man or woman, the type and nature of his or her discharge
11 or release from active duty. Such review shall be based upon
12 all available records of the service department relating to
13 the person requesting such review, and such other evidence
14 as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be
15 permitted to present testimony either in person or by affi-
16 davit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to
17 appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*
18 That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be con-
19 strued to include, among others, accredited representatives of
20 veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Admin-
21 istration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936,
22 Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress. Such
23 board shall have authority to change, correct, or modify any
24 discharge or release from active duty in accord with the facts
25 presented to the board.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled either to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or education and/or training subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VIII.”

SEC. 401. Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new part to be known as part VIII, and to provide as follows:

“PART VIII

“1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service at any time on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is honorably separated therefrom after service of ninety days or more, or if less than ninety days was separated for disability incurred in line of duty, and whose education was interrupted

1 by such service, shall, upon application to the Administrator
2 of Veterans' Affairs, be entitled to continue such education
3 and/or training, including such vocational, professional,
4 and/or technical refresher courses as may be approved by
5 the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That while
6 pursuing the training or education approved herein such
7 person shall be entitled to training allowance of \$50 for
8 single and \$75 for married person each month, but as to a
9 woman veteran it must be shown to the satisfaction of the
10 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the husband is de-
11 pendent upon her for support: *Provided further*, That no
12 course of training or education in excess of a period of four
13 years shall be approved, nor shall any training under this
14 Act be afforded beyond six years after the termination of
15 the present war.

16 "2. The Administrator shall have the power and duty
17 to prescribe and provide suitable education to persons included
18 in the foregoing paragraph, and for such purposes may employ
19 such additional personnel and experts as are deemed neces-
20 sary, and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Adminis-
21 tration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental
22 agency as well as those maintained by joint Federal and
23 State contributions; and, in addition, he may, by agreement
24 or contract with public or private institutions or establish-
25 ments, provide for such additional educational facilities as may

1 be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purpose of this
2 title: *Provided*, That the Administrator shall consult with and
3 utilize the services and facilities of the various State depart-
4 ments of education.

5 "3. The provisions of paragraph 4 of part VII of this
6 regulation shall be applicable to persons while following
7 training or education under this part.

8 "4. When the course of education or training furnished
9 to any person under this part consists of training on the job
10 by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit
11 monthly to the Administrator a statement under oath show-
12 ing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him
13 to such person during the month, directly or indirectly, and
14 based upon such sworn statements the Administrator is au-
15 thorized to reduce or discontinue the training allowance.

16 "5. Any person while pursuing education or training
17 under this part who is in receipt of pension or compensation
18 shall be paid only so much of the monthly training allowance
19 as will, when added to the pension or compensation, aggre-
20 gate the rate of training allowance which would otherwise
21 be payable in the particular case under this part."

22 SEC. 402. Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regula-
23 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16, Sev-
24 enty-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby amended

1 by deleting the date "December 6, 1941", in the first sen-
2 tence thereof, and substituting the date "August 7, 1940".

3 TITLE III

4 CHAPTER V—HOME AND FARM AID TO VETERANS

5 SEC. 500. Moneys made available for the purpose pur-
6 suant to this title shall be used for making advances of money
7 and payments to States (and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto
8 Rico, herein referred to as States) which have submitted
9 and had approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,
10 State plans to enable veterans of World War II to purchase
11 a home or farm.

12 SEC. 501. To be approvable under this title, a State plan
13 for enabling veterans of World War II to purchase a home
14 or farm shall—

15 (1) designate an agency as the sole agency for the
16 administration, supervision, and control of the State plan;

17 (2) provide that the State treasurer, or officer
18 exercising similar functions for the State, be appointed
19 as custodian of the funds received under this title from
20 the Federal Government and receive and provide for
21 the proper custody of such funds;

22 (3) show the plan, policies, and methods to be
23 followed in carrying out the State plan and its admin-
24 istration and supervision;

25 (4) provide that the right to purchase a home or

1 farm under the plan shall be available only to those
2 certified by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to
3 have been separated from active military or naval serv-
4 ice of the United States subsequent to August 7, 1940,
5 and prior to termination of the present war under other
6 than dishonorable conditions;

7 (5) provide such methods of administration as are
8 found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be
9 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
10 the plan; and

11 (6) provide that the State agency will make such
12 reports in such form and containing such requirements
13 as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from time to
14 time may require, and comply with such provisions as
15 he may from time to time find necessary to meet the
16 requirements of this title as now enacted or hereafter
17 amended.

18 SEC. 502. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
19 approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which
20 fulfills the conditions and limitations provided in this title.

21 SEC. 503. The State plan shall include provisions for
22 making a loan to any qualified veteran who is a resident of
23 such State of an amount not in excess of 95 per centum of
24 the appraised valuation of any premises desired as a home not
25 in excess of \$7,500 or any premises to be used by the veteran

1 as a farm not in excess of \$12,500. Title to such premises
2 shall be retained by the agency or the State until the loan,
3 with such interest as may be required, is liquidated, unless
4 the veteran secures the money advanced by a first mortgage
5 or trust on the premises purchased.

6 SEC. 504. No State plan shall be approved by the Ad-
7 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs which does not require the
8 premises purchased be kept in a reasonable state of repair,
9 protected from unnecessary waste, sufficiently insured to
10 cover the State's interests in the premises, and any appurte-
11 nances and equipment purchased in connection with said
12 premises, nor shall any plan be approved which does not
13 provide for immediate termination of the State's obligation,
14 under the terms of the purchase agreement if the veteran
15 vacates the premises prior to liquidation of the outstanding
16 indebtedness directly or indirectly assumed by the State.

17 SEC. 505. A State plan may provide for payment of
18 interest at a rate not in excess of 5 per centum on any money
19 advanced through State contribution but may not charge
20 interest in excess of 1 per centum of any money advanced
21 through the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, which latter
22 interest shall be available to defray the expenses of the agency
23 in connection with the purchase and sale of premises and
24 administrative and other expenses of the agency.

25 SEC. 506. For the purpose of providing funds to carry

1 out the provisions of any approved State plan, the Admin-
2 istrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to advance to the
3 State agency such money as the State agency may request,
4 but not in an amount in excess of \$4 for every \$1 con-
5 tributed by the State for the purpose of carrying out the
6 provisions of such plan: *Provided*, That if any State is
7 unable to contribute immediately such amount as is required
8 to meet the State's contribution for the purpose of carrying
9 out the plan, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may
10 advance such amount that is estimated necessary for any
11 year prior to 1947, on condition that the amount advanced
12 for use in lieu of the State contribution be repaid prior to
13 the close of the State fiscal year ending in 1948.

14 SEC. 507. Any money advanced to a State under this
15 title shall remain available for carrying out the State plan in
16 the option of any State for a period not in excess of forty
17 years from the date upon which an advance is first secured,
18 and within such period additional advances may be made to
19 any State upon satisfactory showing to the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs that the State has contributed an amount
21 equal to one-fifth of the amount requested. At the termi-
22 nation of the forty-year period specified in this section, the
23 State shall repay to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
24 all money advanced under this title less such amounts as
25 are deductible for losses incurred in operation of the ap-

1 proved State plan. In the event that the veteran fails or
2 refuses to meet the terms and conditions of the contract or
3 agreement of purchase made under the provisions of the
4 approved State plan, the State agency, unless otherwise
5 authorized by the Administrator, shall proceed to foreclose
6 the premises in question and shall apply the net proceeds
7 of the sale in liquidation of the liability of the State with
8 respect to such premises. If the net amount realized by
9 the sale is less than the amount due to the State at the time
10 of liquidation, the State may let the difference between such
11 amounts stand as a credit against the amount to be returned
12 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at the termina-
13 tion of the forty-year period provided in this section, or may
14 secure, upon application and certification to the Adminis-
15 trator of Veterans' Affairs of the amount of such loss, a
16 further advance equal to such amount.

17 TITLE IV

18 CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

19 SEC. 600. Effective the first day of the month following
20 the date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and
21 functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by sub-
22 section (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940
23 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved Sep-
24 tember 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)),
25 except as to aid to veterans in the replacement in their former

1 positions, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Admin-
2 istration. Effective the first day of the month following the
3 date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and func-
4 tions of the Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
5 Commission, under the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933
6 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49 (b)), without exception, are
7 hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration. All laws
8 relating to the Employment Division, Selective Service, and
9 governing the functions transferred herein, and the laws per-
10 taining to Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
11 Commission, without exception, shall remain in full force and
12 effect, except as herein modified, or hereafter amended by
13 Act of Congress, and shall be administered by the Admin-
14 istrator of Veterans' Affairs. The public records and prop-
15 erty of the Employment Division, Selective Service, pertain-
16 ing to the functions transferred herein, and the public records,
17 property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Serv-
18 ice, War Manpower Commission, are hereby transferred to
19 the Veterans' Administration.

20 SEC. 601. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
21 establish not less than one veterans' employment representa-
22 tive in each of the States and Territories and the District of
23 Columbia. Each veterans' employment representative shall
24 have sufficient personnel and necessary equipment—

1 (a) to supervise registration of veterans in local
2 employment offices for suitable types of employment;

3 (b) to secure and maintain current information as
4 to various types of available employment in public
5 works and private industry or business;

6 (c) to promote interest of employers in employing
7 veterans;

8 (d) to maintain regular contact with employers
9 and employment offices and veterans' organizations with
10 a view of keeping employers advised of veterans avail-
11 able for employment and veterans advised of oppor-
12 tunities for employment;

13 (e) to assist in every way possible in improving
14 working conditions and advance in employment of vet-
15 erans.

16 SEC. 602. As a condition to payment of Federal aid
17 under this Act, there shall be appointed by the Director of
18 the State Employment Offices in each local employment
19 office in the State, subject to the approval of the Adminis-
20 trator of Veterans' Affairs, one or more veterans' employ-
21 ment representatives, who shall be a part of the State organi-
22 zation but be functionally responsible to the veterans' em-
23 ployment representative of the Veterans' Administration for
24 the State. All appointments of veterans' employment repre-
25 sentatives, Veterans' Administration, for the States shall be

1 made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in accord-
2 ance with the Civil Service Classification Act of 1923, as
3 amended: *Provided*, That all executive and supervisory
4 personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service shall be
5 veterans of wars of the United States.

6 SEC. 603. The Department of Labor, the War and
7 Navy Departments, and the War Manpower Commission
8 and such other employment agencies as may hereafter be
9 provided shall furnish the Veterans' Administration any
10 records, statistics, or information deemed necessary or appro-
11 priate in administering the provisions of this Act, and shall
12 cooperate with the Veterans' Administration in providing
13 suitable and continuous employment opportunities for
14 veterans.

15 SEC. 604. All unexpended appropriations in respect to
16 the duties, powers, and functions, transferred to the Vet-
17 erans' Administration under this Act, shall become available
18 for expenditure by the Veterans' Administration from the
19 date of transfer under this Act, and shall be treated as if the
20 Veterans' Administration had been originally named in the
21 laws making appropriations.

22 SEC. 605. Failure of State employment offices to coop-
23 erate with the Veterans' Employment Service, Veterans'
24 Administration, in the registration and employment of vet-

1 erans shall be sufficient cause to withhold Federal funds from
2 said office until such time as the State office satisfies the
3 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the State has com-
4 plied with the laws and regulations pertaining to veterans'
5 employment administered by the Veterans' Administration.

6 TITLE V

7 CHAPTER VII—UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES FOR 8 FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

9 SEC. 700. (a) Any member of the armed forces of the
10 United States who shall have been separated from active
11 service under other than dishonorable conditions after the
12 effective date of this title or within the fifty-two-week period
13 preceding such date, shall be entitled, in accordance with
14 such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
15 may prescribe, to receive an allowance for each week of
16 unemployment, up to fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins
17 after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during
18 the twenty-fourth-month period after final payment of muster-
19 ing-out or demobilization pay: *Provided*, That no such allow-
20 ance shall be paid during the four weeks following the receipt
21 of mustering-out or demobilization pay under title II, or for
22 any period for which he received educational allowances or
23 any other payments under title III of this Act.

24 (b) Such former member of the armed forces shall be
25 deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of

1 unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the
2 Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

3 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
4 the time of such claim;

5 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having
6 performed no services and received no wages, or is
7 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
8 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for
9 the week are less than the allowance under this title
10 plus \$3;

11 (3) the person registers with and continues to re-
12 port to a public employment office, or such other agency
13 as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with
14 regulations of the Administrator;

15 (4) the person is able to work and available for
16 suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be con-
17 sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-
18 ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this
19 subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-
20 ability which occurs after the commencement of such
21 period.

22 CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

23 SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
24 tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an
25 allowance if—

1 (1) he or she leaves suitable work voluntarily,
2 without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for
3 misconduct in the course of employment;

4 (2) he or she, without good cause, fails to apply
5 for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the
6 Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered
7 him or her; or

8 (3) he or she, without good cause, does not attend
9 a free training course not within the purview of title III,
10 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

11 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
12 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
13 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that his
14 or her unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
15 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment,
16 or other premises at which he or she is or was last employed:
17 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
18 that—

19 (1) he or she is not participating in or indirectly
20 interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
21 of work; and

22 (2) he or she does not belong to a grade or class
23 of workers of which, immediately before the commence-
24 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
25 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom

are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:

Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks. In addition, the total number of weeks for which he or she might otherwise be eligible to receive unemployment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he or she has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than two weeks or such longer period as the Administrator may prescribe in such case.

1 (3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in
2 paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
3 successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph
4 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the disqualifica-
5 tion provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the estimate
6 of the Administrator such additional disqualification is in
7 furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

8 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
9 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
10 with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among
11 other factors, the degree of risk involved to his or her health,
12 safety, and morals, his or her physical fitness and prior train-
13 ing, his or her experience and prior or probable earnings in
14 his or her customary occupation or one for which he or she
15 has been trained, the length of his or her unemployment, his
16 or her prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupa-
17 tion or one for which he or she has been trained, the distance
18 of available work from his or her residence and prospects for
19 obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable
20 for an individual solely because the wages are less than his
21 or her unemployment allowance.

22 (2) No work shall be deemed suitable if—

23 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
24 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute;

25 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the

work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(C) as a condition of being employed he or she would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15, plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$7.50 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) (1) As used in this section the term “dependent” includes only—

(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

1 (B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen
2 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-
3 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

4 (2) As used in this section the term "child" shall
5 include only—

6 (A) a legitimate child;

7 (B) a child legally adopted;

8 (C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
9 household; or

10 (D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
11 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
12 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

13 (c) The Administrator may find an individual to be a
14 dependent of a claimant if a claimant certified the facts re-
15 quired by the provisions of this subsection.

16 (d) Where a child is a dependent of more than one
17 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf
18 of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

19 (e) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
20 ent who is separated from him or her under court order or
21 written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall
22 not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the
23 written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly
24 rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined
25 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

1 SEC. 901. (a) Unemployment allowances shall be paid
2 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

3 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
4 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
5 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
6 or her debts, or subject to any administration of his or her
7 estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof
8 to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled
9 thereto.

10 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

11 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
12 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
13 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
14 or State unemployment or disability compensation law or a
15 Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
16 amount received from such other source shall be subtracted
17 from the allowance payable under this title except that this
18 section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired
19 pay paid by the Veterans' Administration.

20 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

21 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
22 is authorized to administer this title and may, insofar as pos-
23 sible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and
24 State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agree-
25 ments with such departments or agencies. Such agreements

1 shall provide for the filing of claims for unemployment al-
2 lowances with the Administrator through established public
3 employment offices and State unemployment compensation
4 agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, may also be
5 utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of
6 such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate
7 the carrying out of agreements with State departments or
8 agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's
9 duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator
10 shall be located in each participating State department or
11 agency.

12 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
13 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
14 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
15 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
16 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
17 agencies with which agreements have been made, the Ad-
18 ministrator may consult and advise with representatives of
19 such agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regu-
20 lations.

21 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
22 employee of his own or of any agency of the Federal Govern-
23 ment or of any State, such of his powers and duties, except
24 that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator
25 may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this

1 title. The Administrator may require any such officer or
2 employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such
3 amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the
4 cost of such bond shall be paid out of sums appropriated for
5 the administration of this title.

6 (d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
7 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
8 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit
9 and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay,
10 at the time or times fixed by the Administrator to the depart-
11 ments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so
12 certified.

13 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
14 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance
15 or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
16 compensate any Federal department or agency for its admin-
17 istrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover
18 periods of no longer than six months.

19 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
20 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
21 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
22 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
23 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the pro-
24 visions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
25 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-

1 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to
2 be necessary for the administrative expense of such State
3 under this title.

4 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
5 son; or institution which is not used for the purpose for which
6 it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such
7 agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury
8 and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out
9 the purposes of this title or, if returned after the expiration
10 of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury of miscel-
11 laneous receipts.

12 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
13 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
14 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
15 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
16 under this title.

17 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
18 negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
19 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
20 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
21 by the Administrator.

22 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
23 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
24 impartial tribunal. The representative of the Administrator
25 located in each State participating in the administration of
26 this title shall be the final appellate authority in regard to

1 contested claims arising in such State. The decision of the
2 representative shall be subject to review by the Administrator.

3 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

4 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and pro-
5 visions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States
6 in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and
7 to administer oaths and as contained in title III of the Act
8 of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
9 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
10 title.

11 CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

12 SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of
13 any event which makes him or her ineligible for, or reduces
14 his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such
15 event of which he or she has knowledge and who accepts an
16 allowance to which he or she is not entitled because of such
17 event, shall be ineligible to receive an allowance for four
18 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

19 CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

20 SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an
21 increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for
22 the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none
23 is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made
24 any false statement or representation as to any wages paid
25 or received for the period during which earned or paid, or

1 whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of
2 a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this
3 title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false state-
4 ment, representation, affidavit, or document in connection
5 with such claim shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon
6 conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
7 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

8 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
9 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
10 and with intent to defraud the United States shall be pun-
11 ished by a fine or not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
12 for not more than one year, or both.

13 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

14 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

15 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods of
16 seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in
17 regulations by the Administrator.

18 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
19 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
20 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

21 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
22 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

23 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
24 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
25 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any
26 medium other than cash.

1 (e) The term "member of the armed forces of the
2 United States" means any member of the Army of the
3 United States, United States Navy, United States Marine
4 Corps, United States Coast Guard, or any of their respective
5 components.

6 (f) The term "noncontributory benefit" means a cash
7 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including pay-
8 ments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by
9 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
10 under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Terri-
11 tory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any polit-
12 ical subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing,
13 creating a system of such payments to individuals (including
14 payments made under any such law or plan by private in-
15 surance carriers), if with respect to such individual the bene-
16 fit system is supported without direct and substantial
17 contributions by wage earners.

18 TITLE VI

19 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL 20 PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
22 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
23 laws administered by the Veterans' Administration shall be
24 for application under this Act.

25 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Ad-

1 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
2 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there
3 is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional
4 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
5 this Act.

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 4051

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the
readjustment in civilian life of returning
World War II veterans.

By Mr. BEALL

JANUARY 24, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans'
Legislation

H. R. 4052

JANUARY 24, 1944

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “Servicemen’s Aid Act of
4 1944”.

5 TITLE I

6 CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

7 SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-
8 clared to be, and is hereby, constituted an agency of the
9 United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution
10 of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Ad-
11 ministration shall be entitled, second only to the War and

1 Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment,
2 supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and
3 regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of
4 personnel from Civil Service Registers the Administrator of
5 Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and
6 discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United
7 States Public Health Service.

8 SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
9 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
10 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
11 additional hospital beds for war veterans, and to enter into
12 agreements and contracts for the use of permanently con-
13 structed Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Admin-
14 istration after cessation of hostilities and after such institu-
15 tions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the
16 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and
17 directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices,
18 contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of popula-
19 tion where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or
20 where such facility is not readily available or accessible.

21 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veteran's Affairs and
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
24 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
25 facilities, supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed

1 to operate properly such facilities, except that at no time
2 shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any
3 agreement which will result in a reduction of Veterans' Ad-
4 ministration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number
5 now established or approved, plus the estimated number
6 required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered
7 by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate
8 or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to
9 any other agency of the Government.

10 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
11 have authority to place officials and employees designated
12 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
13 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
14 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the
15 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged from mili-
16 tary service.

17 SEC. 104. No officer or enlisted man or woman shall
18 be discharged or released from active duty until his or her
19 certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final
20 pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery
21 to him or her or to his or her next of kin or legal representa-
22 tive; and no wounded, diseased, or handicapped member of
23 the active armed forces shall be released from active service
24 until and unless adequate provisions are made for him or

1 her under the laws and regulations administered by the
2 Veterans' Administration.

3 SEC. 105. No officer or enlisted man or woman suffering
4 from disease or injury shall be required to sign a statement
5 of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggrava-
6 tion of such disease or injury or any other statement against
7 the interest of the officer or enlisted man or woman. In the
8 adjudication of any claim against the United States of such
9 officer, enlisted man, or woman, all Government agencies are
10 hereby authorized and directed to disregard and to hold for
11 naught any such statements heretofore signed by such officer,
12 enlisted man, or woman.

13 CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

14 SEC. 200. That upon certification to the Secretary of
15 War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Vet-
16 erans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans'
17 organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29,
18 1936, Public Law Numbered 844. Seventy-fourth Congress,
19 and such other organizations recognized by the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims
21 under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration,
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 authorized and directed to permit the functioning of such
24 accredited representatives in military or naval installations

1 from which persons are discharged from the active military
2 or naval service.

3 SEC. 201. The necessary regulations shall be promul-
4 gated to accomplish the purpose of the foregoing paragraph
5 and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer
6 of each of the recognized organizations responsible for claims
7 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
8 manding officer of the military and naval installations shall
9 cooperate fully with such authorized representatives and shall
10 provide any necessary space and available equipment for such
11 representatives.

12 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

13 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal of any person from
14 the military or naval forces on the ground that he or she
15 was guilty of mutiny, treason, spying, or any offense involv-
16 ing moral turpitude or willful and persistent misconduct of
17 which he or she was found guilty by a court martial, or that
18 he or she was a conscientious objector who refused to perform
19 military duty or refused to wear the uniform, or a deserter,
20 shall bar all rights under any laws administered by the
21 Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in case any person
22 has been discharged or dismissed from the military or naval
23 forces as a result of a court-martial trial, and it is thereafter
24 established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at
25 the time of the commission of the offense resulting in such

1 court-martial trial and discharge such person was insane,
2 such person shall be entitled to benefits in accordance with
3 the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

4 SEC. 301. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
5 hereby authorized and directed to confer with the Secretary
6 of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of
7 establishing boards of review in the War and Navy Depart-
8 ments composed of five members each, whose duties shall
9 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted
10 man or woman, the type and nature of his or her discharge
11 or release from active duty. Such review shall be based upon
12 all available records of the service department relating to
13 the person requesting such review, and such other evidence
14 as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be
15 permitted to present testimony either in person or by affi-
16 davit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to
17 appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*
18 That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be con-
19 strued to include, among others, accredited representatives of
20 veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Admin-
21 istration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936,
22 Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress. Such
23 board shall have authority to change, correct, or modify any
24 discharge or release from active duty in accord with the facts
25 presented to the board.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled either to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or education and/or training subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VIII.”

SEC. 401. Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new part to be known as part VIII, and to provide as follows:

“PART VIII

“1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service at any time on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is honorably separated therefrom after service of ninety days or more, or if less than ninety days was separated for disability incurred in line of duty, and whose education was interrupted

1 by such service, shall, upon application to the Administrator
2 of Veterans' Affairs, be entitled to continue such education
3 and/or training, including such vocational, professional,
4 and/or technical refresher courses as may be approved by
5 the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That while
6 pursuing the training or education approved herein such
7 person shall be entitled to training allowance of \$50 for
8 single and \$75 for married person each month, but as to a
9 woman veteran it must be shown to the satisfaction of the
10 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the husband is de-
11 pendent upon her for support: *Provided further*, That no
12 course of training or education in excess of a period of four
13 years shall be approved, nor shall any training under this
14 Act be afforded beyond six years after the termination of
15 the present war.

16 "2. The Administrator shall have the power and duty
17 to prescribe and provide suitable education to persons included
18 in the foregoing paragraph, and for such purposes may employ
19 such additional personnel and experts as are deemed neces-
20 sary, and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Adminis-
21 tration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental
22 agency as well as those maintained by joint Federal and
23 State contributions; and, in addition, he may, by agreement
24 or contract with public or private institutions or establish-
25 ments, provide for such additional educational facilities as may

1 be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purpose of this
2 title: *Provided*, That the Administrator shall consult with and
3 utilize the services and facilities of the various State depart-
4 ments of education.

5 “3. The provisions of paragraph 4 of part VII of this
6 regulation shall be applicable to persons while following
7 training or education under this part.

8 “4. When the course of education or training furnished
9 to any person under this part consists of training on the job
10 by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit
11 monthly to the Administrator a statement under oath show-
12 ing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him
13 to such person during the month, directly or indirectly, and
14 based upon such sworn statements the Administrator is au-
15 thorized to reduce or discontinue the training allowance.

16 “5. Any person while pursuing education or training
17 under this part who is in receipt of pension or compensation
18 shall be paid only so much of the monthly training allowance
19 as will, when added to the pension or compensation, aggre-
20 gate the rate of training allowance which would otherwise
21 be payable in the particular case under this part.”

22 SEC. 402. Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regula-
23 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16, Sev-
24 enty-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby amended

1 by deleting the date "December 6, 1941", in the first sen-
2 tence thereof, and substituting the date "August 7, 1940".

3 TITLE III

4 CHAPTER V—HOME AND FARM AID TO VETERANS

5 SEC. 500. Moneys made available for the purpose pur-
6 suant to this title shall be used for making advances of money
7 and payments to States (and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto
8 Rico, herein referred to as States) which have submitted
9 and had approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,
10 State plans to enable veterans of World War II to purchase
11 a home or farm.

12 SEC. 501. To be approvable under this title, a State plan
13 for enabling veterans of World War II to purchase a home
14 or farm shall—

15 (1) designate an agency as the sole agency for the
16 administration, supervision, and control of the State plan;

17 (2) provide that the State treasurer, or officer
18 exercising similar functions for the State, be appointed
19 as custodian of the funds received under this title from
20 the Federal Government and receive and provide for
21 the proper custody of such funds;

22 (3) show the plan, policies, and methods to be
23 followed in carrying out the State plan and its admin-
24 istration and supervision;

25 (4) provide that the right to purchase a home or

1 farm under the plan shall be available only to those
2 certified by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to
3 have been separated from active military or naval serv-
4 ice of the United States subsequent to August 7, 1940,
5 and prior to termination of the present war under other
6 than dishonorable conditions;

7 (5) provide such methods of administration as are
8 found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be
9 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
10 the plan; and

11 (6) provide that the State agency will make such
12 reports in such form and containing such requirements
13 as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from time to
14 time may require, and comply with such provisions as
15 he may from time to time find necessary to meet the
16 requirements of this title as now enacted or hereafter
17 amended.

18 SEC. 502. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
19 approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which
20 fulfills the conditions and limitations provided in this title.

21 SEC. 503. The State plan shall include provisions for
22 making a loan to any qualified veteran who is a resident of
23 such State of an amount not in excess of 95 per centum of
24 the appraised valuation of any premises desired as a home not
25 in excess of \$7,500 or any premises to be used by the veteran

1 as a farm not in excess of \$12,500. Title to such premises
2 shall be retained by the agency or the State until the loan,
3 with such interest as may be required, is liquidated, unless
4 the veteran secures the money advanced by a first mortgage
5 or trust on the premises purchased.

6 SEC. 504. No State plan shall be approved by the Ad-
7 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs which does not require the
8 premises purchased be kept in a reasonable state of repair,
9 protected from unnecessary waste, sufficiently insured to
10 cover the State's interests in the premises, and any appurte-
11 nances and equipment purchased in connection with said
12 premises, nor shall any plan be approved which does not
13 provide for immediate termination of the State's obligation,
14 under the terms of the purchase agreement if the veteran
15 vacates the premises prior to liquidation of the outstanding
16 indebtedness directly or indirectly assumed by the State.

17 SEC. 505. A State plan may provide for payment of
18 interest at a rate not in excess of 5 per centum on any money
19 advanced through State contribution but may not charge
20 interest in excess of 1 per centum of any money advanced
21 through the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, which latter
22 interest shall be available to defray the expenses of the agency
23 in connection with the purchase and sale of premises and
24 administrative and other expenses of the agency.

25 SEC. 506. For the purpose of providing funds to carry

1 out the provisions of any approved State plan, the Admin-
2 istrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to advance to the
3 State agency such money as the State agency may request,
4 but not in an amount in excess of \$4 for every \$1 con-
5 tributed by the State for the purpose of carrying out the
6 provisions of such plan: *Provided*, That if any State is
7 unable to contribute immediately such amount as is required
8 to meet the State's contribution for the purpose of carrying
9 out the plan, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may
10 advance such amount that is estimated necessary for any
11 year prior to 1947, on condition that the amount advanced
12 for use in lieu of the State contribution be repaid prior to
13 the close of the State fiscal year ending in 1948.

14 SEC. 507. Any money advanced to a State under this
15 title shall remain available for carrying out the State plan in
16 the option of any State for a period not in excess of forty
17 years from the date upon which an advance is first secured,
18 and within such period additional advances may be made to
19 any State upon satisfactory showing to the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs that the State has contributed an amount
21 equal to one-fifth of the amount requested. At the termi-
22 nation of the forty-year period specified in this section, the
23 State shall repay to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
24 all money advanced under this title less such amounts as
25 are deductible for losses incurred in operation of the ap-

1 proved State plan. In the event that the veteran fails or
2 refuses to meet the terms and conditions of the contract or
3 agreement of purchase made under the provisions of the
4 approved State plan, the State agency, unless otherwise
5 authorized by the Administrator, shall proceed to foreclose
6 the premises in question and shall apply the net proceeds
7 of the sale in liquidation of the liability of the State with
8 respect to such premises. If the net amount realized by
9 the sale is less than the amount due to the State at the time
10 of liquidation, the State may let the difference between such
11 amounts stand as a credit against the amount to be returned
12 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at the termina-
13 tion of the forty-year period provided in this section, or may
14 secure, upon application and certification to the Adminis-
15 trator of Veterans' Affairs of the amount of such loss, a
16 further advance equal to such amount.

17 TITLE IV

18 CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

19 SEC. 600. Effective the first day of the month following
20 the date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and
21 functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by sub-
22 section (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940
23 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved Sep-
24 tember 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)),
25 except as to aid to veterans in the replacement in their former

1 positions, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Admin-
2 istration. Effective the first day of the month following the
3 date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and func-
4 tions of the Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
5 Commission, under the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933
6 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49 (b)), without exception, are
7 hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration. All laws
8 relating to the Employment Division, Selective Service, and
9 governing the functions transferred herein, and the laws per-
10 taining to Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
11 Commission, without exception, shall remain in full force and
12 effect, except as herein modified, or hereafter amended by
13 Act of Congress, and shall be administered by the Admin-
14 istrator of Veterans' Affairs. The public records and prop-
15 erty of the Employment Division, Selective Service, pertain-
16 ing to the functions transferred herein, and the public records,
17 property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Serv-
18 ice, War Manpower Commission, are hereby transferred to
19 the Veterans' Administration.

20 SEC. 601. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
21 establish not less than one veterans' employment representa-
22 tive in each of the States and Territories and the District of
23 Columbia. Each veterans' employment representative shall
24 have sufficient personnel and necessary equipment—

1 (a) to supervise registration of veterans in local
2 employment offices for suitable types of employment;

3 (b) to secure and maintain current information as
4 to various types of available employment in public
5 works and private industry or business;

6 (c) to promote interest of employers in employing
7 veterans;

8 (d) to maintain regular contact with employers
9 and employment offices and veterans' organizations with
10 a view of keeping employers advised of veterans avail-
11 able for employment and veterans advised of oppor-
12 tunities for employment;

13 (e) to assist in every way possible in improving
14 working conditions and advance in employment of vet-
15 erans.

16 SEC. 602. As a condition to payment of Federal aid
17 under this Act, there shall be appointed by the Director of
18 the State Employment Offices in each local employment
19 office in the State, subject to the approval of the Adminis-
20 trator of Veterans' Affairs, one or more veterans' employ-
21 ment representatives, who shall be a part of the State organi-
22 zation but be functionally responsible to the veterans' em-
23 ployment representative of the Veterans' Administration for
24 the State. All appointments of veterans' employment repre-
25 sentatives, Veterans' Administration, for the States shall be

1 made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in accord-
2 ance with the Civil Service Classification Act of 1923, as
3 amended: *Provided*, That all executive and supervisory
4 personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service shall be
5 veterans of wars of the United States.

6 SEC. 603. The Department of Labor, the War and
7 Navy Departments, and the War Manpower Commission
8 and such other employment agencies as may hereafter be
9 provided shall furnish the Veterans' Administration any
10 records, statistics, or information deemed necessary or appro-
11 priate in administering the provisions of this Act, and shall
12 cooperate with the Veterans' Administration in providing
13 suitable and continuous employment opportunities for
14 veterans.

15 SEC. 604. All unexpended appropriations in respect to
16 the duties, powers, and functions, transferred to the Vet-
17 erans' Administration under this Act, shall become available
18 for expenditure by the Veterans' Administration from the
19 date of transfer under this Act, and shall be treated as if the
20 Veterans' Administration had been originally named in the
21 laws making appropriations.

22 SEC. 605. Failure of State employment offices to coop-
23 erate with the Veterans' Employment Service, Veterans'
24 Administration, in the registration and employment of vet-

1 erans shall be sufficient cause to withhold Federal funds from
2 said office until such time as the State office satisfies the
3 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the State has com-
4 plied with the laws and regulations pertaining to veterans'
5 employment administered by the Veterans' Administration.

6 TITLE V

7 CHAPTER VII—UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES FOR
8 FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

9 SEC. 700. (a) Any member of the armed forces of the
10 United States who shall have been separated from active
11 service under other than dishonorable conditions after the
12 effective date of this title or within the fifty-two-week period
13 preceding such date, shall be entitled, in accordance with
14 such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
15 may prescribe, to receive an allowance for each week of
16 unemployment, up to fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins
17 after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during
18 the twenty-fourth-month period after final payment of muster-
19 ing-out or demobilization pay: *Provided*, That no such allow-
20 ance shall be paid during the four weeks following the receipt
21 of mustering-out or demobilization pay under title II, or for
22 any period for which he received educational allowances or
23 any other payments under title III of this Act.

24 (b) Such former member of the armed forces shall be
25 deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of

1 unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the
2 Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

3 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
4 the time of such claim;

5 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having
6 performed no services and received no wages, or is
7 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
8 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for
9 the week are less than the allowance under this title
10 plus \$3;

11 (3) the person registers with and continues to re-
12 port to a public employment office, or such other agency
13 as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with
14 regulations of the Administrator;

15 (4) the person is able to work and available for
16 suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be con-
17 sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-
18 ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this
19 subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-
20 ability which occurs after the commencement of such
21 period.

22 CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

23 SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
24 tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an
25 allowance if—

1 (1) he or she leaves suitable work voluntarily,
2 without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for
3 misconduct in the course of employment;

4 (2) he or she, without good cause, fails to apply
5 for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the
6 Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered
7 him or her; or

8 (3) he or she, without good cause, does not attend
9 a free training course not within the purview of title III,
10 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

11 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
12 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
13 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that his
14 or her unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
15 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment,
16 or other premises at which he or she is or was last employed:
17 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
18 that—

19 (1) he or she is not participating in or indirectly
20 interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
21 of work; and

22 (2) he or she does not belong to a grade or class
23 of workers of which, immediately before the commence-
24 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
25 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom

are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:

Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks. In addition, the total number of weeks for which he or she might otherwise be eligible to receive unemployment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he or she has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than two weeks or such longer period as the Administrator may prescribe in such case.

1 (3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in
2 paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
3 successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph
4 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the disqualifica-
5 tion provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the estimate
6 of the Administrator such additional disqualification is in
7 furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

8 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
9 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
10 with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among
11 other factors, the degree of risk involved to his or her health,
12 safety, and morals, his or her physical fitness and prior train-
13 ing, his or her experience and prior or probable earnings in
14 his or her customary occupation or one for which he or she
15 has been trained, the length of his or her unemployment, his
16 or her prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupa-
17 tion or one for which he or she has been trained, the distance
18 of available work from his or her residence and prospects for
19 obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable
20 for an individual solely because the wages are less than his
21 or her unemployment allowance.

22 (2) No work shall be deemed suitable if—

23 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
24 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute;

25 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the

work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(C) as a condition of being employed he or she would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15, plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$7.50 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) (1) As used in this section the term “dependent” includes only—

(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

1 (B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen
2 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-
3 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

4 (2) As used in this section the term "child" shall
5 include only—

6 (A) a legitimate child;

7 (B) a child legally adopted;

8 (C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
9 household; or

10 (D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
11 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
12 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

13 (c) The Administrator may find an individual to be a
14 dependent of a claimant if a claimant certified the facts re-
15 quired by the provisions of this subsection.

16 (d) Where a child is a dependent of more than one
17 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf
18 of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

19 (e) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
20 ent who is separated from him or her under court order or
21 written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall
22 not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the
23 written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly
24 rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined
25 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

1 SEC. 901. (a) Unemployment allowances shall be paid
2 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

3 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
4 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
5 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
6 or her debts, or subject to any administration of his or her
7 estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof
8 to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled
9 thereto.

10 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

11 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
12 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
13 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
14 or State unemployment or disability compensation law or a
15 Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
16 amount received from such other source shall be subtracted
17 from the allowance payable under this title except that this
18 section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired
19 pay paid by the Veterans' Administration.

20 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

21 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
22 is authorized to administer this title and may, insofar as pos-
23 sible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and
24 State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agree-
25 ments with such departments or agencies. Such agreements

1 shall provide for the filing of claims for unemployment al-
2 lowances with the Administrator through established public
3 employment offices and State unemployment compensation
4 agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, may also be
5 utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of
6 such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate
7 the carrying out of agreements with State departments or
8 agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's
9 duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator
10 shall be located in each participating State department or
11 agency.

12 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
13 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
14 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
15 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
16 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
17 agencies with which agreements have been made, the Ad-
18 ministrator may consult and advise with representatives of
19 such agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regu-
20 lations.

21 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
22 employee of his own or of any agency of the Federal Govern-
23 ment or of any State, such of his powers and duties, except
24 that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator
25 may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this

1 title. The Administrator may require any such officer or
2 employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such
3 amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the
4 cost of such bond shall be paid out of sums appropriated for
5 the administration of this title.

6 (d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
7 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
8 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit
9 and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay,
10 at the time or times fixed by the Administrator to the depart-
11 ments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so
12 certified.

13 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
14 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance
15 or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
16 compensate any Federal department or agency for its admin-
17 istrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover
18 periods of no longer than six months.

19 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
20 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
21 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
22 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
23 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the pro-
24 visions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
25 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-

1 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to
2 be necessary for the administrative expense of such State
3 under this title.

4 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
5 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which
6 it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such
7 agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury
8 and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out
9 the purposes of this title or, if returned after the expiration
10 of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury of miscel-
11 laneous receipts.

12 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
13 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
14 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
15 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
16 under this title.

17 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
18 negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
19 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
20 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
21 by the Administrator.

22 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
23 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
24 impartial tribunal. The representative of the Administrator
25 located in each State participating in the administration of
26 this title shall be the final appellate authority in regard to

1 contested claims arising in such State. The decision of the
2 representative shall be subject to review by the Administrator.

3 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

4 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and pro-
5 visions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States
6 in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and
7 to administer oaths and as contained in title III of the Act
8 of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
9 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
10 title.

11 CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

12 SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of
13 any event which makes him or her ineligible for, or reduces
14 his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such
15 event of which he or she has knowledge and who accepts an
16 allowance to which he or she is not entitled because of such
17 event, shall be ineligible to receive an allowance for four
18 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

19 CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

20 SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an
21 increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for
22 the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none
23 is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made
24 any false statement or representation as to any wages paid
25 or received for the period during which earned or paid, or

1 whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of
2 a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this
3 title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false state-
4 ment, representation, affidavit, or document in connection
5 with such claim shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon
6 conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
7 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

8 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
9 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
10 and with intent to defraud the United States shall be pun-
11 ished by a fine or not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
12 for not more than one year, or both.

13 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

14 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

15 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods of
16 seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in
17 regulations by the Administrator.

18 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
19 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
20 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

21 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
22 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

23 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
24 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
25 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any
26 medium other than cash.

1 (e) The term “member of the armed forces of the
2 United States” means any member of the Army of the
3 United States, United States Navy, United States Marine
4 Corps, United States Coast Guard, or any of their respective
5 components.

6 •(f) The term “noncontributory benefit” means a cash
7 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including pay-
8 ments under any workmen’s compensation law) payable by
9 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
10 under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Terri-
11 tory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any polit-
12 ical subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing,
13 creating a system of such payments to individuals (including
14 payments made under any such law or plan by private in-
15 surance carriers), if with respect to such individual the bene-
16 fit system is supported without direct and substantial
17 contributions by wage earners.

18 TITLE VI

19 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL 20 PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
22 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
23 laws administered by the Veterans’ Administration shall be
24 for application under this Act.

25 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans’ Ad-

1 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
2 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there
3 is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional
4 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
5 this Act.

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 4052

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the
readjustment in civilian life of returning
World War II veterans.

By Mr. HAYS

JANUARY 24, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans'
Legislation

H. R. 4053

JANUARY 24, 1944

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “Servicemen’s Aid Act of
4 1944”.

TITLE I

6 CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

7 SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-
8 clared to be, and is hereby, constituted an agency of the
9 United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution
10 of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Ad-
11 ministration shall be entitled, second only to the War and

1 Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment,
2 supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and
3 regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of
4 personnel from Civil Service Registers the Administrator of
5 Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and
6 discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United
7 States Public Health Service.

8 SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
9 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
10 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
11 additional hospital beds for war veterans, and to enter into
12 agreements and contracts for the use of permanently con-
13 structed Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Admin-
14 istration after cessation of hostilities and after such institu-
15 tions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the
16 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and
17 directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices,
18 contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of popula-
19 tion where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or
20 where such facility is not readily available or accessible.

21 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veteran's Affairs and
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
24 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
25 facilities, supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed

1 to operate properly such facilities, except that at no time
2 shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any
3 agreement which will result in a reduction of Veterans' Ad-
4 ministration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number
5 now established or approved, plus the estimated number
6 required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered
7 by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate
8 or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to
9 any other agency of the Government.

10 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
11 have authority to place officials and employees designated
12 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
13 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
14 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the
15 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged from mili-
16 tary service.

17 SEC. 104. No officer or enlisted man or woman shall
18 be discharged or released from active duty until his or her
19 certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final
20 pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery
21 to him or her or to his or her next of kin or legal representa-
22 tive; and no wounded, diseased, or handicapped member of
23 the active armed forces shall be released from active service
24 until and unless adequate provisions are made for him or

1 her under the laws and regulations administered by the
2 Veterans' Administration.

3 SEC. 105. No officer or enlisted man or woman suffering
4 from disease or injury shall be required to sign a statement
5 of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggrava-
6 tion of such disease or injury or any other statement against
7 the interest of the officer or enlisted man or woman. In the
8 adjudication of any claim against the United States of such
9 officer, enlisted man, or woman, all Government agencies are
10 hereby authorized and directed to disregard and to hold for
11 naught any such statements heretofore signed by such officer,
12 enlisted man, or woman.

13 CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

14 SEC. 200. That upon certification to the Secretary of
15 War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Vet-
16 erans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans'
17 organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29,
18 1936, Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress,
19 and such other organizations recognized by the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims
21 under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration,
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 authorized and directed to permit the functioning of such
24 accredited representatives in military or naval installations

1 from which persons are discharged from the active military
2 or naval service.

3 SEC. 201. The necessary regulations shall be promul-
4 gated to accomplish the purpose of the foregoing paragraph
5 and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer
6 of each of the recognized organizations responsible for claims
7 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
8 manding officer of the military and naval installations shall
9 cooperate fully with such authorized representatives and shall
10 provide any necessary space and available equipment for such
11 representatives.

12 CHAPTER. III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

13 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal of any person from
14 the military or naval forces on the ground that he or she
15 was guilty of mutiny, treason, spying, or any offense involv-
16 ing moral turpitude or willful and persistent misconduct of
17 which he or she was found guilty by a court martial, or that
18 he or she was a conscientious objector who refused to perform
19 military duty or refused to wear the uniform, or a deserter,
20 shall bar all rights under any laws administered by the
21 Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in case any person
22 has been discharged or dismissed from the military or naval
23 forces as a result of a court-martial trial, and it is thereafter
24 established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at
25 the time of the commission of the offense resulting in such

1 court-martial trial and discharge such person was insane,
2 such person shall be entitled to benefits in accordance with
3 the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

4 SEC. 301. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
5 hereby authorized and directed to confer with the Secretary
6 of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of
7 establishing boards of review in the War and Navy Depart-
8 ments composed of five members each, whose duties shall
9 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted
10 man or woman, the type and nature of his or her discharge
11 or release from active duty. Such review shall be based upon
12 all available records of the service department relating to
13 the person requesting such review, and such other evidence
14 as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be
15 permitted to present testimony either in person or by affi-
16 davit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to
17 appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*
18 That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be con-
19 strued to include, among others, accredited representatives of
20 veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Admin-
21 istration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936,
22 Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress. Such
23 board shall have authority to change, correct, or modify any
24 discharge or release from active duty in accord with the facts
25 presented to the board.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled either to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or education and/or training subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VIII.”

SEC. 401. Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new part to be known as part VIII, and to provide as follows:

“PART VIII

“1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service at any time on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is honorably separated therefrom after service of ninety days or more, or if less than ninety days was separated for disability incurred in line of duty, and whose education was interrupted

1 by such service, shall, upon application to the Administrator
2 of Veterans' Affairs, be entitled to continue such education
3 and/or training, including such vocational, professional,
4 and/or technical refresher courses as may be approved by
5 the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That while
6 pursuing the training or education approved herein such
7 person shall be entitled to training allowance of \$50 for
8 single and \$75 for married person each month, but as to a
9 woman veteran it must be shown to the satisfaction of the
10 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the husband is de-
11 pendent upon her for support: *Provided further*, That no
12 course of training or education in excess of a period of four
13 years shall be approved, nor shall any training under this
14 Act be afforded beyond six years after the termination of
15 the present war.

16 "2. The Administrator shall have the power and duty
17 to prescribe and provide suitable education to persons included
18 in the foregoing paragraph, and for such purposes may employ
19 such additional personnel and experts as are deemed neces-
20 sary, and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Adminis-
21 tration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental
22 agency as well as those maintained by joint Federal and
23 State contributions; and, in addition, he may, by agreement
24 or contract with public or private institutions or establish-
25 ments, provide for such additional educational facilities as may

1 be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purpose of this
2 title: *Provided*, That the Administrator shall consult with and
3 utilize the services and facilities of the various State depart-
4 ments of education.

5 “3. The provisions of paragraph 4 of part VII of this
6 regulation shall be applicable to persons while following
7 training or education under this part.

8 “4. When the course of education or training furnished
9 to any person under this part consists of training on the job
10 by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit
11 monthly to the Administrator a statement under oath show-
12 ing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him
13 to such person during the month, directly or indirectly, and
14 based upon such sworn statements the Administrator is au-
15 thorized to reduce or discontinue the training allowance.

16 “5. Any person while pursuing education or training
17 under this part who is in receipt of pension or compensation
18 shall be paid only so much of the monthly training allowance
19 as will, when added to the pension or compensation, aggre-
20 gate the rate of training allowance which would otherwise
21 be payable in the particular case under this part.”

22 SEC. 402. Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regula-
23 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16, Sev-
24 enty-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby amended

1 by deleting the date "December 6, 1941", in the first sen-
2 tence thereof, and substituting the date "August 7, 1940".

3 TITLE III

4 CHAPTER V—HOME AND FARM AID TO VETERANS

5 SEC. 500. Moneys made available for the purpose pur-
6 suant to this title shall be used for making advances of money
7 and payments to States (and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto
8 Rico, herein referred to as States) which have submitted
9 and had approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,
10 State plans to enable veterans of World War II to purchase
11 a home or farm.

12 SEC. 501. To be approvable under this title, a State plan
13 for enabling veterans of World War II to purchase a home
14 or farm shall—

15 (1) designate an agency as the sole agency for the
16 administration, supervision, and control of the State plan;

17 (2) provide that the State treasurer, or officer
18 exercising similar functions for the State, be appointed
19 as custodian of the funds received under this title from
20 the Federal Government and receive and provide for
21 the proper custody of such funds;

22 (3) show the plan, policies, and methods to be
23 followed in carrying out the State plan and its admin-
24 istration and supervision;

25 (4) provide that the right to purchase a home or

1 farm under the plan shall be available only to those
2 certified by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to
3 have been separated from active military or naval serv-
4 ice of the United States subsequent to August 7, 1940,
5 and prior to termination of the present war under other
6 than dishonorable conditions;

7 (5) provide such methods of administration as are
8 found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be
9 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
10 the plan; and

11 (6) provide that the State agency will make such
12 reports in such form and containing such requirements
13 as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from time to
14 time may require, and comply with such provisions as
15 he may from time to time find necessary to meet the
16 requirements of this title as now enacted or hereafter
17 amended.

18 SEC. 502. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
19 approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which
20 fulfills the conditions and limitations provided in this title.

21 SEC. 503. The State plan shall include provisions for
22 making a loan to any qualified veteran who is a resident of
23 such State of an amount not in excess of 95 per centum of
24 the appraised valuation of any premises desired as a home not
25 in excess of \$7,500 or any premises to be used by the veteran

1 as a farm not in excess of \$12,500. Title to such premises
2 shall be retained by the agency or the State until the loan,
3 with such interest as may be required, is liquidated, unless
4 the veteran secures the money advanced by a first mortgage
5 or trust on the premises purchased.

6 SEC. 504. No State plan shall be approved by the Ad-
7 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs which does not require the
8 premises purchased be kept in a reasonable state of repair,
9 protected from unnecessary waste, sufficiently insured to
10 cover the State's interests in the premises, and any appurte-
11 nances and equipment purchased in connection with said
12 premises, nor shall any plan be approved which does not
13 provide for immediate termination of the State's obligation,
14 under the terms of the purchase agreement if the veteran
15 vacates the premises prior to liquidation of the outstanding
16 indebtedness directly or indirectly assumed by the State.

17 SEC. 505. A State plan may provide for payment of
18 interest at a rate not in excess of 5 per centum on any money
19 advanced through State contribution but may not charge
20 interest in excess of 1 per centum of any money advanced
21 through the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, which latter
22 interest shall be available to defray the expenses of the agency
23 in connection with the purchase and sale of premises and
24 administrative and other expenses of the agency.

25 SEC. 506. For the purpose of providing funds to carry

1 out the provisions of any approved State plan, the Admin-
2 istrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to advance to the
3 State agency such money as the State agency may request,
4 but not in an amount in excess of \$4 for every \$1 con-
5 tributed by the State for the purpose of carrying out the
6 provisions of such plan: *Provided*, That if any State is
7 unable to contribute immediately such amount as is required
8 to meet the State's contribution for the purpose of carrying
9 out the plan, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may
10 advance such amount that is estimated necessary for any
11 year prior to 1947, on condition that the amount advanced
12 for use in lieu of the State contribution be repaid prior to
13 the close of the State fiscal year ending in 1948.

14 SEC. 507. Any money advanced to a State under this
15 title shall remain available for carrying out the State plan in
16 the option of any State for a period not in excess of forty
17 years from the date upon which an advance is first secured,
18 and within such period additional advances may be made to
19 any State upon satisfactory showing to the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs that the State has contributed an amount
21 equal to one-fifth of the amount requested. At the termi-
22 nation of the forty-year period specified in this section, the
23 State shall repay to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
24 all money advanced under this title less such amounts as
25 are deductible for losses incurred in operation of the ap-

1 proved State plan. In the event that the veteran fails or
2 refuses to meet the terms and conditions of the contract or
3 agreement of purchase made under the provisions of the
4 approved State plan, the State agency, unless otherwise
5 authorized by the Administrator, shall proceed to foreclose
6 the premises in question and shall apply the net proceeds
7 of the sale in liquidation of the liability of the State with
8 respect to such premises. If the net amount realized by
9 the sale is less than the amount due to the State at the time
10 of liquidation, the State may let the difference between such
11 amounts stand as a credit against the amount to be returned
12 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at the termina-
13 tion of the forty-year period provided in this section, or may
14 secure, upon application and certification to the Adminis-
15 trator of Veterans' Affairs of the amount of such loss, a
16 further advance equal to such amount.

17 TITLE IV

18 CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

19 SEC. 600. Effective the first day of the month following
20 the date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and
21 functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by sub-
22 section (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940
23 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved Sep-
24 tember 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)),
25 except as to aid to veterans in the replacement in their former

1 positions, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Admin-
2 istration. Effective the first day of the month following the
3 date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and func-
4 tions of the Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
5 Commission, under the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933
6 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49 (b)), without exception, are
7 hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration. All laws
8 relating to the Employment Division, Selective Service, and
9 governing the functions transferred herein, and the laws per-
10 taining to Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
11 Commission, without exception, shall remain in full force and
12 effect, except as herein modified, or hereafter amended by
13 Act of Congress, and shall be administered by the Admin-
14 istrator of Veterans' Affairs. The public records and prop-
15 erty of the Employment Division, Selective Service, pertain-
16 ing to the functions transferred herein, and the public records,
17 property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Serv-
18 ice, War Manpower Commission, are hereby transferred to
19 the Veterans' Administration.

20 SEC. 601. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
21 establish not less than one veterans' employment representa-
22 tive in each of the States and Territories and the District of
23 Columbia. Each veterans' employment representative shall
24 have sufficient personnel and necessary equipment—

1 (a) to supervise registration of veterans in local
2 employment offices for suitable types of employment;

3 (b) to secure and maintain current information as
4 to various types of available employment in public
5 works and private industry or business;

6 (c) to promote interest of employers in employing
7 veterans;

8 (d) to maintain regular contact with employers
9 and employment offices and veterans' organizations with
10 a view of keeping employers advised of veterans avail-
11 able for employment and veterans advised of oppor-
12 tunities for employment;

13 (e) to assist in every way possible in improving
14 working conditions and advance in employment of vet-
15 erans.

16 SEC. 602. As a condition to payment of Federal aid
17 under this Act, there shall be appointed by the Director of
18 the State Employment Offices in each local employment
19 office in the State, subject to the approval of the Adminis-
20 trator of Veterans' Affairs, one or more veterans' employ-
21 ment representatives, who shall be a part of the State organi-
22 zation but be functionally responsible to the veterans' em-
23 ployment representative of the Veterans' Administration for
24 the State. All appointments of veterans' employment repre-
25 sentatives, Veterans' Administration, for the States shall be

1 made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in accord-
2 ance with the Civil Service Classification Act of 1923, as
3 amended: *Provided*, That all executive and supervisory
4 personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service shall be
5 veterans of wars of the United States.

6 SEC. 603. The Department of Labor, the War and
7 Navy Departments, and the War Manpower Commission
8 and such other employment agencies as may hereafter be
9 provided shall furnish the Veterans' Administration any
10 records, statistics, or information deemed necessary or appro-
11 priate in administering the provisions of this Act, and shall
12 cooperate with the Veterans' Administration in providing
13 suitable and continuous employment opportunities for
14 veterans.

15 SEC. 604. All unexpended appropriations in respect to
16 the duties, powers, and functions, transferred to the Vet-
17 erans' Administration under this Act, shall become available
18 for expenditure by the Veterans' Administration from the
19 date of transfer under this Act, and shall be treated as if the
20 Veterans' Administration had been originally named in the
21 laws making appropriations.

22 SEC. 605. Failure of State employment offices to coop-
23 erate with the Veterans' Employment Service, Veterans'
24 Administration, in the registration and employment of vet-

1 erans shall be sufficient cause to withhold Federal funds from
2 said office until such time as the State office satisfies the
3 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the State has com-
4 plied with the laws and regulations pertaining to veterans'
5 employment administered by the Veterans' Administration.

6 TITLE V

7 CHAPTER VII—UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES FOR
8 FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

9 SEC. 700. (a) Any member of the armed forces of the
10 United States who shall have been separated from active
11 service under other than dishonorable conditions after the
12 effective date of this title or within the fifty-two-week period
13 preceding such date, shall be entitled, in accordance with
14 such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
15 may prescribe, to receive an allowance for each week of
16 unemployment, up to fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins
17 after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during
18 the twenty-fourth-month period after final payment of muster-
19 ing-out or demobilization pay: *Provided*, That no such allow-
20 ance shall be paid during the four weeks following the receipt
21 of mustering-out or demobilization pay under title II, or for
22 any period for which he received educational allowances or
23 any other payments under title III of this Act.

24 (b) Such former member of the armed forces shall be
25 deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of

1 unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the
2 Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

3 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
4 the time of such claim;

5 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having
6 performed no services and received no wages, or is
7 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
8 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for
9 the week are less than the allowance under this title
10 plus \$3;

11 (3) the person registers with and continues to re-
12 port to a public employment office, or such other agency
13 as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with
14 regulations of the Administrator;

15 (4) the person is able to work and available for
16 suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be con-
17 sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-
18 ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this
19 subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-
20 ability which occurs after the commencement of such
21 period.

22 CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

23 SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
24 tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an
25 allowance if—

1 (1) he or she leaves suitable work voluntarily,
2 without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for
3 misconduct in the course of employment;

4 (2) he or she, without good cause, fails to apply
5 for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the
6 Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered
7 him or her; or

8 (3) he or she, without good cause, does not attend
9 a free training course not within the purview of title III,
10 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

11 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
12 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
13 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that his
14 or her unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
15 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment,
16 or other premises at which he or she is or was last employed:
17 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
18 that—

19 (1) he or she is not participating in or indirectly
20 interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
21 of work; and

22 (2) he or she does not belong to a grade or class
23 of workers of which, immediately before the commence-
24 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
25 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom

1 are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:

2 *Provided, however,* That if in any case separate branches
3 of work which are commonly conducted as separate
4 businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate
5 departments of the same premises, each such department
6 shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be
7 deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other
8 premises.

9 (c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions
10 of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section,
11 he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment
12 allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her dis-
13 qualification occurred and for not more than four immediately
14 following weeks. In addition, the total number of weeks for
15 which he or she might otherwise be eligible to receive un-
16 employment allowances shall be reduced by the number of
17 weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

18 (2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions
19 of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section,
20 he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment
21 allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her dis-
22 qualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he or
23 she has had substantially full-time employment for wages for
24 a period of not less than two weeks or such longer period as
25 the Administrator may prescribe in such case.

1 (3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in
2 paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
3 successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph
4 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the disqualifica-
5 tion provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the estimate
6 of the Administrator such additional disqualification is in
7 furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

8 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
9 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
10 with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among
11 other factors, the degree of risk involved to his or her health,
12 safety, and morals, his or her physical fitness and prior train-
13 ing, his or her experience and prior or probable earnings in
14 his or her customary occupation or one for which he or she
15 has been trained, the length of his or her unemployment, his
16 or her prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupa-
17 tion or one for which he or she has been trained, the distance
18 of available work from his or her residence and prospects for
19 obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable
20 for an individual solely because the wages are less than his
21 or her unemployment allowance.

22 (2) No work shall be deemed suitable if—

23 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
24 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute;

25 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the

work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(C) as a condition of being employed he or she would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15, plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$7.50 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) (1) As used in this section the term “dependent” includes only—

(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

1 (B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen
2 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-
3 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

4 (2) As used in this section the term "child" shall
5 include only—

6 (A) a legitimate child;

7 (B) a child legally adopted;

8 (C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
9 household; or

10 (D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
11 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
12 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

13 (c) The Administrator may find an individual to be a
14 dependent of a claimant if a claimant certified the facts re-
15 quired by the provisions of this subsection.

16 (d) Where a child is a dependent of more than one
17 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf
18 of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

19 (e) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
20 ent who is separated from him or her under court order or
21 written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall
22 not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the
23 written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly
24 rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined
25 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

1 SEC. 901. (a) Unemployment allowances shall be paid
2 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

3 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
4 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
5 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
6 or her debts, or subject to any administration of his or her
7 estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof
8 to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled
9 thereto.

10 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

11 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
12 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
13 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
14 or State unemployment or disability compensation law or a
15 Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
16 amount received from such other source shall be subtracted
17 from the allowance payable under this title except that this
18 section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired
19 pay paid by the Veterans' Administration.

20 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

21 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
22 is authorized to administer this title and may, insofar as pos-
23 sible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and
24 State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agree-
25 ments with such departments or agencies. Such agreements

1 shall provide for the filing of claims for unemployment al-
2 lowances with the Administrator through established public
3 employment offices and State unemployment compensation
4 agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, may also be
5 utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of
6 such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate
7 the carrying out of agreements with State departments or
8 agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's
9 duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator
10 shall be located in each participating State department or
11 agency.

12 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
13 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
14 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
15 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
16 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
17 agencies with which agreements have been made, the Ad-
18 ministrator may consult and advise with representatives of
19 such agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regu-
20 lations.

21 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
22 employee of his own or of any agency of the Federal Govern-
23 ment or of any State, such of his powers and duties, except
24 that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator
25 may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this

1 title. The Administrator may require any such officer or
2 employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such
3 amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the
4 cost of such bond shall be paid out of sums appropriated for
5 the administration of this title.

6 (d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
7 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
8 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit
9 and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay,
10 at the time or times fixed by the Administrator to the depart-
11 ments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so
12 certified.

13 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
14 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance
15 or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
16 compensate any Federal department or agency for its admin-
17 istrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover
18 periods of no longer than six months.

19 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
20 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
21 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
22 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
23 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the pro-
24 visions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
25 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-

1 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to
2 be necessary for the administrative expense of such State
3 under this title.

4 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
5 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which
6 it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such
7 agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury
8 and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out
9 the purposes of this title or, if returned after the expiration
10 of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury of miscel-
11 laneous receipts.

12 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
13 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
14 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
15 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
16 under this title.

17 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
18 negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
19 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
20 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
21 by the Administrator.

22 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
23 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
24 impartial tribunal. The representative of the Administrator
25 located in each State participating in the administration of
26 this title shall be the final appellate authority in regard to

1 contested claims arising in such State. The decision of the
2 representative shall be subject to review by the Administrator.

3 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

4 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and pro-
5 visions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States
6 in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and
7 to administer oaths and as contained in title III of the Act
8 of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
9 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
10 title.

11 CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

12 SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of
13 any event which makes him or her ineligible for, or reduces
14 his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such
15 event of which he or she has knowledge and who accepts an
16 allowance to which he or she is not entitled because of such
17 event, shall be ineligible to receive an allowance for four
18 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

19 CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

20 SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an
21 increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for
22 the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none
23 is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made
24 any false statement or representation as to any wages paid
25 or received for the period during which earned or paid, or

1 whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of
2 a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this
3 title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false state-
4 ment, representation, affidavit, or document in connection
5 with such claim shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon
6 conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
7 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

8 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
9 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
10 and with intent to defraud the United States shall be pun-
11 ished by a fine or not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
12 for not more than one year, or both.

13 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

14 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

15 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods of
16 seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in
17 regulations by the Administrator.

18 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
19 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
20 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

21 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
22 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

23 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
24 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
25 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any
26 medium other than cash.

1 (e) The term “member of the armed forces of the
2 United States” means any member of the Army of the
3 United States, United States Navy, United States Marine
4 Corps, United States Coast Guard, or any of their respective
5 components.

6 (f) The term “noncontributory benefit” means a cash
7 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including pay-
8 ments under any workmen’s compensation law) payable by
9 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
10 under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Terri-
11 tory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any polit-
12 ical subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing,
13 creating a system of such payments to individuals (including
14 payments made under any such law or plan by private in-
15 surance carriers), if with respect to such individual the bene-
16 fit system is supported without direct and substantial
17 contributions by wage earners.

18 TITLE VI

19 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL

20 PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
22 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
23 laws administered by the Veterans’ Administration shall be
24 for application under this Act.

25 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans’ Ad-

1 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
2 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there
3 is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional
4 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
5 this Act.

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 4053

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the
readjustment in civilian life of returning
World War II veterans.

By Mr. LANE

JANUARY 24, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans'
Legislation

H. R. 4055

JANUARY 24, 1944

A BILL

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “Servicemen’s Aid Act of
4 1944”.

6 CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

7 SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-
8 clared to be, and is hereby, constituted an agency of the
9 United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution
10 of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Ad-
11 ministration shall be entitled, second only to the War and

1 Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment,
2 supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and
3 regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of
4 personnel from Civil Service Registers the Administrator of
5 Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and
6 discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United
7 States Public Health Service.

8 SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
9 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
10 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
11 additional hospital beds for war veterans, and to enter into
12 agreements and contracts for the use of permanently con-
13 structed Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Admin-
14 istration after cessation of hostilities and after such institu-
15 tions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the
16 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and
17 directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices,
18 contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of popula-
19 tion where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or
20 where such facility is not readily available or accessible.

21 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veteran's Affairs and
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
24 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
25 facilities, supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed

1 to operate properly such facilities, except that at no time
2 shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any
3 agreement which will result in a reduction of Veterans' Ad-
4 ministration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number
5 now established or approved, plus the estimated number
6 required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered
7 by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate
8 or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to
9 any other agency of the Government.

10 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
11 have authority to place officials and employees designated
12 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
13 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
14 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the
15 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged from mili-
16 tary service.

17 SEC. 104. No officer or enlisted man or woman shall
18 be discharged or released from active duty until his or her
19 certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final
20 pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery
21 to him or her or to his or her next of kin or legal representa-
22 tive; and no wounded, diseased, or handicapped member of
23 the active armed forces shall be released from active service
24 until and unless adequate provisions are made for him or

1 her under the laws and regulations administered by the
2 Veterans' Administration.

3 SEC. 105. No officer or enlisted man or woman suffering
4 from disease or injury shall be required to sign a statement
5 of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggrava-
6 tion of such disease or injury or any other statement against
7 the interest of the officer or enlisted man or woman. In the
8 adjudication of any claim against the United States of such
9 officer, enlisted man, or woman, all Government agencies are
10 hereby authorized and directed to disregard and to hold for
11 naught any such statements heretofore signed by such officer,
12 enlisted man, or woman.

13 CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

14 SEC. 200. That upon certification to the Secretary of
15 War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Vet-
16 erans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans'
17 organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29,
18 1936, Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress,
19 and such other organizations recognized by the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims
21 under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration,
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 authorized and directed to permit the functioning of such
24 accredited representatives in military or naval installations

1 from which persons are discharged from the active military
2 or naval service.

3 SEC. 201. The necessary regulations shall be promul-
4 gated to accomplish the purpose of the foregoing paragraph
5 and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer
6 of each of the recognized organizations responsible for claims
7 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
8 manding officer of the military and naval installations shall
9 cooperate fully with such authorized representatives and shall
10 provide any necessary space and available equipment for such
11 representatives.

12 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

13 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal of any person from
14 the military or naval forces on the ground that he or she
15 was guilty of mutiny, treason, spying, or any offense involv-
16 ing moral turpitude or willful and persistent misconduct of
17 which he or she was found guilty by a court martial, or that
18 he or she was a conscientious objector who refused to perform
19 military duty or refused to wear the uniform, or a deserter,
20 shall bar all rights under any laws administered by the
21 Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in case any person
22 has been discharged or dismissed from the military or naval
23 forces as a result of a court-martial trial, and it is thereafter
24 established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at
25 the time of the commission of the offense resulting in such

1 court-martial trial and discharge such person was insane,
2 such person shall be entitled to benefits in accordance with
3 the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

4 SEC. 301. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
5 hereby authorized and directed to confer with the Secretary
6 of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of
7 establishing boards of review in the War and Navy Depart-
8 ments composed of five members each, whose duties shall
9 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted
10 man or woman, the type and nature of his or her discharge
11 or release from active duty. Such review shall be based upon
12 all available records of the service department relating to
13 the person requesting such review, and such other evidence
14 as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be
15 permitted to present testimony either in person or by affi-
16 davit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to
17 appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*
18 That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be con-
19 strued to include, among others, accredited representatives of
20 veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Admin-
21 istration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936,
22 Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress. Such
23 board shall have authority to change, correct, or modify any
24 discharge or release from active duty in accord with the facts
25 presented to the board.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled either to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or education and/or training subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VIII.”

SEC. 401. Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new part to be known as part VIII, and to provide as follows:

“PART VIII

“1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service at any time on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is honorably separated therefrom after service of ninety days or more, or if less than ninety days was separated for disability incurred in line of duty, and whose education was interrupted:

1 by such service, shall, upon application to the Administrator
2 of Veterans' Affairs, be entitled to continue such education
3 and/or training, including such vocational, professional,
4 and/or technical refresher courses as may be approved by
5 the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That while
6 pursuing the training or education approved herein such
7 person shall be entitled to training allowance of \$50 for
8 single and \$75 for married person each month, but as to a
9 woman veteran it must be shown to the satisfaction of the
10 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the husband is de-
11 pendent upon her for support: *Provided further*, That no
12 course of training or education in excess of a period of four
13 years shall be approved, nor shall any training under this
14 Act be afforded beyond six years after the termination of
15 the present war.

16 "2. The Administrator shall have the power and duty
17 to prescribe and provide suitable education to persons included
18 in the foregoing paragraph, and for such purposes may employ
19 such additional personnel and experts as are deemed neces-
20 sary, and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Adminis-
21 tration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental
22 agency as well as those maintained by joint Federal and
23 State contributions; and, in addition, he may, by agreement
24 or contract with public or private institutions or establish-
25 ments, provide for such additional educational facilities as may

1 be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purpose of this
2 title: *Provided*, That the Administrator shall consult with and
3 utilize the services and facilities of the various State depart-
4 ments of education.

5 "3. The provisions of paragraph 4 of part VII of this
6 regulation shall be applicable to persons while following
7 training or education under this part.

8 "4. When the course of education or training furnished
9 to any person under this part consists of training on the job
10 by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit
11 monthly to the Administrator a statement under oath show-
12 ing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him
13 to such person during the month, directly or indirectly, and
14 based upon such sworn statements the Administrator is au-
15 thorized to reduce or discontinue the training allowance.

16 "5. Any person while pursuing education or training
17 under this part who is in receipt of pension or compensation
18 shall be paid only so much of the monthly training allowance
19 as will, when added to the pension or compensation, aggre-
20 gate the rate of training allowance which would otherwise
21 be payable in the particular case under this part."

22 SEC. 402. Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regula-
23 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16, Sev-
24 enty-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby amended

1 by deleting the date "December 6, 1941", in the first sen-
2 tence thereof, and substituting the date "August 7, 1940".

3 TITLE III

4 CHAPTER V—HOME AND FARM AID TO VETERANS

5 SEC. 500. Moneys made available for the purpose pur-
6 suant to this title shall be used for making advances of money
7 and payments to States (and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto
8 Rico, herein referred to as States) which have submitted
9 and had approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,
10 State plans to enable veterans of World War II to purchase
11 a home or farm.

12 SEC. 501. To be approvable under this title, a State plan
13 for enabling veterans of World War II to purchase a home
14 or farm shall—

15 (1) designate an agency as the sole agency for the
16 administration, supervision, and control of the State plan;

17 (2) provide that the State treasurer, or officer
18 exercising similar functions for the State, be appointed
19 as custodian of the funds received under this title from
20 the Federal Government and receive and provide for
21 the proper custody of such funds;

22 (3) show the plan, policies, and methods to be
23 followed in carrying out the State plan and its admin-
24 istration and supervision;

25 (4) provide that the right to purchase a home or

1 farm under the plan shall be available only to those
2 certified by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to
3 have been separated from active military or naval serv-
4 ice of the United States subsequent to August 7, 1940,
5 and prior to termination of the present war under other
6 than dishonorable conditions;

7 (5) provide such methods of administration as are
8 found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be
9 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
10 the plan; and

11 (6) provide that the State agency will make such
12 reports in such form and containing such requirements
13 as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from time to
14 time may require, and comply with such provisions as
15 he may from time to time find necessary to meet the
16 requirements of this title as now enacted or hereafter
17 amended.

18 SEC. 502. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
19 approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which
20 fulfills the conditions and limitations provided in this title.

21 SEC. 503. The State plan shall include provisions for
22 making a loan to any qualified veteran who is a resident of
23 such State of an amount not in excess of 95 per centum of
24 the appraised valuation of any premises desired as a home not
25 in excess of \$7,500 or any premises to be used by the veteran

1 as a farm not in excess of \$12,500. Title to such premises
2 shall be retained by the agency or the State until the loan,
3 with such interest as may be required, is liquidated, unless
4 the veteran secures the money advanced by a first mortgage
5 or trust on the premises purchased.

6 SEC. 504. No State plan shall be approved by the Ad-
7 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs which does not require the
8 premises purchased be kept in a reasonable state of repair,
9 protected from unnecessary waste, sufficiently insured to
10 cover the State's interests in the premises, and any appurte-
11 nances and equipment purchased in connection with said
12 premises, nor shall any plan be approved which does not
13 provide for immediate termination of the State's obligation,
14 under the terms of the purchase agreement if the veteran
15 vacates the premises prior to liquidation of the outstanding
16 indebtedness directly or indirectly assumed by the State.

17 SEC. 505. A State plan may provide for payment of
18 interest at a rate not in excess of 5 per centum on any money
19 advanced through State contribution but may not charge
20 interest in excess of 1 per centum of any money advanced
21 through the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, which latter
22 interest shall be available to defray the expenses of the agency
23 in connection with the purchase and sale of premises and
24 administrative and other expenses of the agency.

25 SEC. 506. For the purpose of providing funds to carry

1 out the provisions of any approved State plan, the Admin-
2 istrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to advance to the
3 State agency such money as the State agency may request,
4 but not in an amount in excess of \$4 for every \$1 con-
5 tributed by the State for the purpose of carrying out the
6 provisions of such plan: *Provided*, That if any State is
7 unable to contribute immediately such amount as is required
8 to meet the State's contribution for the purpose of carrying
9 out the plan, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may
10 advance such amount that is estimated necessary for any
11 year prior to 1947, on condition that the amount advanced
12 for use in lieu of the State contribution be repaid prior to
13 the close of the State fiscal year ending in 1948.

14 SEC. 507. Any money advanced to a State under this
15 title shall remain available for carrying out the State plan in
16 the option of any State for a period not in excess of forty
17 years from the date upon which an advance is first secured,
18 and within such period additional advances may be made to
19 any State upon satisfactory showing to the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs that the State has contributed an amount
21 equal to one-fifth of the amount requested. At the termi-
22 nation of the forty-year period specified in this section, the
23 State shall repay to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
24 all money advanced under this title less such amounts as
25 are deductible for losses incurred in operation of the ap-

1 proved State plan. In the event that the veteran fails or
2 refuses to meet the terms and conditions of the contract or
3 agreement of purchase made under the provisions of the
4 approved State plan, the State agency, unless otherwise
5 authorized by the Administrator, shall proceed to foreclose
6 the premises in question and shall apply the net proceeds
7 of the sale in liquidation of the liability of the State with
8 respect to such premises. If the net amount realized by
9 the sale is less than the amount due to the State at the time
10 of liquidation, the State may let the difference between such
11 amounts stand as a credit against the amount to be returned
12 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at the termina-
13 tion of the forty-year period provided in this section, or may
14 secure, upon application and certification to the Adminis-
15 trator of Veterans' Affairs of the amount of such loss, a
16 further advance equal to such amount.

17

TITLE IV

18

CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

19

20 SEC. 600. Effective the first day of the month following
21 the date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and
22 functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by sub-
23 section (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940
24 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved Sep-
25 tember 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)),
except as to aid to veterans in the replacement in their former

1 positions, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Admin-
2 istration. Effective the first day of the month following the
3 date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and func-
4 tions of the Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
5 Commission, under the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933
6 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49 (b)), without exception, are
7 hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration. All laws
8 relating to the Employment Division, Selective Service, and
9 governing the functions transferred herein, and the laws per-
10 taining to Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
11 Commission, without exception, shall remain in full force and
12 effect, except as herein modified, or hereafter amended by
13 Act of Congress, and shall be administered by the Admin-
14 istrator of Veterans' Affairs. The public records and prop-
15 erty of the Employment Division, Selective Service, pertain-
16 ing to the functions transferred herein, and the public records,
17 property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Serv-
18 ice, War Manpower Commission, are hereby transferred to
19 the Veterans' Administration.

20 SEC. 601. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
21 establish not less than one veterans' employment representa-
22 tive in each of the States and Territories and the District of
23 Columbia. Each veterans' employment representative shall
24 have sufficient personnel and necessary equipment—

1 (a) to supervise registration of veterans in local
2 employment offices for suitable types of employment;

3 (b) to secure and maintain current information as
4 to various types of available employment in public
5 works and private industry or business;

6 (c) to promote interest of employers in employing
7 veterans;

8 (d) to maintain regular contact with employers
9 and employment offices and veterans' organizations with
10 a view of keeping employers advised of veterans avail-
11 able for employment and veterans advised of oppor-
12 tunities for employment;

13 (e) to assist in every way possible in improving
14 working conditions and advance in employment of vet-
15 erans.

16 SEC. 602. As a condition to payment of Federal aid
17 under this Act, there shall be appointed by the Director of
18 the State Employment Offices in each local employment
19 office in the State, subject to the approval of the Adminis-
20 trator of Veterans' Affairs, one or more veterans' employ-
21 ment representatives, who shall be a part of the State organi-
22 zation but be functionally responsible to the veterans' em-
23 ployment representative of the Veterans' Administration for
24 the State. All appointments of veterans' employment repre-
25 sentatives, Veterans' Administration, for the States shall be

1 made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in accord-
2 ance with the Civil Service Classification Act of 1923, as
3 amended: *Provided*, That all executive and supervisory
4 personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service shall be
5 veterans of wars of the United States.

6 SEC. 603. The Department of Labor, the War and
7 Navy Departments, and the War Manpower Commission
8 and such other employment agencies as may hereafter be
9 provided shall furnish the Veterans' Administration any
10 records, statistics, or information deemed necessary or appro-
11 priate in administering the provisions of this Act, and shall
12 cooperate with the Veterans' Administration in providing
13 suitable and continuous employment opportunities for
14 veterans.

15 SEC. 604. All unexpended appropriations in respect to
16 the duties, powers, and functions, transferred to the Vet-
17 erans' Administration under this Act, shall become available
18 for expenditure by the Veterans' Administration from the
19 date of transfer under this Act, and shall be treated as if the
20 Veterans' Administration had been originally named in the
21 laws making appropriations.

22 SEC. 605. Failure of State employment offices to coop-
23 erate with the Veterans' Employment Service, Veterans'
24 Administration, in the registration and employment of vet-

1 erans shall be sufficient cause to withhold Federal funds from
2 said office until such time as the State office satisfies the
3 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the State has com-
4 plied with the laws and regulations pertaining to veterans'
5 employment administered by the Veterans' Administration.

6 TITLE V

7 CHAPTER VII—UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES FOR 8 FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

9 SEC. 700. (a) Any member of the armed forces of the
10 United States who shall have been separated from active
11 service under other than dishonorable conditions after the
12 effective date of this title or within the fifty-two-week period
13 preceding such date, shall be entitled, in accordance with
14 such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
15 may prescribe, to receive an allowance for each week of
16 unemployment, up to fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins
17 after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during
18 the twenty-fourth-month period after final payment of muster-
19 ing-out or demobilization pay: *Provided*, That no such allow-
20 ance shall be paid during the four weeks following the receipt
21 of mustering-out or demobilization pay under title II, or for
22 any period for which he received educational allowances or
23 any other payments under title III of this Act.

24 (b) Such former member of the armed forces shall be
25 deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of

1 unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the
2 Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

3 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
4 the time of such claim;

5 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having
6 performed no services and received no wages, or is
7 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
8 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for
9 the week are less than the allowance under this title
10 plus \$3;

11 (3) the person registers with and continues to re-
12 port to a public employment office, or such other agency
13 as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with
14 regulations of the Administrator;

15 (4) the person is able to work and available for
16 suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be con-
17 sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-
18 ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this
19 subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-
20 ability which occurs after the commencement of such
21 period.

22 CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

23 SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
24 tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an
25 allowance if—

1 (1) he or she leaves suitable work voluntarily,
2 without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for
3 misconduct in the course of employment;

4 (2) he or she, without good cause, fails to apply
5 for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the
6 Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered
7 him or her; or

8 (3) he or she, without good cause, does not attend
9 a free training course not within the purview of title III,
10 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

11 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
12 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
13 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that his
14 or her unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
15 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment,
16 or other premises at which he or she is or was last employed:
17 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
18 that—

19 (1) he or she is not participating in or indirectly
20 interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
21 of work; and

22 (2) he or she does not belong to a grade or class
23 of workers of which, immediately before the commence-
24 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
25 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom

are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:

Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks. In addition, the total number of weeks for which he or she might otherwise be eligible to receive unemployment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he or she has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than two weeks or such longer period as the Administrator may prescribe in such case.

1 (3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in
2 paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
3 successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph
4 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the disqualifica-
5 tion provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the estimate
6 of the Administrator such additional disqualification is in
7 furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

8 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
9 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
10 with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among
11 other factors, the degree of risk involved to his or her health,
12 safety, and morals, his or her physical fitness and prior train-
13 ing, his or her experience and prior or probable earnings in
14 his or her customary occupation or one for which he or she
15 has been trained, the length of his or her unemployment, his
16 or her prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupa-
17 tion or one for which he or she has been trained, the distance
18 of available work from his or her residence and prospects for
19 obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable
20 for an individual solely because the wages are less than his
21 or her unemployment allowance.

22 (2) No work shall be deemed suitable if—

23 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
24 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute;

25 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the

work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(C) as a condition of being employed he or she would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15, plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$7.50 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) (1) As used in this section the term “dependent” includes only—

(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

1 (B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen
2 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-
3 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

4 (2) As used in this section the term "child" shall
5 include only—

6 (A) a legitimate child;

7 (B) a child legally adopted;

8 (C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
9 household; or

10 (D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
11 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
12 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

13 (c) The Administrator may find an individual to be a
14 dependent of a claimant if a claimant certified the facts re-
15 quired by the provisions of this subsection.

16 (d) Where a child is a dependent of more than one
17 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf
18 of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

19 (e) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
20 ent who is separated from him or her under court order or
21 written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall
22 not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the
23 written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly
24 rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined
25 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

1 SEC. 901. (a) Unemployment allowances shall be paid
2 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

3 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
4 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
5 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
6 or her debts, or subject to any administration of his or her
7 estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof
8 to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled
9 thereto.

10 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

11 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
12 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
13 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
14 or State unemployment or disability compensation law or a
15 Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
16 amount received from such other source shall be subtracted
17 from the allowance payable under this title except that this
18 section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired
19 pay paid by the Veterans' Administration.

20 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

21 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
22 is authorized to administer this title and may, insofar as pos-
23 sible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and
24 State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agree-
25 ments with such departments or agencies. Such agreements

1 shall provide for the filing of claims for unemployment al-
2 lowances with the Administrator through established public
3 employment offices and State unemployment compensation
4 agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, may also be
5 utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of
6 such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate
7 the carrying out of agreements with State departments or
8 agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's
9 duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator
10 shall be located in each participating State department or
11 agency.

12 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
13 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
14 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
15 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
16 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
17 agencies with which agreements have been made, the Ad-
18 ministrator may consult and advise with representatives of
19 such agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regu-
20 lations.

21 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
22 employee of his own or of any agency of the Federal Govern-
23 ment or of any State, such of his powers and duties, except
24 that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator
25 may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this

1 title. The Administrator may require any such officer or
2 employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such
3 amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the
4 cost of such bond shall be paid out of sums appropriated for
5 the administration of this title.

6 (d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
7 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
8 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit
9 and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay,
10 at the time or times fixed by the Administrator to the depart-
11 ments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so
12 certified.

13 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
14 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance
15 or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
16 compensate any Federal department or agency for its admin-
17 istrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover
18 periods of no longer than six months.

19 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
20 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
21 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
22 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
23 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the pro-
24 visions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
25 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-

1 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to
2 be necessary for the administrative expense of such State
3 under this title.

4 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
5 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which
6 it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such
7 agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury
8 and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out
9 the purposes of this title or, if returned after the expiration
10 of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury of miscel-
11 laneous receipts.

12 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
13 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
14 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
15 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
16 under this title.

17 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
18 negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
19 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
20 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
21 by the Administrator.

22 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
23 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
24 impartial tribunal. The representative of the Administrator
25 located in each State participating in the administration of
26 this title shall be the final appellate authority in regard to

1 contested claims arising in such State. The decision of the
2 representative shall be subject to review by the Administrator.

3 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

4 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and pro-
5 visions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States
6 in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and
7 to administer oaths and as contained in title III of the Act
8 of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
9 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
10 title.

11 CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

12 SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of
13 any event which makes him or her ineligible for, or reduces
14 his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such
15 event of which he or she has knowledge and who accepts an
16 allowance to which he or she is not entitled because of such
17 event, shall be ineligible to receive an allowance for four
18 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

19 CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

20 SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an
21 increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for
22 the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none
23 is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made
24 any false statement or representation as to any wages paid
25 or received for the period during which earned or paid, or

1 whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of
2 a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this
3 title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false state-
4 ment, representation, affidavit, or document in connection
5 with such claim shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon
6 conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
7 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

8 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
9 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
10 and with intent to defraud the United States shall be pun-
11 ished by a fine or not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
12 for not more than one year, or both.

13 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

14 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

15 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods of
16 seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in
17 regulations by the Administrator.

18 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
19 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
20 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

21 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
22 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

23 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
24 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
25 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any
26 medium other than cash.

1 (e) The term "member of the armed forces of the
2 United States" means any member of the Army of the
3 United States, United States Navy, United States Marine
4 Corps, United States Coast Guard, or any of their respective
5 components.

6 (f) The term "noncontributory benefit" means a cash
7 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including pay-
8 ments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by
9 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
10 under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Terri-
11 tory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any polit-
12 ical subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing,
13 creating a system of such payments to individuals (including
14 payments made under any such law or plan by private in-
15 surance carriers), if with respect to such individual the bene-
16 fit system is supported without direct and substantial
17 contributions by wage earners.

18 TITLE VI

19 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL 20 PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
22 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
23 laws administered by the Veterans' Administration shall be
24 for application under this Act.

25 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Ad-

1 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
 2 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there
 3 is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional
 4 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
 5 this Act.

78TH CONGRESS
 2d Session

H. R. 4055

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

By Mr. Rogers of California

JANUARY 24, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation

H. R. 4056

JANUARY 24, 1944

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “Servicemen’s Aid Act of
4 1944”.

5 TITLE I

6 CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

7 SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-
8 clared to be, and is hereby, constituted an agency of the
9 United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution
10 of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Ad-
11 ministration shall be entitled, second only to the War and

1 Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment,
2 supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and
3 regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of
4 personnel from Civil Service Registers the Administrator of
5 Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and
6 discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United
7 States Public Health Service.

8 SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
9 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
10 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
11 additional hospital beds for war veterans, and to enter into
12 agreements and contracts for the use of permanently con-
13 structed Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Admin-
14 istration after cessation of hostilities and after such institu-
15 tions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the
16 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and
17 directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices,
18 contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of popula-
19 tion where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or
20 where such facility is not readily available or accessible.

21 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veteran's Affairs and
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
24 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
25 facilities, supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed

1 to operate properly such facilities, except that at no time
2 shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any
3 agreement which will result in a reduction of Veterans' Ad-
4 ministration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number
5 now established or approved, plus the estimated number
6 required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered
7 by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate
8 or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to
9 any other agency of the Government.

10 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
11 have authority to place officials and employees designated
12 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
13 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
14 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the
15 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged from mili-
16 tary service.

17 SEC. 104. No officer or enlisted man or woman shall
18 be discharged or released from active duty until his or her
19 certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final
20 pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery
21 to him or her or to his or her next of kin or legal representa-
22 tive; and no wounded, diseased, or handicapped member of
23 the active armed forces shall be released from active service
24 until and unless adequate provisions are made for him or

1 her under the laws and regulations administered by the
2 Veterans' Administration.

3 SEC. 105. No officer or enlisted man or woman suffering
4 from disease or injury shall be required to sign a statement
5 of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggrava-
6 tion of such disease or injury or any other statement against
7 the interest of the officer or enlisted man or woman. In the
8 adjudication of any claim against the United States of such
9 officer, enlisted man, or woman, all Government agencies are
10 hereby authorized and directed to disregard and to hold for
11 naught any such statements heretofore signed by such officer,
12 enlisted man, or woman.

13 CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

14 SEC. 200. That upon certification to the Secretary of
15 War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Vet-
16 erans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans'
17 organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29,
18 1936, Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress,
19 and such other organizations recognized by the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims
21 under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration,
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 authorized and directed to permit the functioning of such
24 accredited representatives in military or naval installations

1 from which persons are discharged from the active military
2 or naval service.

3 SEC. 201. The necessary regulations shall be promul-
4 gated to accomplish the purpose of the foregoing paragraph
5 and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer
6 of each of the recognized organizations responsible for claims
7 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
8 manding officer of the military and naval installations shall
9 cooperate fully with such authorized representatives and shall
10 provide any necessary space and available equipment for such
11 representatives.

12 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

13 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal of any person from
14 the military or naval forces on the ground that he or she
15 was guilty of mutiny, treason, spying, or any offense involv-
16 ing moral turpitude or willful and persistent misconduct of
17 which he or she was found guilty by a court martial, or that
18 he or she was a conscientious objector who refused to perform
19 military duty or refused to wear the uniform, or a deserter,
20 shall bar all rights under any laws administered by the
21 Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in case any person
22 has been discharged or dismissed from the military or naval
23 forces as a result of a court-martial trial, and it is thereafter
24 established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at
25 the time of the commission of the offense resulting in such

1 court-martial trial and discharge such person was insane,
2 such person shall be entitled to benefits in accordance with
3 the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

4 SEC. 301. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
5 hereby authorized and directed to confer with the Secretary
6 of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of
7 establishing boards of review in the War and Navy Depart-
8 ments composed of five members each, whose duties shall
9 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted
10 man or woman, the type and nature of his or her discharge
11 or release from active duty. Such review shall be based upon
12 all available records of the service department relating to
13 the person requesting such review, and such other evidence
14 as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be
15 permitted to present testimony either in person or by affi-
16 davit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to
17 appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*
18 That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be con-
19 strued to include, among others, accredited representatives of
20 veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Admin-
21 istration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936,
22 Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress. Such
23 board shall have authority to change, correct, or modify any
24 discharge or release from active duty in accord with the facts
25 presented to the board.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled either to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or education and/or training subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VIII.”

SEC. 401. Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new part to be known as part VIII, and to provide as follows:

“PART VIII

“1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service at any time on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is honorably separated therefrom after service of ninety days or more, or if less than ninety days was separated for disability incurred in line of duty, and whose education was interrupted

1 by such service, shall, upon application to the Administrator
2 of Veterans' Affairs, be entitled to continue such education
3 and/or training, including such vocational, professional,
4 and/or technical refresher courses as may be approved by
5 the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That while
6 pursuing the training or education approved herein such
7 person shall be entitled to training allowance of \$50 for
8 single and \$75 for married person each month, but as to a
9 woman veteran it must be shown to the satisfaction of the
10 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the husband is de-
11 pendent upon her for support: *Provided further*, That no
12 course of training or education in excess of a period of four
13 years shall be approved, nor shall any training under this
14 Act be afforded beyond six years after the termination of
15 the present war.

16 "2. The Administrator shall have the power and duty
17 to prescribe and provide suitable education to persons included
18 in the foregoing paragraph, and for such purposes may employ
19 such additional personnel and experts as are deemed neces-
20 sary, and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Adminis-
21 tration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental
22 agency as well as those maintained by joint Federal and
23 State contributions; and, in addition, he may, by agreement
24 or contract with public or private institutions or establish-
25 ments, provide for such additional educational facilities as may

1 be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purpose of this
2 title: *Provided*, That the Administrator shall consult with and
3 utilize the services and facilities of the various State depart-
4 ments of education.

5 "3. The provisions of paragraph 4 of part VII of this
6 regulation shall be applicable to persons while following
7 training or education under this part.

8 "4. When the course of education or training furnished
9 to any person under this part consists of training on the job
10 by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit
11 monthly to the Administrator a statement under oath show-
12 ing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him
13 to such person during the month, directly or indirectly, and
14 based upon such sworn statements the Administrator is au-
15 thorized to reduce or discontinue the training allowance.

16 "5. Any person while pursuing education or training
17 under this part who is in receipt of pension or compensation
18 shall be paid only so much of the monthly training allowance
19 as will, when added to the pension or compensation, aggre-
20 gate the rate of training allowance which would otherwise
21 be payable in the particular case under this part."

22 SEC. 402. Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regula-
23 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16, Sev-
24 enty-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby amended

1 by deleting the date "December 6, 1941", in the first sen-
2 tence thereof, and substituting the date "August 7, 1940".

3 TITLE III

4 CHAPTER V—HOME AND FARM AID TO VETERANS

5 SEC. 500. Moneys made available for the purpose pur-
6 suant to this title shall be used for making advances of money
7 and payments to States (and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto
8 Rico, herein referred to as States) which have submitted
9 and had approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,
10 State plans to enable veterans of World War II to purchase
11 a home or farm.

12 SEC. 501. To be approvable under this title, a State plan
13 for enabling veterans of World War II to purchase a home
14 or farm shall—

15 (1) designate an agency as the sole agency for the
16 administration, supervision, and control of the State plan;

17 (2) provide that the State treasurer, or officer
18 exercising similar functions for the State, be appointed
19 as custodian of the funds received under this title from
20 the Federal Government and receive and provide for
21 the proper custody of such funds;

22 (3) show the plan, policies, and methods to be
23 followed in carrying out the State plan and its admin-
24 istration and supervision;

25 (4) provide that the right to purchase a home or

1 farm under the plan shall be available only to those
2 certified by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to
3 have been separated from active military or naval serv-
4 ice of the United States subsequent to August 7, 1940,
5 and prior to termination of the present war under other
6 than dishonorable conditions;

7 (5) provide such methods of administration as are
8 found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be
9 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
10 the plan; and

11 (6) provide that the State agency will make such
12 reports in such form and containing such requirements
13 as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from time to
14 time may require, and comply with such provisions as
15 he may from time to time find necessary to meet the
16 requirements of this title as now enacted or hereafter
17 amended.

18 SEC. 502. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
19 approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which
20 fulfills the conditions and limitations provided in this title.

21 SEC. 503. The State plan shall include provisions for
22 making a loan to any qualified veteran who is a resident of
23 such State of an amount not in excess of 95 per centum of
24 the appraised valuation of any premises desired as a home not
25 in excess of \$7,500 or any premises to be used by the veteran

1 as a farm not in excess of \$12,500. Title to such premises
2 shall be retained by the agency or the State until the loan,
3 with such interest as may be required, is liquidated, unless
4 the veteran secures the money advanced by a first mortgage
5 or trust on the premises purchased.

6 SEC. 504. No State plan shall be approved by the Ad-
7 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs which does not require the
8 premises purchased be kept in a reasonable state of repair,
9 protected from unnecessary waste, sufficiently insured to
10 cover the State's interests in the premises, and any appurte-
11 nances and equipment purchased in connection with said
12 premises, nor shall any plan be approved which does not
13 provide for immediate termination of the State's obligation,
14 under the terms of the purchase agreement if the veteran
15 vacates the premises prior to liquidation of the outstanding
16 indebtedness directly or indirectly assumed by the State.

17 SEC. 505. A State plan may provide for payment of
18 interest at a rate not in excess of 5 per centum on any money
19 advanced through State contribution but may not charge
20 interest in excess of 1 per centum of any money advanced
21 through the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, which latter
22 interest shall be available to defray the expenses of the agency
23 in connection with the purchase and sale of premises and
24 administrative and other expenses of the agency.

25 SEC. 506. For the purpose of providing funds to carry

1 out the provisions of any approved State plan, the Admin-
2 istrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to advance to the
3 State agency such money as the State agency may request,
4 but not in an amount in excess of \$4 for every \$1 con-
5 tributed by the State for the purpose of carrying out the
6 provisions of such plan: *Provided*, That if any State is
7 unable to contribute immediately such amount as is required
8 to meet the State's contribution for the purpose of carrying
9 out the plan, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may
10 advance such amount that is estimated necessary for any
11 year prior to 1947, on condition that the amount advanced
12 for use in lieu of the State contribution be repaid prior to
13 the close of the State fiscal year ending in 1948.

14 SEC. 507. Any money advanced to a State under this
15 title shall remain available for carrying out the State plan in
16 the option of any State for a period not in excess of forty
17 years from the date upon which an advance is first secured,
18 and within such period additional advances may be made to
19 any State upon satisfactory showing to the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs that the State has contributed an amount
21 equal to one-fifth of the amount requested. At the termi-
22 nation of the forty-year period specified in this section, the
23 State shall repay to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
24 all money advanced under this title less such amounts as
25 are deductible for losses incurred in operation of the ap-

1 proved State plan. In the event that the veteran fails or
2 refuses to meet the terms and conditions of the contract or
3 agreement of purchase made under the provisions of the
4 approved State plan, the State agency, unless otherwise
5 authorized by the Administrator, shall proceed to foreclose
6 the premises in question and shall apply the net proceeds
7 of the sale in liquidation of the liability of the State with
8 respect to such premises. If the net amount realized by
9 the sale is less than the amount due to the State at the time
10 of liquidation, the State may let the difference between such
11 amounts stand as a credit against the amount to be returned
12 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at the termina-
13 tion of the forty-year period provided in this section, or may
14 secure, upon application and certification to the Adminis-
15 trator of Veterans' Affairs of the amount of such loss, a
16 further advance equal to such amount.

17 TITLE IV

18 CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

19 SEC. 600. Effective the first day of the month following
20 the date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and
21 functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by sub-
22 section (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940
23 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved Sep-
24 tember 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)),
25 except as to aid to veterans in the replacement in their former

1 positions, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Admin-
2 istration. Effective the first day of the month following the
3 date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and func-
4 tions of the Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
5 Commission, under the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933
6 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49 (b)), without exception, are
7 hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration. All laws
8 relating to the Employment Division, Selective Service, and
9 governing the functions transferred herein, and the laws per-
10 taining to Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
11 Commission, without exception, shall remain in full force and
12 effect, except as herein modified, or hereafter amended by
13 Act of Congress, and shall be administered by the Admin-
14 istrator of Veterans' Affairs. The public records and prop-
15 erty of the Employment Division, Selective Service, pertain-
16 ing to the functions transferred herein, and the public records,
17 property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Serv-
18 ice, War Manpower Commission, are hereby transferred to
19 the Veterans' Administration.

20 SEC. 601. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
21 establish not less than one veterans' employment representa-
22 tive in each of the States and Territories and the District of
23 Columbia. Each veterans' employment representative shall
24 have sufficient personnel and necessary equipment—

1 (a) to supervise registration of veterans in local
2 employment offices for suitable types of employment;

3 (b) to secure and maintain current information as
4 to various types of available employment in public
5 works and private industry or business;

6 (c) to promote interest of employers in employing
7 veterans;

8 (d) to maintain regular contact with employers
9 and employment offices and veterans' organizations with
10 a view of keeping employers advised of veterans avail-
11 able for employment and veterans advised of oppor-
12 tunities for employment;

13 (e) to assist in every way possible in improving
14 working conditions and advance in employment of vet-
15 erans.

16 SEC. 602. As a condition to payment of Federal aid
17 under this Act, there shall be appointed by the Director of
18 the State Employment Offices in each local employment
19 office in the State, subject to the approval of the Adminis-
20 trator of Veterans' Affairs, one or more veterans' employ-
21 ment representatives, who shall be a part of the State organi-
22 zation but be functionally responsible to the veterans' em-
23 ployment representative of the Veterans' Administration for
24 the State. All appointments of veterans' employment repre-
25 sentatives, Veterans' Administration, for the States shall be

1 made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in accord-
2 ance with the Civil Service Classification Act of 1923, as
3 amended: *Provided*, That all executive and supervisory
4 personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service shall be
5 veterans of wars of the United States.

6 SEC. 603. The Department of Labor, the War and
7 Navy Departments, and the War Manpower Commission
8 and such other employment agencies as may hereafter be
9 provided shall furnish the Veterans' Administration any
10 records, statistics, or information deemed necessary or appro-
11 priate in administering the provisions of this Act, and shall
12 cooperate with the Veterans' Administration in providing
13 suitable and continuous employment opportunities for
14 veterans.

15 SEC. 604. All unexpended appropriations in respect to
16 the duties, powers, and functions, transferred to the Vet-
17 erans' Administration under this Act, shall become available
18 for expenditure by the Veterans' Administration from the
19 date of transfer under this Act, and shall be treated as if the
20 Veterans' Administration had been originally named in the
21 laws making appropriations.

22 SEC. 605. Failure of State employment offices to coop-
23 erate with the Veterans' Employment Service, Veterans'
24 Administration, in the registration and employment of vet-

1 erans shall be sufficient cause to withhold Federal funds from
2 said office until such time as the State office satisfies the
3 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the State has com-
4 plied with the laws and regulations pertaining to veterans'
5 employment administered by the Veterans' Administration.

6 TITLE V

7 CHAPTER VII—UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES FOR 8 FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

9 SEC. 700. (a) Any member of the armed forces of the
10 United States who shall have been separated from active
11 service under other than dishonorable conditions after the
12 effective date of this title or within the fifty-two-week period
13 preceding such date, shall be entitled, in accordance with
14 such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
15 may prescribe, to receive an allowance for each week of
16 unemployment, up to fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins
17 after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during
18 the twenty-fourth-month period after final payment of muster-
19 ing-out or demobilization pay: *Provided*, That no such allow-
20 ance shall be paid during the four weeks following the receipt
21 of mustering-out or demobilization pay under title II, or for
22 any period for which he received educational allowances or
23 any other payments under title III of this Act.

24 (b) Such former member of the armed forces shall be
25 deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of

1 unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the
2 Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

3 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
4 the time of such claim;

5 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having
6 performed no services and received no wages, or is
7 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
8 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for
9 the week are less than the allowance under this title
10 plus \$3;

11 (3) the person registers with and continues to re-
12 port to a public employment office, or such other agency
13 as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with
14 regulations of the Administrator;

15 (4) the person is able to work and available for
16 suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be con-
17 sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-
18 ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this
19 subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-
20 ability which occurs after the commencement of such
21 period.

22 CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

23 SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
24 tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an
25 allowance if—

1 (1) he or she leaves suitable work voluntarily,
2 without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for
3 misconduct in the course of employment;

4 (2) he or she, without good cause, fails to apply
5 for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the
6 Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered
7 him or her; or

8 (3) he or she, without good cause, does not attend
9 a free training course not within the purview of title III,
10 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

11 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
12 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
13 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that his
14 or her unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
15 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment,
16 or other premises at which he or she is or was last employed:
17 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
18 that—

19 (1) he or she is not participating in or indirectly
20 interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
21 of work; and

22 (2) he or she does not belong to a grade or class
23 of workers of which, immediately before the commence-
24 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
25 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom

are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:

Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks. In addition, the total number of weeks for which he or she might otherwise be eligible to receive unemployment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he or she has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than two weeks or such longer period as the Administrator may prescribe in such case.

1 (3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in
2 paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
3 successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph
4 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the disqualifica-
5 tion provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the estimate
6 of the Administrator such additional disqualification is in
7 furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

8 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
9 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
10 with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among
11 other factors, the degree of risk involved to his or her health,
12 safety, and morals, his or her physical fitness and prior train-
13 ing, his or her experience and prior or probable earnings in
14 his or her customary occupation or one for which he or she
15 has been trained, the length of his or her unemployment, his
16 or her prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupa-
17 tion or one for which he or she has been trained, the distance
18 of available work from his or her residence and prospects for
19 obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable
20 for an individual solely because the wages are less than his
21 or her unemployment allowance.

22 (2) No work shall be deemed suitable if—

23 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
24 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute;

25 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the

work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(C) as a condition of being employed he or she would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15, plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$7.50 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) (1) As used in this section the term “dependent” includes only—

(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

1 (B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen
2 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-
3 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

4 (2) As used in this section the term "child" shall
5 include only—

6 (A) a legitimate child;

7 (B) a child legally adopted;

8 (C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
9 household; or

10 (D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
11 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
12 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

13 (c) The Administrator may find an individual to be a
14 dependent of a claimant if a claimant certified the facts re-
15 quired by the provisions of this subsection.

16 (d) Where a child is a dependent of more than one
17 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf
18 of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

19 (e) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
20 ent who is separated from him or her under court order or
21 written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall
22 not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the
23 written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly
24 rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined
25 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

1 SEC. 901. (a) Unemployment allowances shall be paid
2 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

3 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
4 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
5 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
6 or her debts, or subject to any administration of his or her
7 estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof
8 to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled
9 thereto.

10 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

11 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
12 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
13 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
14 or State unemployment or disability compensation law or a
15 Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
16 amount received from such other source shall be subtracted
17 from the allowance payable under this title except that this
18 section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired
19 pay paid by the Veterans' Administration.

20 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

21 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
22 is authorized to administer this title and may, insofar as pos-
23 sible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and
24 State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agree-
25 ments with such departments or agencies. Such agreements

1 shall provide for the filing of claims for unemployment al-
2 lowances with the Administrator through established public
3 employment offices and State unemployment compensation
4 agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, may also be
5 utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of
6 such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate
7 the carrying out of agreements with State departments or
8 agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's
9 duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator
10 shall be located in each participating State department or
11 agency.

12 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
13 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
14 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
15 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
16 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
17 agencies with which agreements have been made, the Ad-
18 ministrator may consult and advise with representatives of
19 such agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regu-
20 lations.

21 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
22 employee of his own or of any agency of the Federal Govern-
23 ment or of any State, such of his powers and duties, except
24 that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator
25 may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this

1 title. The Administrator may require any such officer or
2 employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such
3 amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the
4 cost of such bond shall be paid out of sums appropriated for
5 the administration of this title.

6 (d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
7 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
8 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit
9 and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay,
10 at the time or times fixed by the Administrator to the depart-
11 ments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so
12 certified.

13 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
14 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance
15 or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
16 compensate any Federal department or agency for its admin-
17 istrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover
18 periods of no longer than six months.

19 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
20 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
21 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
22 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
23 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the pro-
24 visions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
25 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-

1 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to
2 be necessary for the administrative expense of such State
3 under this title.

4 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
5 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which
6 it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such
7 agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury
8 and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out
9 the purposes of this title or, if returned after the expiration
10 of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury of miscel-
11 laneous receipts.

12 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
13 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
14 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
15 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
16 under this title.

17 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
18 negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
19 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
20 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
21 by the Administrator.

22 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
23 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
24 impartial tribunal. The representative of the Administrator
25 located in each State participating in the administration of
26 this title shall be the final appellate authority in regard to

1 contested claims arising in such State. The decision of the
2 representative shall be subject to review by the Administrator.

3 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

4 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and pro-
5 visions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States
6 in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and
7 to administer oaths and as contained in title III of the Act
8 of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
9 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
10 title.

11 CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

12 SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of
13 any event which makes him or her ineligible for, or reduces
14 his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such
15 event of which he or she has knowledge and who accepts an
16 allowance to which he or she is not entitled because of such
17 event, shall be ineligible to receive an allowance for four
18 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

19 CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

20 SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an
21 increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for
22 the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none
23 is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made
24 any false statement or representation as to any wages paid
25 or received for the period during which earned or paid, or

1 whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of
2 a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this
3 title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false state-
4 ment, representation, affidavit, or document in connection
5 with such claim shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon
6 conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
7 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

8 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
9 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
10 and with intent to defraud the United States shall be pun-
11 ished by a fine or not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
12 for not more than one year, or both.

13 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

14 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

15 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods of
16 seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in
17 regulations by the Administrator.

18 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
19 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
20 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

21 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
22 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

23 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
24 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
25 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any
26 medium other than cash.

1 (e) The term "member of the armed forces of the
2 United States" means any member of the Army of the
3 United States, United States Navy, United States Marine
4 Corps, United States Coast Guard, or any of their respective
5 components.

6 (f) The term "noncontributory benefit" means a cash
7 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including pay-
8 ments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by
9 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
10 under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Terri-
11 tory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any polit-
12 ical subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing,
13 creating a system of such payments to individuals (including
14 payments made under any such law or plan by private in-
15 surance carriers), if with respect to such individual the bene-
16 fit system is supported without direct and substantial
17 contributions by wage earners.

18 TITLE VI

19 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL 20 PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
22 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
23 laws administered by the Veterans' Administration shall be
24 for application under this Act.

25 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Ad-

1 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
2 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there
3 is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional
4 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
5 this Act.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4056

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the
readjustment in civilian life of returning
World War II veterans.

By Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire

JANUARY 24, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans'
Legislation

H. R. 4064

JANUARY 25, 1944

A BILL

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “Servicemen’s Aid Act of
4 1944”.

6 CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

7 SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-
8 clared to be, and is hereby, constituted an agency of the
9 United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution
10 of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Ad-
11 ministration shall be entitled, second only to the War and

1 Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment,
2 supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and
3 regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of
4 personnel from Civil Service Registers the Administrator of
5 Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and
6 discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United
7 States Public Health Service.

8 SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
9 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
10 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
11 additional hospital beds for war veterans, and to enter into
12 agreements and contracts for the use of permanently con-
13 structed Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Admin-
14 istration after cessation of hostilities and after such institu-
15 tions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the
16 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and
17 directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices,
18 contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of popula-
19 tion where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or
20 where such facility is not readily available or accessible.

21 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veteran's Affairs and
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
24 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
25 facilities, supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed

1 to operate properly such facilities, except that at no time
2 shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any
3 agreement which will result in a reduction of Veterans' Ad-
4 ministration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number
5 now established or approved, plus the estimated number
6 required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered
7 by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate
8 or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to
9 any other agency of the Government.

10 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
11 have authority to place officials and employees designated
12 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
13 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
14 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the
15 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged from mili-
16 tary service.

17 SEC. 104. No officer or enlisted man or woman shall
18 be discharged or released from active duty until his or her
19 certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final
20 pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery
21 to him or her or to his or her next of kin or legal representa-
22 tive; and no wounded, diseased, or handicapped member of
23 the active armed forces shall be released from active service
24 until and unless adequate provisions are made for him or

1 her under the laws and regulations administered by the
2 Veterans' Administration.

3 SEC. 105. No officer or enlisted man or woman suffering
4 from disease or injury shall be required to sign a statement
5 of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggrava-
6 tion of such disease or injury or any other statement against
7 the interest of the officer or enlisted man or woman. In the
8 adjudication of any claim against the United States of such
9 officer, enlisted man, or woman, all Government agencies are
10 hereby authorized and directed to disregard and to hold for
11 naught any such statements heretofore signed by such officer,
12 enlisted man, or woman.

13 CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

14 SEC. 200. That upon certification to the Secretary of
15 War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Vet-
16 erans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans'
17 organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29,
18 1936, Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress,
19 and such other organizations recognized by the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims
21 under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration,
22 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
23 authorized and directed to permit the functioning of such
24 accredited representatives in military or naval installations

1 from which persons are discharged from the active military
2 or naval service.

3 SEC. 201. The necessary regulations shall be promul-
4 gated to accomplish the purpose of the foregoing paragraph
5 and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer
6 of each of the recognized organizations responsible for claims
7 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
8 manding officer of the military and naval installations shall
9 cooperate fully with such authorized representatives and shall
10 provide any necessary space and available equipment for such
11 representatives.

12 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

13 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal of any person from
14 the military or naval forces on the ground that he or she
15 was guilty of mutiny, treason, spying, or any offense involv-
16 ing moral turpitude or willful and persistent misconduct of
17 which he or she was found guilty by a court martial, or that
18 he or she was a conscientious objector who refused to perform
19 military duty or refused to wear the uniform, or a deserter,
20 shall bar all rights under any laws administered by the
21 Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in case any person
22 has been discharged or dismissed from the military or naval
23 forces as a result of a court-martial trial, and it is thereafter
24 established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at
25 the time of the commission of the offense resulting in such

1 court-martial trial and discharge such person was insane,
2 such person shall be entitled to benefits in accordance with
3 the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

4 SEC. 301. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
5 hereby authorized and directed to confer with the Secretary
6 of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of
7 establishing boards of review in the War and Navy Depart-
8 ments composed of five members each, whose duties shall
9 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted
10 man or woman, the type and nature of his or her discharge
11 or release from active duty. Such review shall be based upon
12 all available records of the service department relating to
13 the person requesting such review, and such other evidence
14 as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be
15 permitted to present testimony either in person or by affi-
16 davit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to
17 appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*
18 That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be con-
19 strued to include, among others, accredited representatives of
20 veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Admin-
21 istration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936,
22 Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress. Such
23 board shall have authority to change, correct, or modify any
24 discharge or release from active duty in accord with the facts
25 presented to the board.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled either to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or education and/or training subject to the eligibility and other provisions and limitations contained in Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VIII.”

SEC. 401. Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new part to be known as part VIII, and to provide as follows:

“PART VIII

“1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service at any time on or after August 7, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is honorably separated therefrom after service of ninety days or more, or if less than ninety days was separated for disability incurred in line of duty, and whose education was interrupted

1 by such service, shall, upon application to the Administrator
2 of Veterans' Affairs, be entitled to continue such education
3 and/or training, including such vocational, professional,
4 and/or technical refresher courses as may be approved by
5 the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That while
6 pursuing the training or education approved herein such
7 person shall be entitled to training allowance of \$50 for
8 single and \$75 for married person each month, but as to a
9 woman veteran it must be shown to the satisfaction of the
10 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the husband is de-
11 pendent upon her for support: *Provided further*, That no
12 course of training or education in excess of a period of four
13 years shall be approved, nor shall any training under this
14 Act be afforded beyond six years after the termination of
15 the present war.

16 "2. The Administrator shall have the power and duty
17 to prescribe and provide suitable education to persons included
18 in the foregoing paragraph, and for such purposes may employ
19 such additional personnel and experts as are deemed neces-
20 sary, and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Adminis-
21 tration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental
22 agency as well as those maintained by joint Federal and
23 State contributions; and, in addition, he may, by agreement
24 or contract with public or private institutions or establish-
25 ments, provide for such additional educational facilities as may

1 be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purpose of this
2 title: *Provided*, That the Administrator shall consult with and
3 utilize the services and facilities of the various State depart-
4 ments of education.

5 “3. The provisions of paragraph 4 of part VII of this
6 regulation shall be applicable to persons while following
7 training or education under this part.

8 “4. When the course of education or training furnished
9 to any person under this part consists of training on the job
10 by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit
11 monthly to the Administrator a statement under oath show-
12 ing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him
13 to such person during the month, directly or indirectly, and
14 based upon such sworn statements the Administrator is au-
15 thorized to reduce or discontinue the training allowance.

16 “5. Any person while pursuing education or training
17 under this part who is in receipt of pension or compensation
18 shall be paid only so much of the monthly training allowance
19 as will, when added to the pension or compensation, aggre-
20 gate the rate of training allowance which would otherwise
21 be payable in the particular case under this part.”

22 SEC. 402. Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regula-
23 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16, Sev-
24 enty-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby amended

1 by deleting the date "December 6, 1941", in the first sen-
2 tence thereof, and substituting the date "August 7, 1940".

3 TITLE III

4 CHAPTER V—HOME AND FARM AID TO VETERANS

5 SEC. 500. Moneys made available for the purpose pur-
6 suant to this title shall be used for making advances of money
7 and payments to States (and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto
8 Rico, herein referred to as States) which have submitted
9 and had approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,
10 State plans to enable veterans of World War II to purchase
11 a home or farm.

12 SEC. 501. To be approvable under this title, a State plan
13 for enabling veterans of World War II to purchase a home
14 or farm shall—

15 (1) designate an agency as the sole agency for the
16 administration, supervision, and control of the State plan;

17 (2) provide that the State treasurer, or officer
18 exercising similar functions for the State, be appointed
19 as custodian of the funds received under this title from
20 the Federal Government and receive and provide for
21 the proper custody of such funds;

22 (3) show the plan, policies, and methods to be
23 followed in carrying out the State plan and its admin-
24 istration and supervision;

25 (4) provide that the right to purchase a home or

1 farm under the plan shall be available only to those
2 certified by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to
3 have been separated from active military or naval serv-
4 ice of the United States subsequent to August 7, 1940,
5 and prior to termination of the present war under other
6 than dishonorable conditions;

7 (5) provide such methods of administration as are
8 found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be
9 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
10 the plan; and

11 (6) provide that the State agency will make such
12 reports in such form and containing such requirements
13 as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from time to
14 time may require, and comply with such provisions as
15 he may from time to time find necessary to meet the
16 requirements of this title as now enacted or hereafter
17 amended.

18 SEC. 502. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
19 approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which
20 fulfills the conditions and limitations provided in this title.

21 SEC. 503. The State plan shall include provisions for
22 making a loan to any qualified veteran who is a resident of
23 such State of an amount not in excess of 95 per centum of
24 the appraised valuation of any premises desired as a home not
25 in excess of \$7,500 or any premises to be used by the veteran

1 as a farm not in excess of \$12,500. Title to such premises
2 shall be retained by the agency or the State until the loan,
3 with such interest as may be required, is liquidated, unless
4 the veteran secures the money advanced by a first mortgage
5 or trust on the premises purchased.

6 SEC. 504. No State plan shall be approved by the Ad-
7 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs which does not require the
8 premises purchased be kept in a reasonable state of repair,
9 protected from unnecessary waste, sufficiently insured to
10 cover the State's interests in the premises, and any appurte-
11 nances and equipment purchased in connection with said
12 premises, nor shall any plan be approved which does not
13 provide for immediate termination of the State's obligation,
14 under the terms of the purchase agreement if the veteran
15 vacates the premises prior to liquidation of the outstanding
16 indebtedness directly or indirectly assumed by the State.

17 SEC. 505. A State plan may provide for payment of
18 interest at a rate not in excess of 5 per centum on any money
19 advanced through State contribution but may not charge
20 interest in excess of 1 per centum of any money advanced
21 through the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, which latter
22 interest shall be available to defray the expenses of the agency
23 in connection with the purchase and sale of premises and
24 administrative and other expenses of the agency.

25 SEC. 506. For the purpose of providing funds to carry

1 out the provisions of any approved State plan, the Admin-
2 istrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to advance to the
3 State agency such money as the State agency may request,
4 but not in an amount in excess of \$4 for every \$1 con-
5 tributed by the State for the purpose of carrying out the
6 provisions of such plan: *Provided*, That if any State is
7 unable to contribute immediately such amount as is required
8 to meet the State's contribution for the purpose of carrying
9 out the plan, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may
10 advance such amount that is estimated necessary for any
11 year prior to 1947, on condition that the amount advanced
12 for use in lieu of the State contribution be repaid prior to
13 the close of the State fiscal year ending in 1948.

14 SEC. 507. Any money advanced to a State under this
15 title shall remain available for carrying out the State plan in
16 the option of any State for a period not in excess of forty
17 years from the date upon which an advance is first secured,
18 and within such period additional advances may be made to
19 any State upon satisfactory showing to the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs that the State has contributed an amount
21 equal to one-fifth of the amount requested. At the termi-
22 nation of the forty-year period specified in this section, the
23 State shall repay to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
24 all money advanced under this title less such amounts as
25 are deductible for losses incurred in operation of the ap-

1 proved State plan. In the event that the veteran fails or
2 refuses to meet the terms and conditions of the contract or
3 agreement of purchase made under the provisions of the
4 approved State plan, the State agency, unless otherwise
5 authorized by the Administrator, shall proceed to foreclose
6 the premises in question and shall apply the net proceeds
7 of the sale in liquidation of the liability of the State with
8 respect to such premises. If the net amount realized by
9 the sale is less than the amount due to the State at the time
10 of liquidation, the State may let the difference between such
11 amounts stand as a credit against the amount to be returned
12 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at the termina-
13 tion of the forty-year period provided in this section, or may
14 secure, upon application and certification to the Adminis-
15 trator of Veterans' Affairs of the amount of such loss, a
16 further advance equal to such amount.

17 TITLE IV.

18 CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

19 SEC. 600. Effective the first day of the month following
20 the date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and
21 functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by sub-
22 section (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940
23 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved Sep-
24 tember 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)),
25 except as to aid to veterans in the replacement in their former

1 positions, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Admin-
2 istration. Effective the first day of the month following the
3 date of enactment of this Act, the duties, powers, and func-
4 tions of the Veterans' Employment Serv: ^{See} War Manpower
5 Commission, under the provisions of the A. of June 6, 1933
6 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49 (b)), without exception, are
7 hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration. All laws
8 relating to the Employment Division, Selective Service, and
9 governing the functions transferred herein, and the laws per-
10 taining to Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower
11 Commission, without exception, shall remain in full force and
12 effect, except as herein modified, or hereafter amended by
13 Act of Congress, and shall be administered by the Admin-
14 istrator of Veterans' Affairs. The public records and prop-
15 erty of the Employment Division, Selective Service, pertain-
16 ing to the functions transferred herein, and the public records,
17 property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Serv-
18 ice, War Manpower Commission, are hereby transferred to
19 the Veterans' Administration.

20 SEC. 601. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
21 establish not less than one veterans' employment representa-
22 tive in each of the States and Territories and the District of
23 Columbia. Each veterans' employment representative shall
24 have sufficient personnel and necessary equipment—

1 (a) to supervise registration of veterans in local
2 employment offices for suitable types of employment;

3 (b) to secure and maintain current information as
4 to ice, ~~state~~ types of available employment in public
5 work ~~by~~ private industry or business;

6 (c) to promote interest of employers in employing
7 veterans;

8 (d) to maintain regular contact with employers
9 and employment offices and veterans' organizations with
10 a view of keeping employers advised of veterans avail-
11 able for employment and veterans advised of oppor-
12 tunities for employment;

13 (e) to assist in every way possible in improving
14 working conditions and advance in employment of vet-
15 erans.

16 SEC. 602. As a condition to payment of Federal aid
17 under this Act, there shall be appointed by the Director of
18 the State Employment Offices in each local employment
19 office in the State, subject to the approval of the Adminis-
20 trator of Veterans' Affairs, one or more veterans' employ-
21 ment representatives, who shall be a part of the State organi-
22 zation but be functionally responsible to the veterans' em-
23 ployment representative of the Veterans' Administration for
24 the State. All appointments of veterans' employment repre-
25 sentatives, Veterans' Administration, for the States shall be

1 made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in accord-
2 ance with the Civil Service Classification Act of 1923, as
3 amended: *Provided*, That all executive and supervisory
4 personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service shall be
5 veterans of wars of the United States.

6 SEC. 603. The Department of Labor, the War and
7 Navy Departments, and the War Manpower Commission
8 and such other employment agencies as may hereafter be
9 provided shall furnish the Veterans' Administration any
10 records, statistics, or information deemed necessary or appro-
11 priate in administering the provisions of this Act, and shall
12 cooperate with the Veterans' Administration in providing
13 suitable and continuous employment opportunities for
14 veterans.

15 SEC. 604. All unexpended appropriations in respect to
16 the duties, powers, and functions, transferred to the Vet-
17 erans' Administration under this Act, shall become available
18 for expenditure by the Veterans' Administration from the
19 date of transfer under this Act, and shall be treated as if the
20 Veterans' Administration had been originally named in the
21 laws making appropriations.

22 SEC. 605. Failure of State employment offices to coop-
23 erate with the Veterans' Employment Service, Veterans'
24 Administration, in the registration and employment of vet-

1 erans shall be sufficient cause to withhold Federal funds from
2 said office until such time as the State office satisfies the
3 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the State has com-
4 plied with the laws and regulations pertaining to veterans'
5 employment administered by the Veterans' Administration.

6 TITLE V

7 CHAPTER VII—UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES FOR
8 FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

9 SEC. 700. (a) Any member of the armed forces of the
10 United States who shall have been separated from active
11 service under other than dishonorable conditions after the
12 effective date of this title or within the fifty-two-week period
13 preceding such date, shall be entitled, in accordance with
14 such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
15 may prescribe, to receive an allowance for each week of
16 unemployment, up to fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins
17 after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during
18 the twenty-fourth-month period after final payment of muster-
19 ing-out or demobilization pay: *Provided*, That no such allow-
20 ance shall be paid during the four weeks following the receipt
21 of mustering-out or demobilization pay under title II, or for
22 any period for which he received educational allowances or
23 any other payments under title III of this Act.

24 (b) Such former member of the armed forces shall be
25 deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of

1 unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the
2 Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

3 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
4 the time of such claim;

5 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having
6 performed no services and received no wages, or is
7 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
8 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for
9 the week are less than the allowance under this title
10 plus \$3;

11 (3) the person registers with and continues to re-
12 port to a public employment office, or such other agency
13 as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with
14 regulations of the Administrator;

15 (4) the person is able to work and available for
16 suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be con-
17 sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-
18 ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this
19 subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-
20 ability which occurs after the commencement of such
21 period.

22 CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

23 SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
24 tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an
25 allowance if—

1 (1) he or she leaves suitable work voluntarily,
2 without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for
3 misconduct in the course of employment;

4 (2) he or she, without good cause, fails to apply
5 for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the
6 Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered
7 him or her; or

8 (3) he or she, without good cause, does not attend
9 a free training course not within the purview of title III,
10 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

11 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
12 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
13 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that his
14 or her unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
15 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment,
16 or other premises at which he or she is or was last employed:
17 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
18 that—

19 (1) he or she is not participating in or indirectly
20 interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
21 of work; and

22 (2) he or she does not belong to a grade or class
23 of workers of which, immediately before the commence-
24 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
25 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom

are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:

Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks. In addition, the total number of weeks for which he or she might otherwise be eligible to receive unemployment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he or she shall be disqualified to receive any unemployment allowance for the week in which the cause of his or her disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he or she has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than two weeks or such longer period as the Administrator may prescribe in such case.

1 (3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in
2 paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
3 successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph
4 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the disqualifica-
5 tion provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the estimate
6 of the Administrator such additional disqualification is in
7 furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

8 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
9 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
10 with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among
11 other factors, the degree of risk involved to his or her health,
12 safety, and morals, his or her physical fitness and prior train-
13 ing, his or her experience and prior or probable earnings in
14 his or her customary occupation or one for which he or she
15 has been trained, the length of his or her unemployment, his
16 or her prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupa-
17 tion or one for which he or she has been trained, the distance
18 of available work from his or her residence and prospects for
19 obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable
20 for an individual solely because the wages are less than his
21 or her unemployment allowance.

22 (2) No work shall be deemed suitable if—

23 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
24 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute;

25 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the

work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(C) as a condition of being employed he or she would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15, plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$7.50 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) (1) As used in this section the term “dependent” includes only—

(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

1 (B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen
2 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-
3 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

4 (2) As used in this section the term "child" shall
5 include only—

6 (A) a legitimate child;

7 (B) a child legally adopted;

8 (C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
9 household; or

10 (D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
11 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
12 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

13 (c) The Administrator may find an individual to be a
14 dependent of a claimant if a claimant certified the facts re-
15 quired by the provisions of this subsection.

16 (d) Where a child is a dependent of more than one
17 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf
18 of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

19 (e) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
20 ent who is separated from him or her under court order or
21 written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall
22 not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the
23 written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly
24 rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined
25 in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

1 SEC. 901. (a) Unemployment allowances shall be paid
2 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

3 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
4 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
5 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
6 or her debts, or subject to any administration of his or her
7 estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof
8 to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled
9 thereto.

10 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

11 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
12 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
13 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
14 or State unemployment or disability compensation law or a
15 Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
16 amount received from such other source shall be subtracted
17 from the allowance payable under this title except that this
18 section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired
19 pay paid by the Veterans' Administration.

20 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

21 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
22 is authorized to administer this title and may, insofar as pos-
23 sible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and
24 State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agree-
25 ments with such departments or agencies. Such agreements

1 shall provide for the filing of claims for unemployment al-
2 lowances with the Administrator through established public
3 employment offices and State unemployment compensation
4 agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, may also be
5 utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of
6 such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate
7 the carrying out of agreements with State departments or
8 agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's
9 duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator
10 shall be located in each participating State department or
11 agency.

12 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
13 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
14 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
15 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
16 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
17 agencies with which agreements have been made, the Ad-
18 ministrator may consult and advise with representatives of
19 such agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regu-
20 lations.

21 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
22 employee of his own or of any agency of the Federal Govern-
23 ment or of any State, such of his powers and duties, except
24 that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator
25 may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this

1 title. The Administrator may require any such officer or
2 employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such
3 amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the
4 cost of such bond shall be paid out of sums appropriated for
5 the administration of this title.

6 (d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
7 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
8 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit
9 and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay,
10 at the time or times fixed by the Administrator to the depart-
11 ments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so
12 certified.

13 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
14 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance
15 or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
16 compensate any Federal department or agency for its admin-
17 istrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover
18 periods of no longer than six months.

19 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
20 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
21 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
22 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
23 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the pro-
24 visions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
25 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-

1 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to
2 be necessary for the administrative expense of such State
3 under this title.

4 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
5 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which
6 it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such
7 agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury
8 and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out
9 the purposes of this title or, if returned after the expiration
10 of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury of miscel-
11 laneous receipts.

12 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
13 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
14 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
15 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
16 under this title.

17 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
18 negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
19 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
20 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
21 by the Administrator.

22 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
23 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
24 impartial tribunal. The representative of the Administrator
25 located in each State participating in the administration of
26 this title shall be the final appellate authority in regard to

1 contested claims arising in such State. The decision of the
2 representative shall be subject to review by the Administrator.

3 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

4 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and pro-
5 visions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States
6 in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and
7 to administer oaths and as contained in title III of the Act
8 of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
9 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
10 title.

11 CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

12 SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of
13 any event which makes him or her ineligible for, or reduces
14 his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such
15 event of which he or she has knowledge and who accepts an
16 allowance to which he or she is not entitled because of such
17 event, shall be ineligible to receive an allowance for four
18 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

19 CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

20 SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an
21 increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for
22 the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none
23 is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made
24 any false statement or representation as to any wages paid
25 or received for the period during which earned or paid, or

1 whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of
2 a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this
3 title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false state-
4 ment, representation, affidavit, or document in connection
5 with such claim shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon
6 conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
7 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

8 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
9 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
10 and with intent to defraud the United States shall be pun-
11 ished by a fine or not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
12 for not more than one year, or both.

13 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

14 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

15 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods of
16 seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in
17 regulations by the Administrator.

18 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
19 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
20 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

21 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
22 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

23 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
24 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
25 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any
26 medium other than cash.

1 (e) The term “member of the armed forces of the
2 United States” means any member of the Army of the
3 United States, United States Navy, United States Marine
4 Corps, United States Coast Guard, or any of their respective
5 components.

6 (f) The term “noncontributory benefit” means a cash
7 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including pay-
8 ments under any workmen’s compensation law) payable by
9 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
10 under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Terri-
11 tory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any polit-
12 ical subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing,
13 creating a system of such payments to individuals (including
14 payments made under any such law or plan by private in-
15 surance carriers), if with respect to such individual the bene-
16 fit system is supported without direct and substantial
17 contributions by wage earners.

18 TITLE VI

19 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL 20 PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
22 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
23 laws administered by the Veterans’ Administration shall be
24 for application under this Act.

25 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans’ Ad-

1 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
2 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there
3 is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional
4 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
5 this Act.

78TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 4064

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the
readjustment in civilian life of returning
World War II veterans.

By Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts

JANUARY 25, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans'
Legislation



S. 1617

Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McFARLAND (for himself and Mr. MAYBANK) to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, viz: On Page 9, beginning with line 22, strike out down to and including line 20 on page 16, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

1 "PART VIII

2 “1. Subject to the provisions and limitations of this part,
3 any person who shall have served in the active military or
4 naval service of the United States at any time after August
5 27, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war,
6 who shall not have been dishonorably separated therefrom,
7 and who shall have been separated therefrom after service of

1 ninety days or more, or shall have been separated therefrom
2 after less than ninety days of service for disability incurred
3 in line of duty, shall, upon application to the Administrator
4 of Veterans' Affairs, be entitled to pursue a course of edu-
5 cation or training under this part. Such course of education
6 or training may be any full-time course of education or train-
7 ing (including refresher courses) in any accredited educa-
8 tional or training institution selected by the veteran, if such
9 institution finds the veteran qualified for and accepts him for
10 such course of education or training. No course of education
11 or training under this part in excess of a period of four years
12 shall be approved, nor shall any training or education under
13 this part be afforded beyond six years after the termination
14 of the present war.

15 "2. While pursuing a course of education or training
16 under this part, the veteran shall be entitled to a training
17 allowance, to be paid by the Administrator of Veterans'
18 Affairs, which shall be at the rate of \$50 a month, except
19 that if the veteran is a man and is married, or is a woman
20 and is married to a husband who is shown to the satisfaction
21 of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be dependent
22 upon her for support, such allowance shall be at the rate of
23 \$75 a month.

24 "3. When any veteran pursues a course of education or
25 training at any institution under this part, the Administrator

1 of Veterans' Affairs shall pay to such institution with respect
2 to such veteran the customary tuition, laboratory, library,
3 and other fees ordinarily paid by or for students at such
4 institution; but such payments shall not include charges for
5 board, lodging, or other living expenses. The Administrator
6 shall not pay any part of such fees which is in excess of a
7 rate equivalent to \$300 for an ordinary school year and shall
8 not pay such fees for a period longer than the equivalent of
9 four ordinary school years.

10 "4. When the course of education or training under
11 this part consists of training on the job by an employer,
12 such employer shall be required to submit monthly to the
13 Administrator a statement under oath showing any wage,
14 compensation, or other income paid by him to the veteran
15 during the month, directly or indirectly; and based upon
16 such sworn statements, the Administrator is authorized to
17 reduce or discontinue the training allowance.

18 "5. Any person who, while pursuing a course of educa-
19 tion or training under this part, is receiving a pension or
20 compensation under other laws administered by the Veterans'
21 Administration, shall be paid only so much of the training
22 allowance provided under this part for any month as will,
23 when added to the pension or compensation, aggregate the
24 training allowance which would otherwise be payable for
25 such month under this part. No person who receives voca-

1 tional rehabilitation under part VII of this regulation shall
2 be entitled to receive education or training under this part.

3 “6. Any public or private elementary, secondary, or
4 other school furnishing education for adults, any business
5 school, college, vocational school, or other educational in-
6 stitution, and any business or other establishment providing
7 apprentice or other training on the job, shall be deemed
8 to be an accredited educational or training institution for the
9 purposes of this part, if it is found by a board appointed
10 under this paragraph to be qualified and suitable for furnish-
11 ing education or training under this part, and if it complies
12 with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Ad-
13 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs for the proper administra-
14 tion of this part. Such Administrator shall appoint in each
15 State a board of five members, not less than three of whom
16 shall be members of the faculties of educational institutions
17 having educational scientific courses in advance of the
18 subjects taught in standard high-school courses. Each such
19 board shall determine whether or not any institution or
20 establishment in its State in which a veteran desires to pursue
21 a course of education or training under this part is qualified
22 and suitable for providing such education or training; and
23 shall perform such other duties and functions as the Ad-
24 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe. The mem-
25 bers of such board shall not receive any compensation for

1 their services on the board, but shall be reimbursed for all
2 necessary travel expenses and shall receive a per diem
3 allowance of \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away from their
4 respective places of residence on business of the board.

5 “7. In carrying out his powers and duties under this
6 part, the Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs—

7 “(a) may prescribe such rules and regulations as
8 he deems necessary or appropriate;

9 “(b) may employ such additional personnel and
10 experts as are deemed necessary, and may utilize and
11 extend existing Veterans’ Administration facilities and
12 utilize those of any other governmental agency as well
13 as those maintained by joint Federal and State contri-
14 butions;

15 “(c) shall consult with and may utilize the services
16 and facilities of the respective State departments of edu-
17 cation of the several States;

18 “(d) may enter into such agreements or arrange-
19 ments with public or private institutions or agencies as
20 he finds to be suitable and necessary to accomplish the
21 purposes of this part; and

22 “(e) may accept uncompensated services upon such
23 terms and conditions as he deems proper.

24 “8. Such rules and regulations of the Administrator may

1 include such rules and regulations as he deems necessary in
2 order to promote good conduct and cooperation upon the
3 part of persons who are pursuing courses of education or
4 training under this part. Penalties for the breach of such
5 rules or regulations may with the approval of the Adminis-
6 trator extend to a forfeiture or discontinuance of any part of
7 the benefits provided by this part."

8 SEC. 502. Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regu-
9 lation Numbered 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16,
10 Seventy-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby
11 amended by deleting the date "December 6, 1941", in the
12 first sentence thereof, and substituting the date "August 27,
13 1940".

14 **TITLE IV—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF**
15 **HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY**

16 **GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS**

17 SEC. 600. (a) Any person who shall have served in
18 the active military or naval service of the United States for
19 more than ninety days at any time after August 27, 1940,
20 and prior to the termination of the present war, who is not
21 dishonorably separated therefrom, upon separation from
22 active service shall be deemed to be a veteran eligible for
23 the benefits of this title. Any such veteran may apply to
24 the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for a loan for any

1 of the purposes specified in sections 601, 602, and 603. If
2 the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the
3 benefits of this title and is in need of such loan, the Admin-
4 istrator shall submit the veteran's application for approval
5 of the loan as provided in sections 601, 602, and 603. When
6 any such loan has been approved as provided in such sec-
7 tions, the loan shall be made by the Administrator of
8 Veterans' Affairs.

9 (b) The aggregate of all loans made to any one veteran
10 under this title shall be for such amount not in excess of
11 \$1,000 as may be applied for by the veteran. Any such loan
12 shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan is
13 made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per
14 centum per annum, compounded annually. No guarantor
15 of any such loan shall be required and no security for the
16 loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be a
17 first lien where no other lien is required in the purchase of
18 such property; otherwise it shall be a second lien.

19 (c) Any loan made under this title shall be repayable
20 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and, except as
21 otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms
22 and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Admin-
23 istrator and the head of the department or agency to whom
24 the application is submitted for approval of the loan.

1 PURCHASE OF HOMES

2 SEC. 601. (a) Any application made under this section
3 for a loan to be used in purchasing residential property shall
4 be submitted to the Federal Housing Administrator for his
5 approval. Such Administrator shall approve the loan if he
6 finds—

7 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
8 for such property to be purchased by the veteran;

9 (2) that such property has been approved for
10 mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act, as
11 amended, or meets the location and construction require-
12 ments for such approval; and

13 (3) that the purchase price paid, or to be paid
14 by the veteran for such property does not exceed the
15 appraised value thereof as determined by the Federal
16 Housing Administrator.

17 (b) Any application for a loan under this section for
18 the purpose of paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or
19 special assessments, on residential property previously pur-
20 chased for a home by the veteran shall be submitted to the
21 Federal Housing Administrator who shall approve such loan
22 unless in his opinion such loan is unsound or would not be in
23 the interest of the veteran.

24 (c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance
25 under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of

1 any loan made under this title, or by reason of any secondary
2 lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

3 PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

4 SEC. 602. (a) Any application made under this title
5 for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, live-
6 stock, equipment, machinery, or implements, to be used in
7 farming operations conducted by the applicant, shall be sub-
8 mitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of the
9 loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

10 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
11 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
12 chased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming
13 operations conducted by him;

14 (2) that such property will be useful in and reason-
15 ably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

16 (3) that the character, ability, and experience of
17 the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming
18 operations to be conducted by him, are such that there
19 is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be
20 successful; and

21 (4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by
22 the veteran for such property does not exceed a reason-
23 able appraised value therefor as determined by the
24 Secretary.

25 (b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of

1 Veterans' Affairs to have served in the active military or
2 naval service of the United States for more than ninety days
3 at any time after August 27, 1940, and prior to the ter-
4 mination of the present war, who shall not have been dis-
5 honorably separated therefrom, and who shall have been
6 separated therefrom after service of ninety days or more,
7 or shall have been separated therefrom after less than ninety
8 days of service for disability incurred in line of duty, and
9 who is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason
10 of his character, ability, and experience to be likely suc-
11 cessfully to carry out undertakings required of him under a
12 loan which may be made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm
13 Tenant Act, shall be eligible for the benefits of such Act to
14 the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

15

PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

16

SEC. 603. Any application made under this title for a
17 loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings,
18 supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the
19 applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farm-
20 ing), shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for
21 his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the
22 loan if he finds—

23

(1) that such loan will be used for part payment
24 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
25 chased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide

1 pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming) ;

2 (2) that such property will be useful in and reason-
3 ably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of
4 such occupation ;

5 (3) that the character, ability, and experience of
6 the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes
7 to pursue such occupation, are such that there is a
8 reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the
9 pursuit of such occupation ; and (4) that the purchase
10 price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property
11 does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor
12 as determined by the Secretary.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McFARLAND
(for himself and Mr. MAYBANK) to the bill
(S. 1617) to provide Federal Government
aid for the readjustment in civilian life of
returning World War II veterans.

JANUARY 28 (legislative day, JANUARY 24), 1944
Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered
to be printed



78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1617

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 10 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WAGNER to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II Veterans, viz: On page 16, beginning with line 22, strike out all of title V down to and including line 8, page 20, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

- 1 TITLE V
- 2 CHAPTER VII—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS
- 3 SEC. 700. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of
- 4 this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that there
- 5 shall be an effective job-counseling and employment place-
- 6 ment service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies shall
- 7 be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for them

1 the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful em-
2 ployment. For that purpose there is hereby created within
3 the United States Employment Service, as established by the
4 provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans' Placement
5 Service Board, which shall consist of the Administrator of
6 Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of the National
7 Selective Service System, and the administrative head of the
8 United States Employment Service. The members of the
9 Board may be represented by alternates. The Board shall
10 determine all matters of policy relating to the administration
11 of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States
12 Employment Service.

13 (b) The Chairman of the Board, through an executive
14 secretary, who shall be the Director of the Veterans' Em-
15 ployment Service of the United States Employment Service,
16 shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out
17 its policies through the veterans' employment representatives
18 in the several States.

19 (c) The public records of the Employment Service
20 Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veter-
21 ans' Employment Service of the United States Employment
22 Service shall be available to the Board.

23 SEC. 701. The United States Employment Service shall
24 assign to each of the States (the Territories and the District
25 of Columbia), a veterans' employment representative who

1 shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States and who
2 shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the Board, in
3 accordance with the Civil Service Classification Act of 1923,
4 as amended. Each such veteran employment representative
5 shall be attached to the staff of the public employment
6 service in the State (the Territory or the District of Colum-
7 bia), to which he has been assigned. He shall be administra-
8 tively responsible to the Board, through its executive secre-
9 tary, for the execution of the Board's veterans' placement
10 policies through the public employment service in the State
11 (the Territory or the District of Columbia). In cooperation
12 with the public employment service staff in the State, he
13 shall—

14 (a) supervise the registration of veterans in local em-
15 ployment offices for suitable types of employment;

16 (b) secure and maintain current information as to the
17 various types of available employment in public works and
18 private industry or business;

19 (c) promote the interest of employers in employing
20 veterans;

21 (d) maintain regular contact with employers and vet-
22 erans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised
23 of veterans available for employment and veterans advised
24 of opportunities for employment; and

25 (e) assist in every possible way in improving working

1 conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

2 SEC. 702. Where deemed necessary by the Board, there
3 shall be assigned one or more employees of the staffs of
4 local employment service offices, whose services shall be
5 primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed by
6 the veterans' placement representative.

7 SEC. 703. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board
8 such records, statistics, or information deemed necessary or
9 appropriate in administering provisions of this title, and shall
10 otherwise cooperate with the Board in providing continuous
11 employment opportunities for veterans.

12 SEC. 704. Failure of the employment service of a State
13 to cooperate in the execution of the policies of the Board
14 shall be sufficient cause to withhold the funds made available
15 to the State under the Act of June 6, 1933, until such time
16 as the employment service of the State complies with the
17 laws and regulations governing the Board's administration of
18 its veterans' placement functions.

19 SEC. 705. (a) The Board through its executive secre-
20 tary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and
21 efficient administration of this title, such estimated sums shall
22 include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents,
23 printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums
24 thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual
25 budget of the United States Employment Service. Any

1 funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained
2 in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall
3 not be available for any purpose other than that for which
4 they were appropriated, except with the approval of the
5 Board.

6 (b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its
7 current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient
8 funds to carry out the provisions of this Act during the
9 current fiscal year.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WAGNER to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

FEBRUARY 10 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered
to be printed



S. 1617

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, viz: On page 4, after line 12, insert a new section as follows:

1 SEC. 106. The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act
2 of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended by adding six
3 new sections to title I thereof to be numbered 122, 123,
4 124, 125, 126, and 127, to read as follows:

5 "SEC. 122. Upon receipt of an official report of the
6 death of a member of the active military or naval forces as
7 a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by
8 such service, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the

1 Navy, as the case may be, shall notify the Administrator
2 of Veterans' Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Admin-
3 istrator) thereof, and shall certify to the Administrator, (1)
4 the date of death of such member, (2) the fact that the
5 death was the result of injury or disease incurred in or
6 aggravated by military or naval service, (3) the names,
7 addresses, and relationship of any dependents of such mem-
8 ber, who, at the time of his or her death, were being paid
9 monthly family allowances under this Act, (4) the amount
10 or amounts of any such monthly allowances being paid to
11 each of such dependents, (5) the date on which any such
12 allowances will terminate as provided in section 123, and
13 (6) any other information necessary for the Administra-
14 tor to perform the duties required of him by this Act.

15 "SEC. 123. The Secretary of War or the Secretary of
16 the Navy, as the case may be, are hereby authorized and
17 directed to continue the payment of any monthly family
18 allowances to the dependents of such deceased member for
19 a period of one month following the termination of such
20 allowances as provided in section 107 (b).

21 "SEC. 124. Upon receipt of the notification and cer-
22 tificate provided for in section 122, the Administrator is
23 hereby authorized and directed to determine, automatically
24 and without application therefor, whether any of such de-
25 pendents are entitled to any pension or compensation under

1 laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and the
2 exact amount or amounts thereof, if any. Pending such
3 determination the Administrator is hereby authorized and
4 directed (commencing with the month following the pay-
5 ments provided for in section 123) to pay to such of the
6 dependents of the deceased member having such relationship
7 to him or her as might entitle them to a pension or com-
8 pensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Admin-
9 istration, the full amount or amounts of such monthly family
10 allowances as certified to the Administrator by the Secretary
11 of War or the Secretary of the Navy under section 122, until
12 he shall have made the determinations provided for in this
13 section as to any pension, compensation, and the amount
14 or amounts thereof. Notwithstanding the provisions of any
15 other law, any pension or compensation awarded such de-
16 pendents under this section shall become effective after the
17 termination of the payment of any monthly family allow-
18 ances provided for in this section: *Provided*, That section
19 112 of this title shall apply to payments of monthly family
20 allowances made by the Administrator under the provisions
21 of this section.

22 "SEC. 125. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to
23 (1) curtail any right of any such dependent (after any
24 award of pension or compensation is made) to appeal from
25 the determination and finding of the Administrator made

1 as directed in section 124; (2) prevent the Administrator
2 from subsequently reopening the case and making any
3 other determination or finding with respect thereto; or (3)
4 prevent any such dependent from waiving any pension or
5 compensation or other benefit after such determination and
6 finding has been made by the Administrator.

7 "SEC. 126. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the
8 Navy, and the Administrator are authorized jointly and
9 severally to prescribe such regulations as they may deem
10 necessary to enable them to carry out the provisions of sec-
11 tions 122, 123, 124, 125, and 127 and to delegate to such
12 officers and employees of their respective departments as
13 they may designate any of their functions.

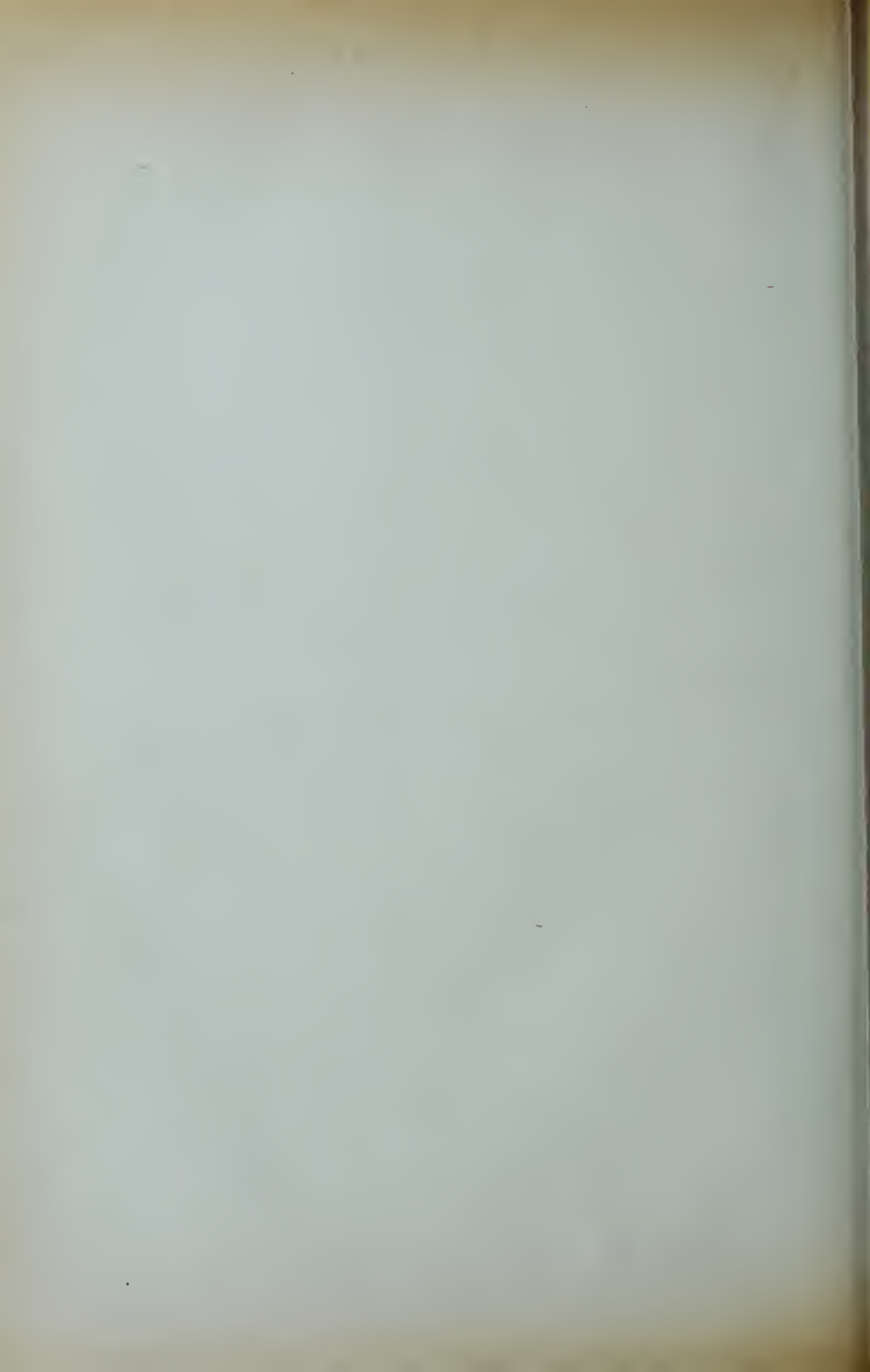
14 "SEC. 127. Appropriations heretofore made for the
15 Veterans' Administration 'Salaries and expenses, medical
16 and hospital, and compensation and pensions,' shall be
17 available for necessary expenses in carrying out the pur-
18 poses of section 124; and there is hereby authorized to be
19 appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be
20 necessary to accomplish the purposes of that section."

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered
to be printed





CAPPER, MRS. CARAWAY, MR. MCFARLAND, MR. MAYBANK, MR. MCCARRAN, MR. MCCLELLAND, MR. HILL, MR. SCRUGHAM, MR. HAYDEN, MR. BILBO, MR. TRUMAN, MR. BREWSTER, MR. BROOKS, MR. HATCH, MR. CHAVEZ, MR. STEWART, MR. CLARK OF IDAHO, MR. WILEY, MR. GURNEY, MR. LANGER, MR. OVERTON, MR. THOMAS OF OKLAHOMA, MR. EASTLAND, MR. MILLIKIN, MR. WHERRY, MR. WILLIS, MR. MOORE, MR. WHEELER, MR. GILLETTE, MR. WALLGREN, MR. BONE, MR. NYE, MR. BRIDGES, MR. REVERCOMB, MR. MURRAY, MR. REYNOLDS, MR. SMITH, MR. JACKSON, MR. BUCK, MR. ROBERTSON, MR. TOBEY, MR. WALSH OF NEW JERSEY, MR. GREEN, MR. CHANDLER, MR. PEPPER, MR. HOLMAN, MR. BUSHFIELD, MR. HAWKES, MR. RUSSELL, MR. DOWNEY, MR. MEAD, MR. AIKEN, MR. WEEKS, MR. MURDOCK, MR. FERGUSON, MR. ANDREWS, and MR. CORDON introduced Senate bill 1767, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 1768. A bill to provide for the payment of national service life insurance benefits in the case of Lester D. Blumberg (XC-3,034-306); to the Committee on Finance.

(Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced Senate bill 1769, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

S. 1770. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes;

S. 1771. A bill authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for additional ordnance manufacturing and production facilities, and for other purposes;

S. 1772. A bill to authorize Lewis Hobart Kenney, Charles Garner, Charles Clement Goodman, and Henry Charles Robinson to accept decorations and orders tendered them by the Government of the United States of Brazil; and

S. 1773 (by request of the Navy Department). A bill to amend the part of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 1774. A bill authorizing the Shoshone-Goship Bands of Shoshone Indians to sue in the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill providing for Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning veterans from World War No. 2. I ask unanimous consent to introduce the bill on my own behalf and on behalf of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the

Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WALSH], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON].

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. In order to make the roll of the Senate quite complete, I

should like to ask unanimous consent to add my name.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am very happy to add the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. President, I should like to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a moment or two in order to explain this rather unusual procedure. Several weeks ago on behalf of several other Senators as well as myself, I introduced Senate bill 1617, known as the Servicemen's Aid Act of 1944, and more familiarly known as the "G. I. Bill of Rights." This bill was referred to the Committee on Finance and was there referred by the chairman of that committee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] to the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of which he had done me the honor to appoint me chairman.

That committee has held lengthy and complete hearings. We have labored long and hard to bring out the best and most comprehensive bill which it is possible for us to enact at this time. In addition to the voluminous hearings, members of the committee had held many conferences with Senators interested in the subject, with representatives of veterans' organizations, with various departments of the Government, and with other interested persons.

As a result of these hearings and conferences the bill has been extensively amended. The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] who had already prepared, and who on his own behalf and that of the Senator from Georgia and myself introduced, a measure on the subject of reemployment and unemployment insurance for veterans has given generously of his time and advice; and the title in the bill as it is now introduced is largely his handiwork. The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] had introduced a bill upon the subject of education for veterans which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor and is now on the calendar. Nevertheless, he has given us the benefit of his great experience and wisdom, has worked untiringly in consultation with us and with the agencies of the Government to bring about a general agreement, and has generously consented to be one of the sponsors of the bill, which is in substantial conformity with the provisions of his own.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] had introduced a bill on the subject which they later introduced as an amendment to Senate bill 1617. They have been most helpful in conference and in attending the hearings of the committee, and many features of their bill are embodied in the measure as it has been introduced today. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] has given us the benefit of his vast experience as the author of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which is the basis of the agricultural section of the present bill. Certain technical amendments suggested by the Army and Navy, the Federal Housing Administration and the Agricultural Department as well as the Veterans' Administration are also included.

Instead of reporting the bill with many far-reaching amendments, it was decided to reintroduce what might be called a "clean copy" with the amendments showing as part of the text. We have discussed the matter with many Senators who have shown great interest in the matter and who expressed willingness and desire to join in sponsoring and introducing this important matter. It is in this way that the bill has just been presented with the names of an unprecedented number of Senators attached.

Let me add one word, Mr. President; I regard this bill as one of the most important measures that has ever come before the Congress. The men and women of the armed services and those who will be in the armed services before the end of this war, not only now hold the fate of this country in their hands but they will hold it for a generation to come. On the extent to which they can be speedily reintegrated in our population as decent law-abiding citizens the welfare of this Nation depends. If we should fail in that endeavor, as most of the participants in the last war failed, the consequences to our future well-being might well be most tragic. If we succeed and the trained and disciplined efficiency and valor of these men and women is turned into the right channels we will have a better country to live in than the world has yet seen. This bill—which I wish to emphasize is in all respects in line with the President's program as outlined in various messages—is designed for that purpose. I do not contend that it is the last word on the subject. I do assert that it will be a fundamental bill of rights for service men and women in facilitating their return to civilian life and I assert that it represents as little as we can properly do at this time.

I should like to add that the bill in its present form has the undivided and enthusiastic support of the two great servicemen's organization, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which, to my mind, are better qualified than any other organizations now existing to represent the views of the men and women now in the service.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, introduced by Mr. CLARK of Missouri (for himself and other Senators), was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

CARRYING OF UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS OWNED BY BANKS, ETC.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill relating to the carrying of obligations of the United States owned by banks, and so forth, and I request that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1769) to authorize the carrying of obligations of the United States, owned by banks, trust companies, and insurance companies, at their par value, was received, read twice by its title, referred

to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the market value of any interest-bearing bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness, which is a direct obligation of the United States or which is fully guaranteed by the United States as to principal and interest, and which is owned by a banking institution, a trust company, or an insurance company, is less than the par value thereof, such bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness shall be deemed, for the purposes of any requirement of Federal law or regulation, to have a value equal to the par value thereof plus any accrued interest thereon.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

HEARINGS BEFORE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION OF INTERNATIONAL WIRE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. WHEELER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 268), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That for the purposes of Senate Resolution 187, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to October 19, 1943, authorizing an investigation of international communications by wire and radio, the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings; to sit and act at such times and places, either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-eighth Congress; to employ such experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants; to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production and impounding of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; and to take such testimony and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee for such purposes, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

MERIDEN, CONN., THE NATION'S IDEAL WAR COMMUNITY

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, because I think the event is of great importance, I ask unanimous consent that I may have printed in the RECORD a newspaper article pointing to the fact that Meriden, Conn., the city in which I live, and the city in which my distinguished colleague was born, has just been chosen as the "Nation's ideal war community."

The newspaper article, taken from the Meriden Record, describes why Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission, and others, selected this city as the ideal war community of the United States.

I ask further consent, Mr. President, that immediately following this article there be printed an editorial from the Meriden Record referring to the same matter.

There being no objection, the article and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Meriden (Conn.) Record]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Meriden, Conn., has been chosen the Nation's ideal war community, it was announced here today by Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission.

"This community is a perfect example of how the main streets of America have completely mobilized every resource for war," the chairman declared. "The people of Meriden are making their contribution and that means management, labor, city officials, housewives, students, and returning veterans of World War No. 2. Meriden is solving its own manpower problems in the best democratic tradition of this Nation."

Tribute to the city's war record will be paid by Government, civic, and labor officials at ceremonies in Meriden on Monday, March 20, Mr. McNutt announced. The city's war plants will be inspected in the afternoon. In the evening, industrial and labor leaders of the city will sponsor a dinner for newsmen and Government officials at the opening of a new employees' cafeteria at one of the war plants. This will be followed by ceremonies and coast-to-coast broadcast from the Palace Theater to tell the story of Meriden's mobilization for war.

COOPERATION EXEMPLIFIED

The cooperation of Meriden's industries with the War Manpower program was exemplified during the recruiting campaign for the town's ball-bearing plant last fall. Mr. McNutt explained. At the time other employers voluntarily ceased hiring new employees for a 1-week period so that all available labor resources could be directed to the vital war industry with the most urgent manpower needs.

With a high record of men and women in the armed services, Meriden employers set an example early in the war by voluntarily hiring large numbers of women.

Thousands of Meriden women who had never worked before took full and part-time jobs in the city's war plants and now 54 percent of the city's 20,000 war workers are women.

"Meriden is a town that has closely followed the war-manpower program," the chairman said. "Through adherence to the manpower-employment stabilization plan every member of the community has cooperated and done his part under his own local leaders who comprise the War Manpower Commission management-labor committee for the area. It demonstrates how a patriotic, cooperative community can solve its own manpower problems through the utilization of all its facilities."

NO ABSENTEEISM PROBLEM

"The war plants of Meriden have adopted modern personnel policies and job turnover has been reduced until, in December the quit rate amounted to only 2.2 percent. Absenteeism is at a minimum."

"One child day-care center has been established in Meriden and another will shortly open. Workers from other places are welcomed to Meriden under a plan developed by the Y. M. C. A. New citizens of the town are met at the station, escorted to their new employer's plant and then taken to their new homes. Next the workers are taken on a tour of the city and shown places of interest and the location of their churches. Newcomers' social clubs have also been organized to provide recreation and prevent homesickness."

MET HOUSING NEEDS

"The city has worked out its housing problems through conversion of many old homes and estates into suitable living quarters, and by cooperation of citizens in making spare

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Mr. CLARK of Missouri (for himself, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CAPPER, Mrs. CARAWAY, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. HILL, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. BILBO, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, Mr. WILEY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. LANGER, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. WILLIS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. WALLGREN, Mr. BONE, Mr. NYE, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BUCK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. WALSH of New Jersey, Mr. GREEN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. HAWKES, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MEAD, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. WEEKS, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. CORDON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Servicemen's Aid Act of
4 1944".

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND
PROCEDURES

SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an agency of the United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Administration shall be entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service.

SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter into agreements and contracts for the use of suitable Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administration after cessation of hostilities and after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population

1 where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where
2 such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated
4 the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional
5 hospital facilities.

6 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
7 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
8 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
9 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
10 facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as
11 may be needed to operate properly such facilities, except
12 that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
13 enter into any agreement which will result in a reduction of
14 Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds
15 below the number now established or approved, plus the
16 estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles
17 under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration,
18 or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the
19 Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the
20 Government.

21 Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of
22 1940, as amended, or any other Act, shall be construed to
23 prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned or enlisted
24 personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Adminis-
25 tration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War

1 or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Vet-
2 erans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made
3 or extend beyond six months after the termination of the war.

4 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
5 have authority to place officials and employees designated
6 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
7 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
8 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the
9 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released
10 from active service.

11 SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released
12 from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of
13 discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a sub-
14 stantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to
15 his next of kin or legal representative; and no wounded,
16 diseased, or handicapped person shall be discharged or
17 released from active service until and unless he has executed
18 a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be
19 filed with the Veterans' Administration or has signed a state-
20 ment that he presently does not desire to file such claim:
21 *Provided*, That this section shall not preclude immediate
22 transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care.

23 SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces suffering from
24 disease or injury shall be required to sign a statement of
25 any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation

1 of such disease or injury or any other statement against the
2 interest of such person. In the adjudication of any claim
3 against the United States arising out of service in the armed
4 forces, all Government agencies are hereby authorized and
5 directed to disregard and to hold for naught any such state-
6 ments heretofore signed by any such person.

7 CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

8 SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary
9 of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of
10 Veterans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the vet-
11 erans' organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of
12 June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth
13 Congress), and other such organizations recognized by the
14 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the pres-
15 entation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans'
16 Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of
17 the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the
18 functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pur-
19 suant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited
20 representatives in military or naval installations on shore
21 from which persons are discharged or released from the
22 active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing
23 in this section shall operate to affect measures of military
24 security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in
25 effect.

1 (b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by
2 the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in
3 conjunction with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
4 to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the prepa-
5 ration of such regulations the national officer of each of
6 such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims
7 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
8 manding officer of each such military or naval installation
9 shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives
10 in the providing of available space and equipment for such
11 representatives.

12 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

13 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the
14 sentence of a court martial of any person from the military
15 or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the
16 ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused
17 to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform
18 or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent
19 military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the
20 acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service,
21 shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period
22 of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed,
23 under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administra-
24 tion: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it
25 be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that

1 at the time of the commission of the offense such person
2 was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which
3 he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the
4 Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That in
5 any case to which this section applies the surrender value,
6 if any, of any Government (converted) or national service
7 life-insurance policy at the time of forfeiture shall be payable
8 to the insured if living or, if the insured die before such
9 payment, to the designated beneficiary.

10 SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of
11 the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Vet-
12 erans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in
13 the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of
14 review composed of five members each, whose duties shall
15 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or en-
16 listed man or woman, the type and nature of his discharge
17 or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of
18 the sentence of a court martial, and except, in the case of
19 officers, denial of retirement with pay. Such review shall
20 be based upon all available records of the service department
21 relating to the person requesting such review, and such
22 other evidence as may be presented by such person. Wit-
23 nesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in
24 person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall
25 be allowed to appear before such board in person or by

1 counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this
 2 section shall be construed to include, among others, ac-
 3 credited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized
 4 by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the
 5 Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-
 6 fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority to
 7 change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, except
 8 a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a court
 9 martial, and except, in the case of officers, denial of retire-
 10 ment with pay, in accord with the facts presented to the
 11 board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Gov-
 12 ernment of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the
 13 Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish
 14 such boards of review, the findings thereof to be subject to
 15 final approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of
 16 the Navy, respectively.

17 TITLE II

18 CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

19 SEC. 400. Veterans Regulations 1 (a), as amended by
 20 Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March
 21 24, 1943, is hereby further amended by adding part VIII,
 22 to read as follows:

23 "PART VIII

24 "1. That any person who served in the active military
 25 or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior

1 to the termination of the present war, and who shall have
2 been discharged or relieved therefrom under honorable condi-
3 tions shall be eligible for education and training under this
4 part: *Provided*, That such person shall have been in active
5 service not less than six months, or shall have been dis-
6 charged or released from active service by reason of an
7 actual service-incurred injury or disability: *And provided*
8 *further*, That the education or training of such person was
9 interrupted or prevented by such service, or such person
10 requires a refresher or retraining course in no event to
11 exceed one year, to fit him for employment or profession.

12 “2. The President shall appoint in the Veterans’ Admin-
13 istration upon the recommendation of the Administrator
14 of Veterans’ Affairs a Director of Servicemen’s Education
15 and Training who, subject to the direction of the Adminis-
16 trator of Veterans’ Affairs, shall administer the provisions
17 of this part. The Administrator shall from time to time
18 promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary
19 to carry out the provisions of this part; and he may exercise
20 any power or authority conferred on him by this part
21 through the Director and such additional officers and em-
22 ployees as the Administrator may appoint, within appro-
23 priations made therefor by the Congress. The Administrator
24 may utilize the services of any legally designated Federal

1 or State educational or vocational agency in the execution
2 of this part subject to agreements with the responsible
3 heads of such agencies.

4 “3. There is hereby authorized to be established an
5 advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the
6 execution of his duties under this part. The council shall
7 consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,
8 the Federal Security Administrator, the Administrator of
9 Veterans’ Affairs who shall be chairman, the United States
10 Commissioner of Education, and six representatives of the
11 public, to be appointed by the President on the recom-
12 mendation of the Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs, at
13 least four of whom shall be recognized leaders in the field
14 of education. The public representatives shall be selected
15 as nearly as practicable on a regional basis. The members
16 of the council shall not receive any compensation for their
17 services on the council, but shall be reimbursed for all neces-
18 sary travel expenses and members appointed shall receive
19 a per diem allowance of \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away
20 from their respective places of residence on the business of
21 the council.

22 “4. Persons eligible for education and training under
23 this part shall be entitled to receive education and training
24 at any approved educational or training institution in which
25 they wish to enroll, whether or not it is located in the State

1 in which they reside: *Provided*, That they are accepted
2 as students by such institution in any field or branch of
3 knowledge for which they are found by such institution to
4 be qualified.

5 “5. Persons eligible under this part shall be entitled
6 to education and training at an approved educational or
7 training institution for a period of one year (or the equivalent
8 thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser
9 time as may be required to complete the course of instruc-
10 tion chosen by them, beginning not later than two years
11 after the date of discharge or release from active duty or
12 two years after the date of termination of the present war,
13 whichever is later: *Provided*, That no education or training
14 under this part shall be afforded beyond six years after
15 termination of the present war.

16 “6. A further period of education or training not ex-
17 ceeding three additional years may be provided for persons
18 who have satisfactorily completed the first year of education
19 or training: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for
20 a period of such additional education or training in excess
21 of the total period he served in the active service during
22 the present war, exclusive of (1) the six months' qualifying
23 service and (2) any period of education or training which
24 he may have received under the Army Specialized Train-
25 ing Program or the Navy College Training Program, or as

1 a cadet at one of the service academies. Such persons shall
2 be selected from those voluntarily applying for such further
3 period of education or training. The further period of
4 education or training shall be continuous instruction on a
5 full-time basis as defined by the institution in which it is
6 obtained. The selection of persons for a further period of
7 education or training under this part shall be made in accord-
8 ance with rules, standards, and methods established by the
9 Administrator.

10 "7. The Administrator shall provide for the payment
11 by the United States of such customary tuition, laboratory,
12 library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges,
13 as may be approved by the Administrator, to the educational
14 or training institutions furnishing education or training to
15 persons under this part so long as such persons maintain
16 regular attendance and are in good standing at such institu-
17 tions, but in no event shall such payment with respect to any
18 person exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided*,
19 That such payments shall not include charges for board, lodg-
20 ing, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made
21 to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or
22 other training on the job. If any publicly supported insti-
23 tution has no established tuition fee or if the established tuition
24 fee at any publicly supported institution (including the fee for
25 nonresident students) shall be found by the Administrator to

1 be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing
2 education or training to persons eligible under this part, he is
3 authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any
4 such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair
5 and reasonable, but not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school
6 year.

7 “8. Every person who attends on a full-time basis an
8 approved educational or training institution in accordance
9 with this part shall be entitled to receive a subsistence
10 allowance of \$50 per month while in attendance and in good
11 standing at such institution, including regular holidays and
12 leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year, in accord-
13 ance with regulations issued by the Administrator. A person
14 having a dependent or dependents shall be entitled to re-
15 ceive an additional sum of \$25 per month. Persons attend-
16 ing on a part-time basis and persons receiving compensation
17 for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice
18 or other training on the job at business establishments shall
19 be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence
20 or dependency allowances as may be determined by the
21 Administrator.

22 “9. The Administrator may arrange for educational and
23 vocational guidance to the persons eligible for education and
24 training under this part. At such intervals as he deems
25 necessary, he shall make information available respecting

1 the need for general education and for trained personnel
2 in the various trades, crafts, and professions: *Provided, That*
3 facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such informa-
4 tion shall be utilized.

5 “10. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress
6 annually a report of operations under this part. If the
7 Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session,
8 such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the
9 Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the
10 case may be.

11 “11. The President upon recommendation of the Ad-
12 ministrator may request the chief executive of any State to
13 designate the legally constituted State educational agency
14 or agencies, or, if no such State educational agency is avail-
15 able, may request the creation of a special board to act
16 in lieu thereof (a) for the purpose of advising and assisting
17 in selecting those persons who shall be entitled to receive a
18 further period of education or training as provided for in
19 this part or (b) for the purpose of furnishing lists of ap-
20 proved educational or training institutions in such State
21 which are found, in accordance with standards established
22 by the Administrator, to be qualified to provide education
23 and training to persons eligible under this part: *Provided,*
24 That in the event the Administrator is of the opinion that
25 any institution should be included in, or excluded from, such

1 lists from any State he shall make recommendations to that
2 effect to the appropriate State agency or special board.
3 Wherever the State educational agency is not representative
4 of all the educational or training institutions eligible for
5 approval in accordance with this part, the President upon
6 the recommendation of the Administrator may request the
7 chief executive of the State to appoint an advisory commit-
8 tee consisting of persons who shall represent the elementary,
9 secondary, and vocational schools, the colleges, junior col-
10 leges, professional schools, universities, and other educational
11 institutions, and business and other establishments providing
12 apprentice or other training on the job in the State, to aid
13 and advise the State educational agency in the execution of
14 their functions under this part. Only such educational or
15 training institutions as are included in such lists and ap-
16 proved by the Administrator shall be deemed approved
17 educational or training institutions within the meaning of
18 this part.

19 “12. As used in this part, the term ‘State’ shall include
20 the States of the United States, the Territories and posses-
21 sions, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands:
22 *Provided*, That until the termination of Japanese occupancy
23 of the Philippine Islands and the restoration of orderly proc-
24 esses of government therein, the provisions of this part, to
25 the extent that they require action within the territorial

1 limits of the Philippine Islands, shall not apply; the term
2 'educational or training institution' shall include public or
3 private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing
4 education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific
5 and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior
6 colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional
7 schools, and universities, and shall also include business or
8 other establishments providing apprentice or other training on
9 the job under the supervision of an approved college or uni-
10 versity, or any State department of education or State board
11 of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council
12 of the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in
13 accordance with Public, Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Con-
14 gress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal
15 Government authorized under other laws to supervise such
16 training. No business or other establishment providing ap-
17 prentice or other training on the job to persons eligible for
18 training under this part shall be approved for training under
19 the provisions of this part unless such establishment com-
20 pensates such persons at rates of pay required by applicable
21 State or Federal laws and which are fair and reasonable
22 for any productive labor performed as part of their training
23 and unless such establishment meets all applicable State and
24 Federal statutes and regulations relating to health, safety,
25 and other conditions of labor.

1 “13. Any person eligible for the benefit of this part
2 who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect
3 which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That subsistence allow-
4 ance hereunder shall not, in the event of such election, exceed
5 the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were
6 the training under said part VII. All payments under the
7 Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 received by any person
8 during the time that such person is receiving education or
9 training under the provisions of this part shall be offset by
10 suspension of equal amounts of subsistence allowance, which
11 suspended amounts may be paid after completion of educa-
12 tion or training hereunder.

13 “14. No department, agency, or officer of the United
14 States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise
15 any supervision or control over any State educational agency
16 or any educational or training institution with respect to their
17 personnel, curriculum, or methods or materials of instruction.”

18 SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16,
19 Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as
20 follows:

21 “SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans’ Adminis-
22 tration, ‘Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and
23 compensation and pensions’, shall be available for necessary
24 expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Vet-

1 erans Regulation 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to
2 be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may
3 be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such ex-
4 penses may include, subject to regulations issued by the
5 Administrator, and in addition to medical care, treatment,
6 hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such
7 care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accom-
8 plish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII
9 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a).”

10 SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth
11 Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new sec-
12 tion 4 to read as follows:

13 “SEC. 4. Any books or equipment furnished a trainee
14 or student under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of
15 Veterans Regulation 1 (a), shall, unless waived by the
16 Administrator, be returned or the reasonable value thereof
17 accounted for if he, because of fault on his part, fails to com-
18 plete satisfactorily a course of training or schooling afforded
19 thereunder.”

20 SEC. 403. Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regula-
21 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16, Seven-
22 ty-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby amended by
23 deleting the date “December 6, 1941”, in the first sentence
24 thereof, and substituting the date “September 16, 1940”.

1 TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CON-
2 STRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSI-
3 NESS PROPERTY

4 CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

5 SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in
6 the active military or naval service of the United States at
7 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
8 nation of the present war, and who shall have been dis-
9 charged or released therefrom under conditions other than
10 dishonorable after active service of ninety days or more, or
11 shall have been discharged or released therefrom after less
12 than ninety days of service for disability incurred in line
13 of duty, shall be deemed to be a veteran eligible for the
14 benefits of this title, except that no person shall be eligible
15 for such benefits by reason of service from which he shall
16 have been discharged or released on his own initiative to
17 accept employment unless he had served outside the con-
18 tinental limits of the United States or in Alaska. Any such
19 veteran may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
20 for a loan for any of the purposes specified in sections 501,
21 502, and 503. If the Administrator finds that the veteran
22 is eligible for the benefits of this title and is in need of such
23 loan, the Administrator shall submit the veteran's application
24 for approval of the loan as provided in sections 501, 502,

1 and 503. When any such loan has been approved as pro-
2 vided in such sections, the loan shall be made by the Ad-
3 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs.

4 (b) The aggregate of all loans made to any one veteran
5 under this title shall be for such amount not in excess of
6 \$1,000 as may be applied for by the veteran. Any such
7 loan shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan
8 is made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of
9 3 per centum per annum, compounded annually. No guar-
10 antor of any such loan shall be required and no security for
11 the loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be
12 subject only to a lien covering the balance of the purchase
13 price or construction cost and such ground rents as may arise
14 from the purchase of a leasehold estate. No loan to be used
15 in paying a part of the purchase price of any real property
16 or a part of the construction cost of a dwelling to be erected
17 upon unimproved real property owned by the veteran shall
18 be denied or disapproved under this title because another
19 loan is made or to be made to finance any part of the re-
20 mainder of the purchase price or construction cost of such
21 property, or because a lien upon the property is given or
22 to be given as security for such other loan.

23 (c) Any loan made under this title shall be repayable
24 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and, except as
25 otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms

1 and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Admin-
2 istrator and the head of the department or agency to whom
3 the application is submitted for approval of the loan.

4 PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES

5 SEC. 501. (a) Any application made under this title
6 for a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in
7 constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by
8 the veteran to be occupied as a home by the veteran applicant
9 shall be submitted to an agency designated pursuant to sub-
10 section (d) for its approval. Such agency shall approve the
11 loan if it finds—

12 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
13 for such property to be purchased or constructed by the
14 veteran;

15 (2) that the contemplated terms of payment re-
16 quired in any mortgage to be given in part payment of
17 the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper
18 relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income
19 and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the
20 property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes;
21 and

22 (3) that the purchase price paid and to be paid by
23 the veteran for such property or the construction cost,
24 including the value of the unimproved lot, does not

1 exceed the appraised value thereof as determined by such
2 designated agency.

3 (b) Any application for a loan under this section for
4 the purpose of paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or
5 special assessments, on residential property previously pur-
6 chased for a home by the veteran shall be submitted to an
7 agency designated pursuant to subsection (d) which shall
8 approve such loan if it finds that such loan will be used for
9 such purpose.

10 (c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance
11 under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of
12 any loan made under this title, or by reason of any secondary
13 lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

14 (d) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may desig-
15 nate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for
16 determining whether or not loans should be approved under
17 this section; and he may designate the agency to which
18 any application shall be submitted for approval under this
19 section, except that if the veteran so requests in his applica-
20 tion for the loan the agency designated for such purpose with
21 respect to such loan shall be the Federal Housing Admin-
22 istration.

23 PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

24 SEC. 502. (a) Any application made under this title
25 for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, live-

1 stock, equipment, machinery, or implements, to be used in
2 farming operations conducted by the applicant, shall be sub-
3 mitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of
4 the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he
5 finds—

6 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
7 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
8 chased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming
9 operations conducted by him;

10 (2) that such property will be useful in and reason-
11 ably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

12 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
13 and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be
14 conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable
15 likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

16 (4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by
17 the veteran for such property does not exceed a reason-
18 able appraised value therefor as determined by the
19 Secretary.

20 (b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of
21 Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits
22 of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is
23 found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his
24 ability and experience, to be likely to carry out successfully
25 undertakings required of him under a loan which may be

1 made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall
2 be eligible for the benefits of such Act to the same extent
3 as if he were a farm tenant.

4 PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

5 SEC. 503. Any application made under this title for a
6 loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings,
7 supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the
8 applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farm-
9 ing), shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for
10 his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the
11 loan if he finds—

12 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
13 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
14 chased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide
15 pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

16 (2) that such property will be useful in and rea-
17 sonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit
18 of such occupation;

19 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
20 and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue
21 such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable like-
22 lihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such
23 occupation; and

24 (4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by
25 the veteran for such property does not exceed a reason-

1 able appraised value therefor as determined by the Secre-
2 tary.

3 TITLE IV

4 CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

5 SEC. 600. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of
6 this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that
7 there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment
8 placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies
9 shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for
10 them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gain-
11 ful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created
12 within the United States Employment Service, as established
13 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans'
14 Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Adminis-
15 trator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of
16 the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator
17 of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have
18 the responsibility of administering the functions of the United
19 States Employment Service. The members of the Board
20 may be represented by alternates. The Board shall deter-
21 mine all matters of policy relating to the administration of
22 the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States
23 Employment Service.

24 (b) The Chairman of the Board, through an executive

1 secretary, who shall be the Chief of the Veterans' Employ-
2 ment Service of the United States Employment Service,
3 shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying
4 out its policies through the veterans' employment representa-
5 tives in the several States.

6 (c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel
7 Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veter-
8 ans' Employment Service of the United States Employment
9 Service shall be available to the Board.

10 SEC. 601. The United States Employment Service shall
11 assign to each of the States (the Territories and the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia) a veterans' employment representative,
13 who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States
14 and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the
15 Board, in accordance with the Civil Service Classification
16 Act of 1923, as amended. Each such veterans' employ-
17 ment representative shall be attached to the staff of the
18 public employment service in the State (the Territory or the
19 District of Columbia) to which he has been assigned. He
20 shall be administratively responsible to the Board, through its
21 executive secretary, for the execution of the Board's vet-
22 erans' placement policies through the public employment
23 service in the State (the Territory or the District of Colum-
24 bia). In cooperation with the public employment service
25 staff in the State, he shall—

1 (a) be functionally responsible for the supervision
2 of the registration of veterans in local employment offices
3 for suitable types of employment;

4 (b) assist in securing and maintaining current in-
5 formation as to the various types of available employ-
6 ment in public works and private industry or business;

7 (c) promote the interest of employers in employ-
8 ing veterans;

9 (d) maintain regular contact with employers and
10 veterans' organizations with a view of keeping em-
11 ployers advised of veterans available for employment
12 and veterans advised of opportunities for employment;
13 and

14 (e) assist in every possible way in improving work-
15 ing conditions and the advancement of employment of
16 veterans.

17 SEC. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board,
18 there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the em-
19 ployment service in the State one or more employees of the
20 staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall
21 be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed to
22 the veterans' employment representative.

23 SEC. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board
24 such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed
25 necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this

1 title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in pro-
2 viding continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

3 SEC. 604. Failure of the employment service of a State to
4 give preference to qualified registered veterans on job assign-
5 ments and to cooperate in the execution of the policies of the
6 Board shall be sufficient cause to withhold the funds made
7 available to the State under the Act of June 6, 1933, until
8 such time as the employment service of the State complies
9 with the laws and regulations governing the Board's admin-
10 istration of its veterans' placement functions.

11 SEC. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secre-
12 tary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and
13 efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall
14 include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents,
15 printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums
16 thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the an-
17 nual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any
18 funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained
19 in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall
20 not be available for any purpose other than that for which
21 they were appropriated, except with the approval of the
22 Board.

23 (b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its
24 current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient

1 funds to carry out the provisions of this Act during the
2 current fiscal year.

3 SEC. 606. The term "United States Employment
4 Service" as used in this title means that Bureau created
5 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such suc-
6 cessor agencies as from time to time shall perform its
7 functions and duties, as now performed by the War Man-
8 power Commission.

9 TITLE V

10 CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FOR- 11 MER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE 12 UNEMPLOYED

13 SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in
14 the active military or naval service of the United States at
15 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
16 nation of the present war, and who shall have been separated
17 from active service under other than dishonorable conditions
18 after the date of enactment of this title or within the fifty-
19 two-week period preceding such date (except that no person
20 shall be eligible for any benefit under this title by reason of
21 any period of service from which he shall have been dis-
22 charged or released on his own initiative to accept employ-
23 ment unless he had served outside the continental limits of
24 the United States or in Alaska), shall be entitled, in accord-

1 ance with such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans'
2 Affairs may prescribe, to receive a readjustment allowance
3 as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to
4 fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date
5 of this title, and (2) occurs during the twenty-four-month
6 period after final payment of mustering-out pay: *Provided*,
7 That no such allowance shall be paid for any of the first four
8 consecutive weeks following any payment of mustering-out
9 pay, or for any period for which he receives increased pen-
10 sion under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a
11 subsistence allowance under part VIII of such Regulation:
12 *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be
13 payable for any week commencing more than five years after
14 the termination of hostilities in the present war.

15 (b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an
16 allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made
17 for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect
18 to such week that—

19 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
20 the time of such claim;

21 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having
22 performed no service and received no wages, or is
23 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
24 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for

the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, or such other agency as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered him;
or

1 (3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free
2 training course (not within the purview of part VIII
3 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)), in accordance with
4 regulations of the Administrator.

5 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
6 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
7 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that
8 his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
9 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establish-
10 ment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed:
11 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
12 that—

13 (1) he is not participating in or indirectly inter-
14 ested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
15 of work; and

16 (2) he does not belong to a grade or class of
17 workers of which, immediately before the commence-
18 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
19 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom
20 are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:
21 *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches
22 of work are commonly conducted as separate businesses
23 in separate premises or are conducted in separate depart-
24 ments of the same premises, each such department shall,

1 for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a
2 separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

3 (c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the pro-
4 visions of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section,
5 he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allow-
6 ance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification
7 occurred and for not more than four immediately following
8 weeks. In addition, the twenty-four-month period within
9 which he might otherwise be eligible to receive readjustment
10 allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which
11 the claimant shall have been disqualified.

12 (2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions
13 of paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this section,
14 he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allow-
15 ance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification
16 occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he has had sub-
17 stantially full time employment for wages for a period of two
18 weeks, or in the event of any subsequent disqualification, the
19 Administrator may prescribe a longer period of such employ-
20 ment, not to exceed four weeks.

21 (3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in
22 paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
23 successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph
24 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the disquali-

1 fication provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the esti-
2 mate of the Administrator such additional disqualification
3 is in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

4 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
5 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
6 with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among
7 other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health,
8 safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training,
9 his experience and prior or probable earnings in his custom-
10 ary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the
11 length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work
12 in the customary occupation or one for which he has been
13 trained, the distance of available work from his residence
14 and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be
15 deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages
16 are less than his readjustment allowance.

17 (2) No work shall be deemed suitable if—

18 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
19 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

20 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the
21 work offered are substantially less favorable to him than
22 those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

23 CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

24 SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

25 (1) \$15, plus

1 (2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

2 (B) \$8 if he has two dependents, or

3 (C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents,

4 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week

5 which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allow-

6 ance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the

7 next highest multiple of \$1.

8 (b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each

9 eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as fol-

10 lows: For each calendar month or fraction thereof of active

11 service, the veteran shall be entitled to eight weeks of allow-

12 ances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in

13 section 700.

14 (c) (1) As used in this section the term "dependent"

15 includes only—

16 (A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him

17 or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful

18 husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for

19 support, who, in the week for which an allowance is

20 claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages,

21 as an allowance under this title, or under any Fed-

22 eral or State unemployment or disability compensation

23 law; or

24 (B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen

1 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-
2 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

3 (2) As used in this section the term "child" shall
4 include only—

5 (A) a legitimate child;

6 (B) a child legally adopted;

7 (C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
8 household; or

9 (D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
10 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
11 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

12 (d) The Administrator may find an individual to be a
13 dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified the
14 facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

15 (e) Where a child is a dependent of more than one
16 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on
17 behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

18 (f) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
19 ent who is separated from him under court order or written
20 agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed
21 the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agree-
22 ment. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the por-
23 tion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance
24 with regulations of the Administrator.

1 SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid
2 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

3 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
4 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
5 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
6 debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and
7 the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person
8 or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

9 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

10 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
11 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
12 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
13 or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or
14 a Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
15 amount received or accrued from such other source shall be
16 subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (ex-
17 cept that this section shall not apply to pension, compen-
18 sation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration) ;
19 and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall
20 be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

21 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

22 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Af-
23 fairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar
24 as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal

1 and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual
2 agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agree-
3 ments shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment
4 allowances with the Administrator through established pub-
5 lic employment offices and State unemployment compen-
6 sation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall
7 also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determina-
8 tion of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To
9 facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State depart-
10 ments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the
11 Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of
12 the Administrator shall be located in each participating
13 State department or agency.

14 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
15 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
16 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
17 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
18 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
19 departments or agencies with which agreements have been
20 made, the Administrator shall consult and advise with repre-
21 sentatives of such departments or agencies as to the pro-
22 visions of such rules and regulations.

23 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
24 employee of his own or of any other department or agency
25 of the Federal Government or of any State such of his

1 powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and
2 regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary
3 to carry out the purposes of this title. The Administrator
4 may require any such officer or employee to give a surety
5 bond to the United States in such amount as the Adminis-
6 trator may deem necessary and the cost of such bond shall
7 be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of
8 this title.

9 (d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
10 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
11 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to
12 audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office,
13 shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator,
14 to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the
15 amounts so certified.

16 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
17 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or
18 otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
19 compensate any Federal department or agency for its ad-
20 ministrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall
21 cover periods of no longer than six months.

22 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
23 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
24 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
25 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board

1 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provi-
2 sions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
3 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-
4 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines
5 to be necessary for the administrative expense of such
6 State under this title.

7 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
8 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for
9 which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement
10 with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the
11 Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carry-
12 ing out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the
13 expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury
14 as miscellaneous receipts.

15 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
16 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
17 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
18 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
19 under this title.

20 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
21 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
22 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
23 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
24 by the Administrator.

25 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance

1 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
2 impartial tribunal of the State agency. The representative of
3 the Administrator located in each State participating in the
4 administration of this title shall be the final appellate authority
5 in regard to contested claims arising in such State. The
6 decision of the representative shall be subject to review by the
7 Administrator.

8 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

9 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provi-
10 sions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in
11 case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to
12 administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June
13 29, 1936 (49 Statute 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
14 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
15 title.

16 CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

17 SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of
18 any event which makes him ineligible for or reduces his allow-
19 ance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of
20 which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to
21 which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligi-
22 ble to receive any allowance for four weeks of unemployment
23 thereafter.

24 CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

25 SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing

1 an increase in any allowance authorized under this title,
2 or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid
3 where none is authorized under this title, shall make or
4 cause to be made any false statement or representation as
5 to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes
6 to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim
7 for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or
8 causes to be made any false statement, representation, affi-
9 davit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be
10 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
11 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
12 than one year, or both.

13 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
14 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
15 and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be pun-
16 ished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
17 for not more than one year, or both.

18 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

19 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

20 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods
21 of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed
22 in regulations by the Administrator.

23 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
24 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
25 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

1 (c) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia,
2 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

3 (d) The term "wages" means all remuneration for
4 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
5 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium
6 other than cash.

7 (e) The term "noncontributory benefit" means a cash
8 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including pay-
9 ments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by
10 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
11 under any law or plan of the United States, any State,
12 Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or
13 any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the
14 foregoing, creating a system of such payments to individuals
15 (including payments made under any such law or plan by
16 private insurance carriers), if with respect to such individual
17 the benefit system is supported without direct and sub-
18 stantial contributions by wage earners.

19 **TITLE VI**

20 **CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL**

21 **PROVISIONS**

22 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
23 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
24 Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall be for
25 application under this Act.

1 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Ad-
2 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
3 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is
4 hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts
5 as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

6 SEC. 1602. Wherever used in this Act, the singular
7 includes the plural and the masculine includes the feminine.

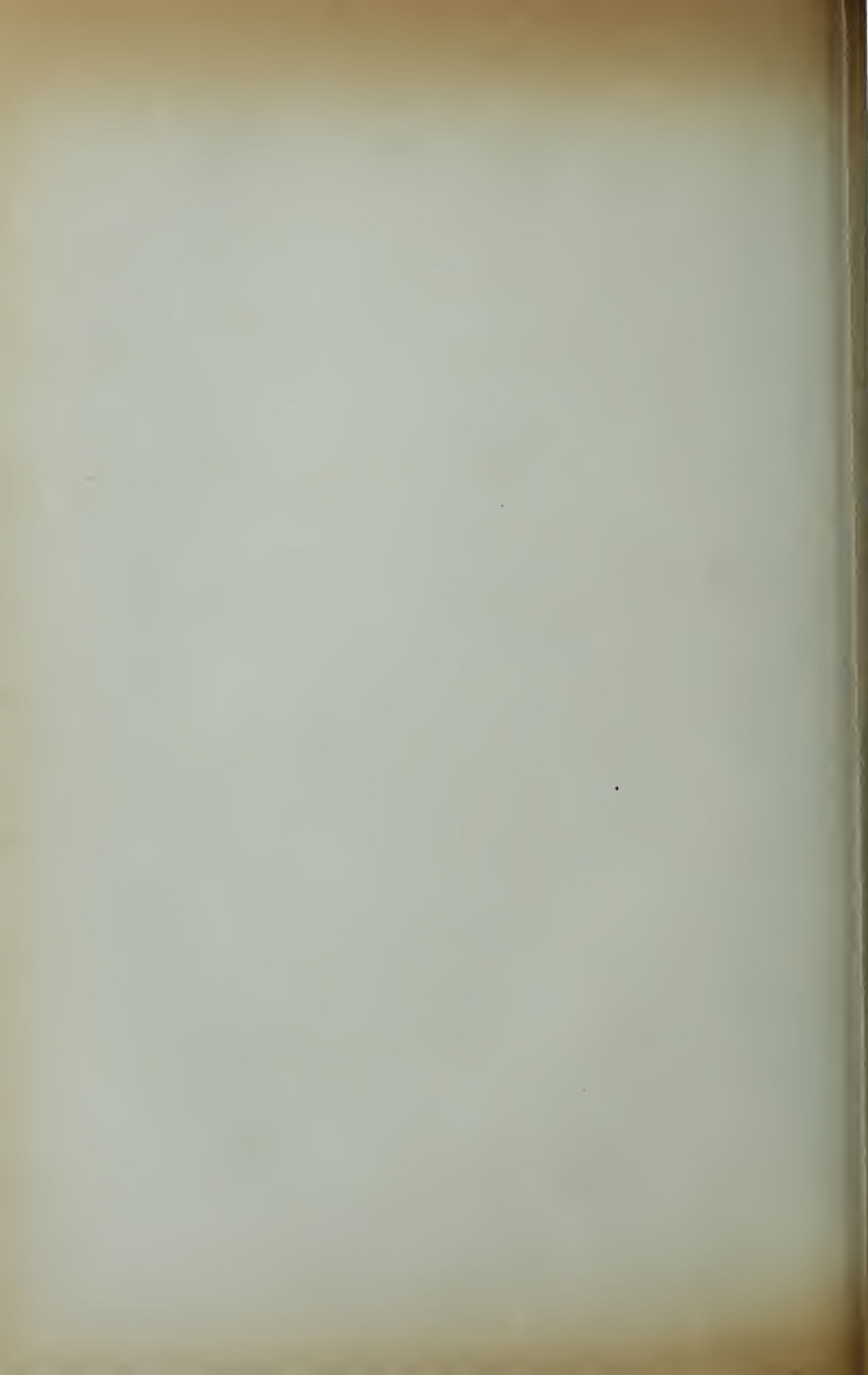
A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. GUTTERY, Mr. BARKHEAD, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. BOTTLER, Mr. CAPPER, Mrs. CARAWAY, Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. HULL, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. BILBO, Mr. TROMAN, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, Mr. WILEY, Mr. GURNER, Mr. LANGER, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. MILLER, Mr. WHEERY, Mr. WILLIS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. WALGERN, Mr. BONE, Mr. NYE, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BUCK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. WALSH of New Jersey, Mr. GREEN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. HAWKES, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MEAD, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. WEEKS, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. CORDON

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance



Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know, but his biography says he was educated as a lawyer. The telegram continues:

I do not know that he ever practiced. Now, as to injuring Chattanooga, by moving the principal offices to the Muscle Shoals area, I beg to say that the original act provided that the principal offices should be at Muscle Shoals. Without getting Congress to change the act Lillienthal of his own motion and contrary to the law moved the principal offices to Knoxville and Chattanooga. In the committee I offered an amendment to authorize these principal offices to remain at Knoxville. My good friend Senator BANKHEAD—

One of the finest men I ever knew, the colleague of the distinguished junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]—

My good friend Senator BANKHEAD, who took and is taking the Lillienthal side of this question, offered a substitute requiring that the offices be moved back to Alabama, and that substitute passed.

The substitute prevailed in the committee.

I am going to offer a bill to provide by law for keeping the offices at Knoxville. They should be kept there. But the committee turned me down on that, and decided in favor of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The only reason it could have possibly passed the committee was because Lillienthal had illegally moved the offices in the first place. If he had had any respect for the Congress, he would have had it done legally. I intend to offer an amendment to make the head office at Knoxville, and, of course, other offices where they are necessary. It developed in the recent hearings before our committee that Lillienthal had reported—

And I hope Senators will listen to this, that Lillienthal had reported in his report to the Congress last July—

that he had paid \$13,148,000 into the Treasury of the United States. Lillienthal was obliged to admit that this was a falsehood. It also developed at the hearings that he was selling current at a cheaper rate to the Aluminum Co. of America than he was to the Reynolds Metal Co., which was also an aluminum company. When asked directly if that were true, he directed his assistant, Mr. Wessenaar, to answer the question.

As the record will show.

Mr. Wessenaar answered that he was selling at a lower price to the Aluminum Co. of America—

That should be "to the Metal Co. than to the Aluminum Co."—

and thereupon Lillienthal was confronted with a letter that he had written to Mr. McIntyre of the White House stating that he was selling two-tenths of a cent less to the Aluminum Co. than he was to the Reynolds Metal Co., and tried to explain it on other grounds. This two-tenths of a cent differential against the Metal Co. in the 20-year contract amounts to \$7,000,000. That Lillienthal is engaged in political matters is perfectly apparent from the testimony in the hearings which I am sending you a copy of under separate cover together with the bill and reports. He was hotly engaged against me in 1940 and no doubt he will be similarly engaged in 1946 if he is still with the Authority.

And I ought to have added "and if I were living at that time."

I continue to read:

Dr. A. E. Morgan and Senator Norris have both charged him with being a deceitful

falsifier and I have reluctantly reached the same conclusion about him.

Mr. President, I now wish to quote what those two gentlemen said about him. My telegram continues:

Dr. Morgan said: "There is a practice of evasion, intrigue, and sharp strategy, with remarkable skill in alibi and the habit of avoiding direct responsibility, which makes Machiavelli seem open and candid. The marble claims, in my opinion, were an effort at deliberate, bare-faced steal."

That word is spelled s-t-e-a-l. I am quoting the very words of Dr. Morgan. They are not mine. I now quote from former Senator Norris. We all remember Senator Norris, a fine Senator and a fine gentleman. But things have occurred this morning which, when I looked at the newspapers, made me sit up and take notice. I saw there a statement that he sided with Lillienthal in this matter. But I wish to read what Senator Norris said at the time. He said:

"People generally have an idea that when these marble claimants and Mr. Lillienthal and the other Morgan—

Meaning Dr. H. A. Morgan, of course, who was a member of the Authority—"were about to rob the Government of millions of dollars, Dr. Morgan"—

Meaning Dr. Arthur Morgan—

"stepped in and called a halt and saved the day."

Mr. President, that is not my statement respecting Lillienthal. Former Senator Norris called his name. Let me read that again.

"People generally have an idea that when these marble claimants and Mr. Lillienthal and the other Morgan were about to rob the Government of millions of dollars, Dr. Morgan stepped in and called a halt and saved the day."

My telegram continues:

So far as I know these statements of Morgan and Norris have never been answered by Lillienthal.

I have hunted to find out if Lillienthal had ever answered the statement.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I yield.

Mr. HILL. Since the Senator has quoted former Senator Norris, I think I ought to call attention to the fact that I received a telegram this morning from Senator Norris, without any suggestion or solicitation in any way, shape, or fashion on my part. The telegram is as follows:

McCook, NEBR.

Hon. LISTER HILL,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

I have absolute faith in the integrity, honesty, and ability of Lillienthal. He has been a faithful, honest public servant.

G. W. NORRIS.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am quoting what Senator Norris said at the time of the so-called steal.

Mr. HILL. This telegram is under date of March 15, and reached me this morning.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; of course.

Mr. HILL. As I said, I did not solicit it in any way whatever. It was sent to

me, and I think in justice to Lillienthal it ought to be read at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know the Senator from Alabama did not solicit it. But do not all of us know that it was solicited just the same by someone else?

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall yield in a moment. Everyone knows that what Dr. Morgan said applies at this point. He said:

There is a practice of evasion, intrigue, and sharp strategy.

The telegram which the Senator just read—sharp strategy? Sharp strategy?

Dr. Morgan continues:

With remarkable skill in alibi and the habit of avoiding direct responsibility.

He does not deny it himself, but he asks his friends to deny it for him.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. TOBEY. The Senator from Tennessee a few moments ago paid tribute to Dr. Morgan, formerly chairman of the board of T. V. A., and pointed out that Dr. Morgan, as I understood his language, "Saved the day" by showing up the effort of Lillienthal and somebody else to steal millions of dollars. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I was merely quoting Senator Norris.

Mr. TOBEY. Yes. And in the quotation the Senator brought that truth out, did he not?

Mr. McKELLAR. That statement came out, yes.

Mr. TOBEY. Exactly. I now point out to the Senator that so far as virtue being its own reward is concerned, in this instance it does not apply, because shortly thereafter Dr. Morgan was thrown out on his ear, in spite of the fine, heroic work he had done; is that not correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. He was thrown out.

Mr. TOBEY. Where did he land?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know where Dr. Morgan is.

Mr. TOBEY. I leave that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know where Dr. Morgan is, but the man he described here, and that my good friend Senator Norris described here, landed in Morgan's place and is supposed to be taking his place.

Mr. TOBEY. And Dr. Morgan, who saved the day, who showed this thing up, goes out, and the other man stays in; is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. That is one of the happenings.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. It ought to be stated that Dr. Morgan's separation from the position as chairman of the T. V. A. and as a member of the T. V. A. Board had many ramifications wholly independent of and disconnected altogether from this episode to which the Senator from Tennessee refers. We all understand what happened at that time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not. I was not consulted, and do not know what happened at that time. I had built the dams. Of course I had very little to do with it. After the House refused to appropriate any money, when the matter came before our Appropriations Committee, my good friends on that committee were more generous to me than I ever deserved in all my life.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I agree that the members of the committee were generous with the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator for agreeing with me. They were more generous to me than I ever deserved, and at my earnest request they granted the money to me to build those dams, and I feel I am under an obligation to see that that money, and that all money which we appropriate for that activity, shall be honestly administered, and with the greatest integrity and care.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I merely desire to say that I withdraw myself from any encomium the Senator from New Hampshire is paying Dr. Arthur E. Morgan. I was opposed to his confirmation in the first place, and held it up here for 2 weeks until the former Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Norris, and the Senator from Tennessee talked me into withdrawing my opposition and letting him be confirmed. I did not think he was fit to be on the board in the first place. I still do not think he was. My views had nothing to do with any activity of his as a member of the T. V. A. They had to do with some general flood-control views he had announced from the grandstand before he was ever appointed on the T. V. A. But it seems to me that the important element in this matter is as to whether or not, in connection with the quotation which the Senator from Tennessee has just read from my dear friend, former Senator Norris, the two gentlemen that he mentions there, to wit, Mr. Lillenthal and Dr. H. A. Morgan, still constitute a majority of the T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. They do constitute a majority of the T. V. A.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. In other words, Senator Norris, in the quotation the Senator has read, accused Mr. Lillenthal and Dr. H. A. Morgan of what is known in my section of the country as skullduggery—not necessarily criminal offense, but just general skullduggery.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, sir; that is it. I continue to read from the telegram:

It is estimated that the House appropriated in unexpended balances and in receipts \$87,791,000.

That is in this last appropriation.

And of this sum \$8,600,000 was to be a reserve. The committee thought that this reserve should be eliminated and it was. They cut down other small items amounting in the aggregate to \$2,000,000 and left \$77,981,000 appropriated to the Tennessee Valley Authority for the ensuing year. In other words, all this propaganda that Lillenthal is sending out, 99 percent of which is false, arises over the cutting of his appropriations of about \$2,000,000 out of a total of \$79,000,000, and yet he is falsely stating to

the people of the valley that the reduced appropriation and his manner of getting it from the Congress will cripple or hamstring the Tennessee Valley Authority. The United States Government has got nearly a billion dollars invested in the Tennessee Valley Authority which is managed dishonestly, improvidently, and, as Dr. Morgan says, "with evasion, intrigue, and sharp strategy." The Congress of the United States has been marvelously generous to me in giving me the appropriations to build these magnificent dams on the Tennessee River and I want to say with the utmost sincerity that as long as I am a Senator in this body those funds are going to be used honestly and openly for the benefit of the people, rather than to turn them over to this man Lillenthal to be run into waste that certain of his associates have denounced as dishonest and corrupt. He has made the Tennessee Valley Authority a member of the private power trust, against which Senator Norris and I fought so long. Lillenthal today is lobbying by sending out falsehoods all over the State—

I am not so sure but some of these come directly or indirectly to Senators, a fact concerning which I wish to pay my respects on Monday.

Lillenthal today is lobbying by sending out falsehoods all over the State, using the Government's money for the purpose of circulating this propaganda trying to save himself from an ignoble end which he knows is facing him. Surely no one in Tennessee believes that at my age I am trying to obtain patronage.

That is the only answer they had, that because Senator McKELLAR has added the \$4,500 provision to the bill, which applies to Tennessee Valley and to all other activities of Government and departments of Government, he is trying to obtain patronage.

Good heavens! What would I do with patronage, at my time of life? What in the name of God could I do with it? They must think I am simple minded, to charge me with trying to get patronage, at my time of life.

The telegram concludes, as follows:

Lillenthal's statement to that effect is a willful, deliberate, and malicious falsehood. I thank you very much for your request for the facts.

Mr. President, I have taken the time to read those two telegrams because they have given the facts concerning what we have done. The original Tennessee Valley Authority Act provided that the Tennessee Valley authorities should pay their receipts into the Treasury of the United States, just as every other governmental agency of the United States is required to pay its receipts. By some marvelous means, Lillenthal got the House to insert a provision that he need not pay those receipts into the Treasury, but that he could simply take the receipts and run that great, almost billion-dollar plant as he is doing—a plant which is bringing in \$65,000,000 or \$70,000,000 a year. I know the Senator from New York will excuse me for taking his time at this late hour in the afternoon. I would have waited until tomorrow to make the opening remarks of the statement I expect to make; but I understand that the majority leader and minority leader believe the Senate should take a recess until Monday. For that reason I felt that this much of my statement should go into today's RECORD,

so that Senators could have it. I know that Senators are being communicated with by Lillenthal's ally, associate, and great friend, a man by the name of Silliman Evans, who is running the Nashville Tennessean. I suppose most Senators have read the vicious and outrageous falsehoods he has written in editorials. I am sure he has done me a great service by sending those editorials to Members of the Senate, because I am confident no Member of the Senate will believe I am the kind of man he has charged me with being. At any rate, I hope Senators will not believe his charges; because, as God is my judge, Mr. President, I have but one desire in this matter, and that is to do what I honestly and sincerely believe to be right. I do not believe that Government money, amounting to almost a billion dollars invested in that great institution in Tennessee, should be turned over to Lillenthal, for him to use as he sees fit, without regard to another living soul.

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE—ADDITIONAL SPONSOR.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, on Monday, March 13, on behalf of approximately 70 other Senators, as well as myself, I introduced Senate bill 1767, a bill to provide Federal Government aid for readjustment in civilian life of veterans returning from World War No. 2. By inadvertence, either on my part or that of the reporters, the name of the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] was omitted. The Senator from Minnesota has at all times been one of the most active and most interested Senators in the preparation of the bill, and the omission of his name on Monday was done either by inadvertence on my part or on the part of the reporters. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD for March 13 be amended so as to include in the announcement of the names of Senators sponsoring the bill the name of the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and that in any reprint of the bill his name be included as one of the introducers of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR FINANCE COMMITTEE TO FILE REPORT DURING RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to file during the recess of the Senate its report on the bill just referred to by the Senator from Missouri, Senate bill 1767.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. If the bill is to be reported during the recess, can the Senator give any information as to when consideration of the bill will be begun?

Mr. BARKLEY. It had been the purpose to commence consideration of the bill on Monday, if we were able to conclude consideration of the pending bill today. However, I imagine the consideration of Senate bill 1767 will follow consideration of the pending bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Kentucky? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that the Senator desires that the Senate take a recess until Monday. Is that correct?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] very graciously gave me the privilege of making an interpolation in the RECORD this afternoon. I hope it will be understood that the Senate will take a recess, not an adjournment, until Monday, so that the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] will have the floor on Monday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, yes; that will be the course.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Avra M. Warren, of Maryland, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Panama;

Leland B. Morris, of Pennsylvania, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Iran;

Orme Wilson, of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 assigned to the Department of State, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Haiti;

Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, now serving as counselor of embassy at Madrid, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Paraguay;

Ellis O. Briggs, of Maine, a Foreign Service officer of class 2, now serving as counselor of embassy at Habana, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic;

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of California, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iran, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland;

Gen. Thomas Holcomb, of Delaware, United States Marine Corps, retired, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Union of South Africa;

Kenneth S. Patton, of Virginia, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and consul general at Calcutta, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to New Zealand; and

Rudolph E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, now a Foreign Service officer of

class 1, to act as Chargé d'Affaires near the Government of Luxemburg now established in London.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:
Sundry postmasters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James Harold Doolittle to be lieutenant general in the Army of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg to be major general in the Army of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

That completes the Calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JAMES A. O'LEARY

The Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolution (H. Res. 474) was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
March 16, 1944.

Resolved, That he House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES A. O'LEARY, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of six Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, in connection with the announcement of the death of Hon. JAMES A. O'LEARY, late a Representative from the State of New York, I send to the desk a resolution, which I ask to have read, and for which I ask present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 272) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Senate Resolution 272

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JAMES A. O'LEARY, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Under the second resolving clause the Vice President appointed Mr. WAGNER and Mr. MEAD as the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, March 20, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 16 (legislative day of February 7), 1944.

THE JUDICIARY

Claude P. Stephens, of Kentucky, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Kentucky, vice John T. Metcalf, resigned.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Ernest Gruening, of New York, to be Governor of the Territory of Alaska. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be colonel with rank from February 9, 1944

Lt. Col. Hubert Reilly Harmon, Air Corps (temporary major general).

To be colonel with rank from March 1, 1944

Lt. Col. Benjamin Greeley Ferris, Infantry (temporary brigadier general)

Lt. Col. Charles Samuel Ritchel, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. Thomas Guerdon Hearn, Infantry (temporary major general).

Lt. Col. Donald Henley, Infantry.

Lt. Col. Joseph Daly Coughlan, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. Reese Maughan Howell, Field Artillery (temporary brigadier general).

Lt. Col. Henry Jervis Friese Miller, Air Corps (temporary major general), subject to examination required by law.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. William Donaldson Fleming, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 6, 1944.

Lt. Col. Samuel Demetrius Avery, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 9, 1944.

Lt. Col. Francis Joseph Clune, Medical Corps, with rank from April 10, 1944.

Lt. Col. George Edward Lindow, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 16, 1944.

Lt. Col. Jaime Julian Figueras, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 20, 1944.

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. William Elder Sankey, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 17, 1944.

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. James Harvey Pence, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 1, 1944.

To be captain

First Lt. S. Kingdon Avery, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from April 19, 1944.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. Herbert Kelly Moore, Veterinary Corps, with rank from April 1, 1944.

CHAPLAINS

To be colonel

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Harry Dubois Southard, United States Army (temporary colonel), with rank from April 4, 1944.

To be captain

Chaplain (First Lt.) John Henry Hingson, United States Army (temporary captain), with rank from April 15, 1944.

IN THE NAVY

Capt. Thomas L. Sprague, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for

temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of April 1943.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 16 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE LIEUTENANT GENERAL

James Harold Doolittle

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg

Mar 18

S. 1767

[Report No. 755]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Mr. CLARK of Missouri (for himself, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CAPPER, Mrs. CARAWAY, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. HILL, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. BILBO, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, Mr. WILEY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. LANGER, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. WILLIS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. WALLGREN, Mr. BONE, Mr. NYE, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BUCK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. WALSH of New Jersey, Mr. GREEN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. HAWKES, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MEAD, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. WEEKS, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. SHIPSTEAD, and Mr. CORDON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

MARCH 18, 1944

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of March 16 (legislative day, February 7), 1944, by Mr. CLARK of Missouri, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Servicemen's Aid Act of
4 1944".

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND

PROCEDURES

SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an agency of the United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Administration shall be essential war agency and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service.

SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter into agreements and contracts for the use of suitable Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administration after cessation of hostilities and after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact

1 units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population
2 where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where
3 such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated
5 the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional
6 hospital facilities.

7 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
8 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
9 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
10 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
11 facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as
12 may be needed to operate properly such facilities, except
13 that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
14 enter into any agreement which will result in a *permanent*
15 reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domicil-
16 iary beds below the number now established or approved,
17 plus the estimated number required to meet the load of
18 eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Adminis-
19 tration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of
20 the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the
21 Government.

22 Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of
23 1940, as amended, or any other Act, shall be construed to
24 prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned or enlisted
25 personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Adminis-

1 tration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War
2 or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Vet-
3 erans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made
4 or extend beyond six months after the termination of the war.

5 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
6 have authority to place officials and employees designated
7 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
8 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
9 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the
10 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released
11 from active service.

12 SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released
13 from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of
14 discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a sub-
15 stantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to
16 his next of kin or legal representative; and no ~~wounded,~~
17 ~~diseased, or handicapped~~ person shall be discharged or re-
18 leased from active service *on account of disability* until and
19 unless he has executed a claim for compensation, pension,
20 or hospitalization, to be filed with the Veterans' Adminis-
21 tration or has signed a statement that he presently does
22 not desire to file such claim: *Provided*, That this section
23 shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility
24 for necessary hospital care, *nor preclude the discharge of*
25 *any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement.*

1 SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces ~~suffering from~~
2 ~~disease or injury~~ shall be required to sign a statement of
3 any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation
4 of ~~such~~ *any* disease or injury *he may have*, or any other
5 statement against ~~the interest of such person~~ *his own interest*.
6 In the adjudication of any claim against the United States
7 arising out of service in the armed forces, all Government
8 agencies are hereby authorized and directed to disregard
9 and to hold for naught any such statements heretofore signed
10 by any such person.

11 CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

12 SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary
13 of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of
14 Veterans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the vet-
15 erans' organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of
16 June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth
17 Congress), and other such organizations recognized by the
18 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the pres-
19 entation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans'
20 Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of
21 the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the
22 functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pur-
23 suant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited
24 representatives in military or naval installations on shore
25 from which persons are discharged or released from the

1 active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing
2 in this section shall operate to affect measures of military
3 security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in
4 effect.

5 (b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by
6 the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy ~~in~~
7 ~~conjunction~~ *jointly* with the Administrator of Veterans'
8 Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the
9 preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of
10 such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims
11 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
12 manding officer of each such military or naval installation
13 shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives
14 in the providing of available space and equipment for such
15 representatives.

16 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

17 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the
18 sentence of a court martial of any person from the military
19 or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the
20 ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused
21 to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform
22 or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent
23 military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the
24 acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service,
25 shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period

1 of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed,
 2 under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administra-
 3 tion: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it
 4 be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that
 5 at the time of the commission of the offense such person
 6 was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which
 7 he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the
 8 Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That in
 9 any case to which this section applies the surrender value,
 10 if any, of this section shall not apply to any Government
 11 (converted) or national service life-insurance policy at the
 12 time of forfeiture shall be payable to the insured if living or,
 13 if the insured die before such payment, to the designated
 14 beneficiary.

15 SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of
 16 the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Vet-
 17 erans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in
 18 the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of
 19 review composed of five members each, whose duties shall
 20 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or en-
 21 listed man or woman, the type and nature of his discharge
 22 or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of
 23 the sentence of a court martial, ~~and except, in the case of~~
 24 ~~officers, denial of retirement with pay.~~ Such review shall
 25 be based upon all available records of the service department

1 relating to the person requesting such review, and such
2 other evidence as may be presented by such person. Wit-
3 nesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in
4 person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall
5 be allowed to appear before such board in person or by
6 counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this
7 section shall be construed to include, among others, ac-
8 credited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized
9 by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the
10 Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-
11 fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority to
12 change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, except
13 a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a court
14 martial, and ~~except, in the case of officers, denial of retire-~~
15 ~~ment with pay,~~ in accord with the facts presented to the
16 board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Gov-
17 ernment of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the
18 Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish
19 such boards of review, the findings thereof to be subject to
20 final approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of
21 the Navy, respectively.

22 TITLE II

23 CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

24 SEC. 400. Veterans Regulations 1 (a), as amended by
25 Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March

1 24, 1943, is hereby further amended by adding part VIII,
2 to read as follows:

3 "PART VIII

4 "1. That any person who served in the active military
5 or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior
6 to the termination of the present war, and who shall have
7 been discharged or relieved therefrom under ~~honorable~~ condi-
8 tions *other than dishonorable* shall be eligible for education
9 and training under this part: *Provided*, That such person
10 shall have been in active service not less than six months, or
11 shall have been discharged or released from active service
12 by reason of an actual, service-incurred injury or dis-
13 ability: ~~And provided further, That the education or train-~~
14 ~~ing of such person was interrupted or prevented by such~~
15 ~~service, or such person requires a refresher or retraining~~
16 ~~course in no event to exceed one year, to fit him for employ-~~
17 ~~ment or profession.~~

18 "2. The President shall appoint in the Veterans' Admin-
19 istration upon the recommendation of the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs a Director of Servicemen's Education
21 and Training who, subject to the direction of the Adminis-
22 trator of Veterans' Affairs, shall administer the provisions
23 of this part. The Administrator shall from time to time
24 promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary
25 to carry out the provisions of this part; and he may exercise

1 any power or authority conferred on him by this part
2 through the Director and such additional officers and em-
3 ployees as the Administrator may appoint, within appro-
4 priations made therefor by the Congress. The Administrator
5 may utilize the services of any legally designated Federal
6 or State educational or vocational agency in the execution
7 of this part subject to agreements with the responsible
8 heads of such agencies.

9 “3. There is hereby authorized to be established an
10 advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the
11 execution of his duties under this part. The council shall
12 consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,
13 *the Secretary of Agriculture*, the Federal Security Adminis-
14 trator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs who shall be
15 chairman, the United States Commissioner of Education,
16 and ~~six~~ *eight* representatives of the public, to be appointed
17 by the President on the recommendation of the Administrator
18 of Veterans' Affairs, ~~at least four of whom shall be recognized~~
19 ~~leaders in the field of education~~ *who shall be recognized leaders*
20 *in the fields of education, labor, agriculture, and industry.*
21 The public representatives shall be selected as nearly
22 as practicable on a regional basis. The members of
23 the council shall not receive any compensation for their
24 services on the council, but shall be reimbursed for all neces-
25 sary travel expenses and members appointed shall receive

1 a per diem allowance of \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away
2 from their respective places of residence on the business of
3 the council.

4 “4. Persons eligible for education and training under
5 this part shall be entitled to receive education and training
6 at any approved educational or training institution in which
7 they wish to enroll, whether or not it is located in the State
8 in which they reside: *Provided*, That they are accepted
9 as students by such institution in any field or branch of
10 knowledge for which they are found by such institution to
11 be qualified.

12 “5. Persons eligible under this part shall be entitled
13 to education and training at an approved educational or
14 training institution for a period of one year (or the equivalent
15 thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser
16 time as may be required to complete the course of instruc-
17 tion chosen by them, beginning not later than two years
18 after the date of discharge or release from active duty or
19 two years after the date of termination of the present war,
20 whichever is later: *Provided*, That no education or training
21 under this part shall be afforded beyond ~~six~~ seven years
22 after termination of the present war.

23 “6. ~~A~~ *Except as to a refresher or retraining course, a*
24 further period of education or training not exceeding
25 three additional years may be provided for persons who

1 have satisfactorily completed the first year of education
2 or training: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for
3 a period of such additional education or training in excess
4 of the total period he served in the active service during
5 the present war, exclusive of (1) the six months' qualifying
6 service and (2) any period of education or training which
7 he may have received under the Army Specialized Train-
8 ing Program or the Navy College Training Program, or as
9 a cadet at one of the service academies. Such persons shall
10 be selected from those voluntarily applying for such further
11 period of education or training. The further period of
12 education or training shall be continuous instruction on a
13 full-time basis as defined by the institution in which it is
14 obtained. *Subject to the above limitations, any person who*
15 *has not completed his course of education or training but*
16 *has satisfactorily completed his first year, shall be eligible*
17 *and entitled to continue his course of education or training*
18 *until he has completed the same, provided his work con-*
19 *tinues satisfactorily throughout the remaining period.* The
20 selection of persons for a further period of education or
21 training under this part shall be made in accordance with
22 rules, standards, and methods established by the Adminis-
23 trator.

24 "7. The Administrator shall provide for the payment
25 by the United States of such customary tuition, laboratory,

1 library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges,
2 as may be approved by the Administrator, to the educational
3 or training institutions furnishing education or training to
4 persons under this part so long as such persons maintain
5 regular attendance and are in good standing at such institu-
6 tions, but in no event shall such payment with respect to any
7 person exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided*,
8 That such payments shall not include charges for board, lodg-
9 ing, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made
10 to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or
11 other training on the job. If any publicly supported insti-
12 tution has no established tuition fee or if the established tuition
13 fee at any publicly supported institution (including the fee for
14 nonresident students) shall be found by the Administrator to
15 be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing
16 education or training to persons eligible under this part, he is
17 authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any
18 such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair
19 and reasonable, but not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school
20 year.

21 “8. Every person who attends on a full-time basis an
22 approved educational or training institution in accordance
23 with this part shall be entitled to receive a subsistence
24 allowance of \$50 per month while in attendance and in good
25 standing at such institution, including regular holidays and

1 leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year, in accord-
2 ance with regulations issued by the Administrator. A person
3 having a dependent or dependents shall be entitled to re-
4 ceive an additional sum of \$25 per month. Persons attend-
5 ing on a part-time basis and persons receiving compensation
6 for productive labor performed as part of their apprenticeship
7 or other training on the job at business establishments shall
8 be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence
9 or dependency allowances as may be determined by the
10 Administrator.

11 “9. The Administrator may arrange for educational and
12 vocational guidance to the persons eligible for education and
13 training under this part. At such intervals as he deems
14 necessary, he shall make information available respecting
15 the need for general education and for trained personnel
16 in the various trades, crafts, and professions: *Provided*, That
17 facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such informa-
18 tion shall be utilized.

19 “10. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress
20 annually a report of operations under this part. If the
21 Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session,
22 such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the
23 Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the
24 case may be.

25 “11. The President upon recommendation of the Ad-

1 administrator may request the chief executive of any State to
2 designate the legally constituted State educational agency
3 or agencies, or, if no such State educational agency is avail-
4 able, may request the creation of a special board to act
5 in lieu thereof ~~(a)~~ for the purpose of advising and assisting
6 in selecting those persons who shall be entitled to receive a
7 further period of education or training as provided for in
8 this part or ~~(b)~~ for the purpose of furnishing lists of ap-
9 proved educational or training institutions in such State
10 which are found, in accordance with standards established
11 by the Administrator, to be qualified to provide education
12 and training to persons eligible under this part: *Provided,*
13 That in the event the Administrator is of the opinion that
14 any institution should be included in, or excluded from, such
15 lists from any State he shall make recommendations to that
16 effect to the appropriate State agency or special board.
17 Wherever the State educational agency is not representative
18 of all the educational or training institutions eligible for
19 approval in accordance with this part, the President upon
20 the recommendation of the Administrator may request the
21 chief executive of the State to appoint an advisory commit-
22 tee consisting of persons who shall represent the elementary,
23 secondary, and vocational schools, the colleges, junior col-
24 leges, professional schools, universities, and other educational
25 institutions, and business and other establishments providing

1 apprentice or other training on the job in the State, to aid
2 and advise the State educational agency in the execution of
3 their functions under this part. Only such educational or
4 training institutions as are included in such lists and ap-
5 proved by the Administrator shall be deemed approved
6 educational or training institutions within the meaning of
7 this part: *Provided, That wherever there are established*
8 *State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State*
9 *laws to administer apprentice training, the Administrator*
10 *shall, whenever possible, utilize such existing facilities and*
11 *services in training on the job when such training is of one*
12 *year's duration or more.*

13 “12. As used in this part, the term ‘State’ shall include
14 the States of the United States, the Territories and posses-
15 sions, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands:
16 *Provided, That until the termination of Japanese occupancy*
17 *of the Philippine Islands and the restoration of orderly proc-*
18 *esses of government therein, the provisions of this part, to*
19 *the extent that they require action within the territorial*
20 *limits of the Philippine Islands, shall not apply; the term*
21 *‘educational or training institution’ shall include public or*
22 *private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing*
23 *education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific*
24 *and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior*
25 *colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional*

1 schools, and universities, and shall also include business or
 2 other establishments providing apprentice or other training on
 3 the job under the supervision of an approved college or uni-
 4 versity, or any State department of education *or any State*
 5 *apprenticeship agency* or State board of vocational education,
 6 or any State apprenticeship council ~~of~~ *or* the Federal Appren-
 7 tice Training Service established in accordance with
 8 Public, Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any
 9 agency in the executive branch of the Federal Govern-
 10 ment authorized under other laws to supervise such
 11 training. No business or other establishment providing ap-
 12 prentice or other training on the job to persons eligible for
 13 training under this part shall be approved for training under
 14 the provisions of this part unless such establishment com-
 15 pensates such persons at rates of pay required by applicable
 16 State or Federal laws and which are fair and reasonable
 17 for any productive labor performed as part of their training
 18 and unless such establishment meets all applicable State and
 19 Federal statutes and regulations relating to health, safety,
 20 and other conditions of labor.

21 “13. Any person eligible for the benefit of this part
 22 who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect
 23 which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That subsistence allow-
 24 ance hereunder shall not, in the event of such election, exceed

1 the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were
2 the training under said part VII. ~~All payments under the~~
3 ~~Mastering-Out Payment Act of 1944 received by any person~~
4 ~~during the time that such person is receiving education or~~
5 ~~training under the provisions of this part shall be offset by~~
6 ~~suspension of equal amounts of subsistence allowance, which~~
7 ~~suspended amounts may be paid after completion of educa-~~
8 ~~tion or training hereunder.~~

9 “14. No department, agency, or officer of the United
10 States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise
11 any supervision or control over any State educational agency
12 *or State apprenticeship agency* or any educational or training
13 institution with respect to their personnel, curriculum, or
14 methods or materials of instruction.”

15 SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16,
16 Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as
17 follows:

18 “SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans’ Adminis-
19 tration, ‘Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and
20 compensation and pensions’, shall be available for necessary
21 expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Vet-
22 erans Regulation 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to
23 be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may
24 be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such ex-

1 penses may include, subject to regulations issued by the
2 Administrator, and in addition to medical care, treatment,
3 hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such
4 care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accom-
5 plish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII
6 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a).”

7 SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth
8 Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new sec-
9 tion 4 to read as follows:

10 “SEC. 4. Any books or equipment furnished a trainee
11 or student under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of
12 Veterans Regulation 1 (a), shall, unless waived by the
13 Administrator, be returned or the reasonable value thereof
14 accounted for if he, because of fault on his part, fails to com-
15 plete satisfactorily a course of training or schooling afforded
16 thereunder.”

17 SEC. 403. ~~Paragraph~~ *Subsection (f) of section 1, title*
18 *I, Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, and para-*
19 *graph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1*
20 *(a), as amended by Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Con-*
21 *gress, March 24, 1943, is are hereby amended by deleting*
22 *the date dates “December 7, 1941” and “December 6,*
23 *1941”, in the first sentence thereof, and substituting the date*
24 *“September 16, 1940”.*

1 TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CON-
2 STRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSI-
3 NESS PROPERTY

4 CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

5 SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in
6 the active military or naval service of the United States at
7 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
8 nation of the present war, and who shall have been dis-
9 charged or released therefrom under conditions other than
10 dishonorable after active service of ninety days or more, or
11 shall have been discharged or released therefrom after less
12 than ninety days of service for disability incurred in line
13 of duty, shall be deemed to be a veteran eligible for the
14 benefits of this title, except that no person shall be eligible
15 for such benefits by reason of service from which he shall
16 have been discharged or released on his own initiative to
17 accept employment unless he had served outside the con-
18 tinental limits of the United States or in Alaska. Any such
19 veteran may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
20 for a loan for any of the purposes specified in sections 501,
21 502, and 503. If the Administrator finds that the veteran
22 is eligible for the benefits of this title and is in need of such
23 loan, the Administrator shall submit the veteran's application
24 for approval of the loan as provided in sections 501, 502,
25 and 503. When any such loan has been approved as pro-

1 vided in such sections, the loan shall be made by the Ad-
2 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs.

3 (b) The aggregate of all loans made to any one veteran
4 under this title shall be for such amount not in excess of
5 \$1,000 as may be applied for by the veteran. Any such
6 loan shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan
7 is made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of
8 3 per centum per annum, compounded annually. No guar-
9 antor of any such loan shall be required and no security for
10 the loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be
11 subject only to a lien covering the balance of the purchase
12 price or construction cost and such ground rents as may arise
13 from the purchase of a leasehold estate. No loan to be used
14 in paying a part of the purchase price of any real property
15 or a part of the construction cost of a dwelling to be erected
16 upon unimproved real property owned by the veteran shall
17 be denied or disapproved under this title because another
18 loan is made or to be made to finance any part of the re-
19 mainder of the purchase price or construction cost of such
20 property, or because a lien upon the property is given or
21 to be given as security for such other loan.

22 (c) Any loan made under this title shall be repayable
23 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and, except as
24 otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms
25 and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Admin-

1 istrator and the head of the department or agency to whom
2 the application is submitted for approval of the loan.

3 PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES

4 SEC. 501. (a) Any application made under this title
5 for a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in
6 constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by
7 the veteran to be occupied as a home by the veteran applicant
8 shall be submitted to an agency designated pursuant to sub-
9 section (d) for its approval. Such agency shall approve the
10 loan if it finds—

11 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
12 for such property to be purchased or constructed by the
13 veteran;

14 (2) that the contemplated terms of payment re-
15 quired in any mortgage to be given in part payment of
16 the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper
17 relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income
18 and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the
19 property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes;
20 and

21 (3) that the purchase price paid ~~and~~ or to be paid
22 by the veteran for such property or the construction cost,
23 including the value of the unimproved lot, does not
24 exceed the appraised value thereof as determined by such
25 designated agency.

1 (b) Any application for a loan under this section for
2 the purpose of *making repairs, alterations, or improvements*
3 *in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special*
4 ~~assessments, on~~ *assessments on*, residential property previ-
5 ously purchased ~~for a home~~ *or owned* by the veteran, and
6 *used by him as a home*, shall be submitted to an agency
7 designated pursuant to subsection ~~(d)~~ *(d)*, which shall
8 approve such loan if it finds that such loan will be used for
9 such purpose.

10 (c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance
11 under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of
12 any loan made under this title, or by reason of any secondary
13 lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

14 (d) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may desig-
15 nate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for
16 determining whether or not loans should be approved under
17 this section; and he may designate the agency to which
18 any application shall be submitted for approval under this
19 section, except that if the veteran so requests in his applica-
20 tion for the loan the agency designated for such purpose with
21 respect to such loan shall be the Federal Housing Admin-
22 istration.

23 PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

24 SEC. 502. (a) Any application made under this title
25 for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, live-

1 stock, equipment, machinery, or implements, *or in repairing,*
2 *altering, or improving any buildings,* to be used in farming
3 operations conducted by the applicant, shall be submitted to
4 the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of the loan.
5 Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

6 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
7 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
8 chased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming
9 operations conducted by him;

10 (2) that such property will be useful in and reason-
11 ably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

12 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
13 and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be
14 conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable
15 likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

16 (4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by
17 the veteran for such property does not exceed a reason-
18 able appraised value therefor as determined by the
19 Secretary.

20 (b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of
21 Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits
22 of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is
23 found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his
24 ability and experience, to be likely to carry out successfully
25 undertakings required of him under a loan which may be

1 made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall
2 be eligible for the benefits of such Act to the same extent
3 as if he were a farm tenant.

4 PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

5 SEC. 503. Any application made under this title for a
6 loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings,
7 supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the
8 applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farm-
9 ing), shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for
10 his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the
11 loan if he finds—

12 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
13 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
14 chased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide
15 pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming) ;

16 (2) that such property will be useful in and rea-
17 sonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit
18 of such occupation ;

19 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
20 and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue
21 such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable like-
22 lihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such
23 occupation ; and

24 (4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by

1 the veteran for such property does not exceed a reason-
2 able appraised value therefor as determined by the Secre-
3 tary.

4 TITLE IV

5 CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

6 SEC. 600. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of
7 this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that
8 there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment
9 placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies
10 shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for
11 them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gain-
12 ful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created
13 within the United States Employment Service, as established
14 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans'
15 Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Adminis-
16 trator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of
17 the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator
18 of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have
19 the responsibility of administering the functions of the United
20 States Employment Service. The members of the Board
21 may be represented by alternates. The Board shall deter-
22 mine all matters of policy relating to the administration of
23 the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States
24 Employment Service.

25 (b) The Chairman of the Board, through an executive

1 secretary, who shall be the Chief of the Veterans' Employ-
2 ment Service of the United States Employment Service,
3 shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying
4 out its policies through the veterans' employment representa-
5 tives in the several States.

6 (c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel
7 Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veter-
8 ans' Employment Service of the United States Employment
9 Service shall be available to the Board.

10 SEC. 601. The United States Employment Service shall
11 assign to each of the States (the Territories and the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia) a veterans' employment representative,
13 who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States
14 and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the
15 Board, *in accordance with the civil-service laws, and whose*
16 *compensation shall be fixed* in accordance with the ~~Civil~~
17 ~~Service~~ Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such
18 veterans' employment representative shall be attached to the
19 staff of the public employment service in the State (the
20 Territory or the District of Columbia) to which he has
21 been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to
22 the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execu-
23 tion of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the
24 public employment service in the State (the Territory or

1 the District of Columbia). In cooperation with the public
2 employment service staff in the State, he shall—

3 (a) be functionally responsible for the supervision
4 of the registration of veterans in local employment offices
5 for suitable types of employment;

6 (b) assist in securing and maintaining current in-
7 formation as to the various types of available employ-
8 ment in public works and private industry or business;

9 (c) promote the interest of employers in employ-
10 ing veterans;

11 (d) maintain regular contact with employers and
12 veterans' organizations with a view of keeping em-
13 ployers advised of veterans available for employment
14 and veterans advised of opportunities for employment;
15 and

16 (e) assist in every possible way in improving work-
17 ing conditions and the advancement of employment of
18 veterans.

19 SEC. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board,
20 there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the em-
21 ployment service in the State one or more employees of the
22 staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall
23 be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed to
24 the veterans' employment representative.

25 SEC. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board

1 such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed
2 necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this
3 title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in pro-
4 viding continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

5 SEC. 604. Failure of the employment service of a State to
6 give preference to qualified registered veterans on job assign-
7 ments and to cooperate in the execution of the policies of the
8 Board shall be sufficient cause to withhold the funds made
9 available to the State under the Act of June 6, 1933, until
10 such time as the employment service of the State complies
11 with the laws and regulations governing the Board's admin-
12 istration of its veterans' placement functions. *The Federal*
13 *agency administering the United States Employment Service*
14 *shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during*
15 *the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions*
16 *of this title.*

17 SEC. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secre-
18 tary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and
19 efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall
20 include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents,
21 printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums
22 thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the an-
23 nual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any
24 funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained
25 in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall

1 not be available for any purpose other than that for which
2 they were appropriated, except with the approval of the
3 Board.

4 (b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its
5 current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient
6 funds to carry out the provisions of this ~~Act~~ *title* during the
7 current fiscal year.

8 SEC. 606. The term "United States Employment
9 Service" as used in this title means that Bureau created
10 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such suc-
11 cessor agencies as from time to time shall perform its
12 functions and duties, as now performed by the War Man-
13 power Commission.

14 TITLE V

15 CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FOR- 16 MER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE 17 UNEMPLOYED

18 SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in
19 the active military or naval service of the United States at
20 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
21 nation of the present war, and who shall have been separated
22 from active service under other than dishonorable conditions
23 after the date of enactment of this title or within the fifty-
24 two-week period preceding such date (except that no person
25 shall be eligible for any benefit under this title by reason of

1 any period of service from which he shall have been dis-
2 charged or released on his own initiative to accept employ-
3 ment unless he had served outside the continental limits of
4 the United States or in Alaska), shall be entitled, in accord-
5 ance with such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans'
6 Affairs may prescribe, to receive a readjustment allowance
7 as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to
8 fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date
9 of this title, and (2) occurs during the twenty-four-month
10 period after final payment of mustering-out pay: *Provided*,
11 That no such allowance shall be paid for any of the first four
12 consecutive weeks following any payment of mustering-out
13 pay, or for any period for which he receives increased pen-
14 sion under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a
15 subsistence allowance under part VIII of such Regulation:
16 *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be
17 payable for any week commencing more than five years after
18 the termination of hostilities in the present war.

19 (b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an
20 allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made
21 for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect
22 to such week that—

23 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
24 the time of such claim;

25 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having

1 performed no service and received no wages, or is
 2 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
 3 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for
 4 the week are less than the allowance under this title
 5 plus \$3;

6 (3) the person is registered with and continues to
 7 report to a public employment office, or such other
 8 agency as the Administrator may designate, in accord-
 9 ance with regulations of the Administrator;

10 (4) the person is able to work and available for
 11 suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be con-
 12 sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-
 13 ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this
 14 subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-
 15 ability which occurs after the commencement of such
 16 period.

17 CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

18 SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
 19 tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an
 20 allowance if—

21 (1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without
 22 good cause, or is suspended or discharged for miscon-
 23 duct in the course of employment;

24 (2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suit-
 25 able work in accordance with regulations of the Ad-

1 ministrator or to accept suitable work when offered him;

2 or

3 (3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free
4 training course (not within the purview of part VIII
5 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)), in accordance with
6 regulations of the Administrator.

7 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
8 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
9 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that
10 his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
11 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establish-
12 ment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed:
13 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
14 that—

15 (1) he is not participating in or ~~indirectly~~ *directly*
16 interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
17 of work; and

18 (2) he does not belong to a grade or class of
19 workers of which, immediately before the commence-
20 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
21 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom
22 are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:
23 *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches
24 of ~~work~~ *work*, which are commonly conducted as separate
25 businesses in separate ~~premises~~ *or premises*, are conducted

1 in separate departments of the same premises, each
2 such department shall, for the purposes of this sub-
3 section, be deemed to be a separate factory, establish-
4 ment, or other premises.

5 (c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the pro-
6 visions of paragraph ~~(1)~~ of subsection (a) of this section,
7 he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allow-
8 ance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification
9 occurred and for not more than four immediately following
10 weeks. In addition, the ~~twenty-four-month~~ period within
11 which he might otherwise be eligible to receive readjustment
12 allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which
13 the claimant shall have been disqualified.

14 ~~(2)~~ If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions
15 of paragraph ~~(2)~~ or ~~(3)~~ of subsection (a) of this section,
16 he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allow-
17 ance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification
18 occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he has had sub-
19 stantially full time employment for wages for a period of two
20 weeks, or in the event of any subsequent disqualification, the
21 Administrator may prescribe a longer period of such employ-
22 ment, not to exceed four weeks.

23 ~~(2)~~ (2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in
24 paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
25 successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph

1 ~~(1)~~ of subsection (a) of this section, ~~impose the disquali-~~
 2 ~~fication provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the esti-~~
 3 ~~mate of the Administrator such additional disqualification~~
 4 ~~is in furtherance of the purposes of this Act extend the period~~
 5 ~~of disqualification for such additional period as the Admin-~~
 6 ~~istrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional~~
 7 ~~weeks in the case of any one disqualification.~~

8 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
 9 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
 10 with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among
 11 other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health,
 12 safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training,
 13 his experience and prior or probable earnings in his custom-
 14 ary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the
 15 length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work
 16 in the customary occupation or one for which he has been
 17 trained, the distance of available work from his residence
 18 and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be
 19 deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages
 20 are less than his readjustment allowance.

21 (2) ~~No~~ In determining under subsection (a) of this
 22 section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed
 23 suitable for an individual if—

24 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
 25 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

1 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the
2 work offered are substantially less favorable to him than
3 those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

4 CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

5 SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

6 (1) \$15, plus

7 (2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

8 (B) \$8 if he has two dependents, or

9 (C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents,

10 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week
11 which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allow-
12 ance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the
13 next highest multiple of \$1.

14 (b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each
15 eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as fol-
16 lows: For each calendar month or fraction thereof of active
17 service, the veteran shall be entitled to eight weeks of allow-
18 ances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in
19 section 700.

20 (c) (1) As used in this section the term “dependent”
21 includes only—

22 (A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him
23 or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful
24 husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for

1 support, who, in the week for which an allowance is
2 claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages,
3 as an allowance under this title, or under any Fed-
4 eral or State unemployment or disability compensation
5 law; or

6 (B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen
7 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-
8 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

9 (2) As used in this section the term "child" shall
10 include only—

11 (A) a legitimate child;

12 (B) a child legally adopted;

13 (C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
14 household; or

15 (D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
16 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
17 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

18 (d) The Administrator may find an individual to be a
19 dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified the
20 facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

21 (e) Where a child is a dependent of more than one
22 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on
23 behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

24 (f) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-

ent who is separated from him under court order or written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant for a week under this title and where, for the same week, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or a Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration) ;

1 and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall
2 be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

3 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

4 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Af-
5 fairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar
6 as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal
7 and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual
8 agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agree-
9 ments shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment
10 allowances with the Administrator through established pub-
11 lic employment offices and State unemployment compen-
12 sation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall
13 also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determina-
14 tion of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To
15 facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State depart-
16 ments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the
17 Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of
18 the Administrator shall be located in each participating
19 State department or agency.

20 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
21 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
22 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
23 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
24 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State

1 departments or agencies with which agreements have been
2 made, the Administrator shall consult and advise with repre-
3 sentatives of such departments or agencies as to the pro-
4 visions of such rules and regulations.

5 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
6 employee of his own or of any other department or agency
7 of the Federal Government or of any State such of his
8 powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and
9 regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary
10 to carry out the purposes of this title. The Administrator
11 may require any such officer or employee to give a surety
12 bond to the United States in such amount as the Adminis-
13 trator may deem necessary and the cost of such bond shall
14 be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of
15 this title.

16 (d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
17 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
18 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to
19 audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office,
20 shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator,
21 to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the
22 amounts so certified.

23 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
24 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or
25 otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to

1 compensate any Federal department or agency for its ad-
2 ministrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall
3 cover periods of no longer than six months.

4 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
5 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
6 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
7 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
8 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provi-
9 sions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
10 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-
11 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines
12 to be necessary for the administrative expense of such
13 State under this title.

14 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
15 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for
16 which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement
17 with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the
18 Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carry-
19 ing out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the
20 expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury
21 as miscellaneous receipts.

22 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
23 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
24 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable

1 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
2 under this title.

3 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
4 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
5 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
6 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
7 by the Administrator.

8 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
9 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
10 impartial tribunal of the State agency *or such other agency*
11 *as may be designated by the Administrator*. The repre-
12 sentative of the Administrator ~~located in each State partici-~~
13 ~~pating in the administration of this title~~ shall be the final
14 ~~appellate~~ authority in regard to contested ~~claims arising in~~
15 ~~such State~~. The decision of the representative shall be sub-
16 ~~ject to review by claims, subject to appeal to the Adminis-~~
17 ~~trator~~.

18 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

19 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provi-
20 sions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in
21 case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to
22 administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June
23 29, 1936 (49 Statute 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
24 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
25 title.

CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of any event which makes him ineligible for or reduces his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligible to receive any allowance for four weeks of unemployment thereafter.

CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be pun-

1 ished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
2 for not more than one year, or both.

3 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

4 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

5 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods
6 of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed
7 in regulations by the Administrator.

8 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
9 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
10 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

11 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
12 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

13 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
14 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
15 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium
16 other than cash.

17 (e) The term “noncontributory benefit” means a cash
18 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including pay-
19 ments under any workmen’s compensation law) payable by
20 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
21 under any law or plan of the United States, any State,
22 Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or
23 any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the
24 foregoing, creating a system of such payments to individuals
25 (including payments made under any such law or plan by

1 private insurance carriers), if with respect to such individual
2 the benefit system is supported without direct and sub-
3 stantial contributions by wage earners.

4 TITLE VI

5 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL 6 PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
8 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
9 Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall be for
10 application under this Act.

11 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Ad-
12 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
13 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is
14 hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts
15 as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

16 SEC. 1602. Wherever used in this Act, *unless the con-*
17 *text otherwise requires*, the singular includes the plural and
18 the masculine includes the feminine, *and the term "Adminis-*
19 *trator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.*

20 SEC. 1603. *A discharge or release from active service*
21 *under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a pre-*
22 *requisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this*
23 *Act or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress,*
24 *as amended.*

S. 1767

[Report No. 755]

A BILL

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. WADSWORTH of Massachusetts, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. MAHONEY, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. BASKHEAD, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. RALPH, Mr. LECAS, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. TUDING, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CAPER, Mrs. CARAWAY, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. HILL, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BULLO, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, Mr. WILEY, Mr. GREENE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WILLIS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BONE, Mr. NYE, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. REVERCORN, Mr. MCRAE, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BOCK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. TOLSON, Mr. WALSH of New Jersey, Mr. GREEN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PERCY, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. FISHFIELD, Mr. HAWES, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MEAD, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. WELLS, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. PERGUSON, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. SHUTEAD, and Mr. CORDON

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

MARCH 18, 1944

Reported with amendments

S. 1767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans viz: At the end of title III, page 26, insert the following new chapter:

1 CHAPTER VI—VETERANS' LOANS

2 SEC. 600. That as used in this title—

3 (a) The term "veteran" means any person who was
4 in the military service of the United States, as defined in
5 section 101 (1) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act
6 of 1940, at any time during the period beginning on Decem-
7 ber 7, 1941, and ending on the date of the cessation of hos-
8 tilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President,
9 and who shall have been honorably discharged from such

1 service; or any person who served in the Women's Army
2 Auxiliary Corps and who shall have been honorably dis-
3 charged for disability incident to such service.

4 (b) The term "veterans' loan" means a loan made by
5 a lending agency to a veteran pursuant to the provisions of
6 this Act for the purpose of enabling such veteran to retire
7 indebtedness owed by him on the date of his discharge from
8 the service.

9 (c) The term "lending agency" means any banking in-
10 stitution the deposits of which are insured by the Federal
11 Deposit Insurance Corporation, any Federal savings and loan
12 association organized pursuant to the provisions of section 5
13 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, and
14 any building and loan association which is a member of a
15 Federal home-loan bank.

16 (d) Masculine pronouns shall be taken to include the
17 feminine, the singular to include the plural and the plural to
18 include the singular.

19 SEC. 601. (a) Upon receipt of an application in such
20 form as may be prescribed by the Reconstruction Finance
21 Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation")
22 pursuant to section 604 (a) of this Act, filed by a veteran
23 within six months after the date of his discharge from the
24 service, or within six months after the date of enactment of
25 this Act, whichever is later, and upon execution by such

1 veteran of a veterans' note in such form as may be prescribed
2 by the Corporation pursuant to such section 604 (a), a
3 lending agency is authorized to make a veteran's loan to
4 such veteran in an amount not to exceed the amount of
5 indebtedness and accrued interest thereon owed by such
6 veteran on the date of his discharge as evidenced in the
7 manner prescribed in subsection (c) of this section; but in
8 no case shall the amount of such loan exceed \$1,000.

9 (b) Such veteran's loan shall be on the monthly install-
10 ment plan, repayment to begin six months after the date of
11 execution of the loan. Veterans' loans shall bear interest at
12 the rate of 6 per centum per annum on the unpaid portion
13 of the obligation. No veteran's loan shall be made for a
14 period longer than three years; but if made for a shorter
15 period, any veteran's loan may be refinanced, in the dis-
16 cretion of the lending agency, by extension of payments,
17 without impairing the obligation of the Corporation under
18 section 604 (a) of this Act: *Provided*, That under any re-
19 financing plan agreed to, equal monthly installments shall be
20 required, and provision shall be made for complete discharge
21 of the entire obligation, including interest, not later than
22 three years from the date of the veteran's loan. Acceleration
23 of installments on a veteran's loan shall not be permitted by
24 the lending agency unless the loan is more than three months
25 in arrears, except that the lending agency may accept whole

1 or partial settlement of any veteran's loan, without regard to
2 prescribed installments, in any case where the lending agency
3 has good reason to believe that the veteran's loan was pro-
4 cured wholly or in part by fraud.

5 (c) Any application for a veteran's loan shall be accom-
6 panied by satisfactory evidence of the honorable discharge of
7 the applicant by a list of present and certain future benefits
8 due the applicant from the Government of the United States,
9 or from any of its departments or agencies, at the time of the
10 application, and by a certified list of creditors showing the
11 amounts owed by such applicant as of the date of such dis-
12 charge; and shall comply with such other requirements as
13 may be provided in accordance with section 604 (a) of this
14 Act. No security, endorsers, or comakers shall be required
15 with respect to any such loan. The obligation of the Cor-
16 poration to purchase, as provided in section 602, shall not be
17 created in the case of any borrower who is not in fact a
18 veteran.

19 (d) Within five days after making any veteran's loan,
20 the lending agency shall give notice thereof, in such form
21 as shall be provided in accordance with section 604 (a) of
22 this Act, to the Corporation and to all Government depart-
23 ments and agencies from which benefits are due or to become
24 due the applicant, according to the list filed by the applicant

1 with his application, as provided in subsection 601 (c) of
2 this Act.

3 SEC. 602. The Corporation shall agree to purchase from
4 the lending agency any note legally executed by a veteran
5 for the purpose of securing a veteran's loan, in full compli-
6 ance with the provisions of section 601 and subsection 605
7 (a) of this Act, which remains unpaid for thirty days after the
8 date of maturity thereof, or on which installments are more
9 than three months in arrears, at a price equal to the unpaid
10 portion of such note and any interest accrued and unpaid
11 thereon: *Provided*, That in any case in connection with
12 which the lending agency is guilty of fraud or gross negli-
13 gence, the Corporation shall not be obligated under this
14 section. As consideration for such agreement by the Cor-
15 poration, the lending agency shall agree to pay to the
16 Corporation an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum
17 of the unpaid portion of such loan, to be payable at such
18 time and in such manner as the Corporation may prescribe.

19 SEC. 603. (a) Upon notice by the Corporation or by a
20 lending agency that it is the holder of a note given by a
21 veteran for the purpose of securing a veteran's loan under
22 this Act, any Government department or agency of the
23 United States shall consider the amount of unpaid principal
24 and interest thereon as a preferred lien on any pension, com-

1 pensation, insurance, or other financial benefit accrued or
2 thereafter accruing, under any of the laws administered by
3 such department or agency, to such veteran or to his depend-
4 ents or beneficiaries, and shall withhold from such accrued
5 or accruing benefits, and remit to the Corporation upon de-
6 mand, such amounts as will fully discharge such indebted-
7 ness: *Provided*, That the official having charge of the pay-
8 ment of any such benefits may, with the approval of the
9 Corporation, release all or part of such benefits from the
10 Corporation's lien, in any case where he determines such
11 release is advisable because of the needs of the veteran, or
12 his dependents or beneficiaries.

13 (b) The special remedy provided by this section shall
14 not be deemed exclusive.

15 SEC. 604. (a) The Corporation is authorized and di-
16 rected to prescribe and furnish to lending agencies forms of
17 applications for veterans' loans under this Act and of notes to
18 be executed by veterans for the purpose of securing such
19 loans, and to promulgate such rules and regulations as may
20 be necessary and proper to enable it to carry out the pro-
21 visions of this Act, and such forms, rules, and regulations
22 shall be uniform with regard to all veterans' loans.

23 (b) The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other
24 obligations which the Corporation is authorized to issue and
25 have outstanding at any one time under existing law is here-

1 by increased by an amount sufficient to enable the Corpora-
2 tion to carry out the provisions of this Act.

3 SEC. 605. (a) Not more than one veteran's loan shall
4 be made under the provisions of this Act to any veteran, re-
5 gardless of the amount of such loan, except that a veteran
6 who has received a veteran's loan in a lesser amount than the
7 maximum amount of the loan to which he is entitled under
8 subsection 601 (a) of this Act, but who is otherwise eligible
9 for a veteran's loan, may apply for and receive a second
10 veteran's loan: *Provided*, That the existence of the first
11 veteran's loan shall be disclosed by the applicant to the
12 lending agency to which application for a second veteran's
13 loan is made, and that such lending agency shall make cer-
14 tain such first loan is paid in full, both as to principal and
15 interest, from the proceeds of such second veteran's loan.

16 (b) Any person who, having obtained a veteran's loan
17 under this Act, solicits, applies for, or accepts another such
18 loan, except as provided in subsection 605 (a) of this Act,
19 and any person who knowingly and willfully furnishes any
20 false or misleading information for the purpose of obtaining a
21 veteran's loan, or of enabling another to obtain a veteran's
22 loan, under this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be pun-
23 ished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
24 for not more than 1 year, or both.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

MARCH 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

S. 1767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

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AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1767)
to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment
in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, viz:

1 On page 2, line 2, insert the following:

2 “CHAPTER I—DEFINITIONS

3 “SEC. 100. As used in this title—

4 “(a) The term ‘member of the armed forces’ means
5 any person in the military service of the United States as
6 defined in section 101 (1) of the Soldiers’ and Sailors’
7 Relief Act of 1940.

8 “(b) The term ‘Administrator’ means the Administra-
9 tor of Veterans’ Affairs.”

1 On page 2, line 2, strike out "CHAPTER I" and insert
2 "CHAPTER II".

3 On page 4, line 5, strike out all of section 103.

4 On page 4, line 12, strike out all of section 104.

5 On page 5, line 1, strike out all of section 105.

6 On page 4, line 5, insert the following new sections:

7 "SEC. 103. Whenever a member of the armed forces
8 is to be honorably discharged or released from active duty
9 (other than through retirement under existing laws) for
10 disability, whether or not such disability shall have been
11 incurred in or aggravated by such service, the Secretary of
12 War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall
13 notify the Administrator of such contemplated action and
14 shall permit him to examine such member medically and
15 otherwise, and shall furnish the Administrator with such
16 records and other information as may be necessary to enable
17 him to determine to what benefits such member is entitled
18 under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.
19 The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed upon
20 receipt of such notification to make such determination prior
21 to the discharge or release of such member from active mili-
22 tary or naval service: *Provided*, That prior to making such
23 determination the Administrator shall fully inform such
24 member as to any rights, benefits, and privileges to which he
25 may be entitled subsequent to discharge or release from active

1 duty, under the laws administered by the Veterans' Adminis-
2 tration.

3 "SEC. 104. No member of the armed forces shall be so
4 discharged or released from active service until the Adminis-
5 trator shall have determined (a) whether such member is
6 entitled to pension or compensation, or both, under the laws
7 administered by the Veterans' Administration and the exact
8 amount of the pension or compensation, if any, to which
9 such member is entitled, and (b) whether such member is
10 entitled to vocational rehabilitation under title III of this
11 Act, or any Act of Congress. Any pension or compensation
12 awarded a member of the armed forces pursuant to this
13 chapter shall become effective immediately upon the dis-
14 charge or release from active military or naval service of
15 such member.

16 "SEC. 105. The determination authorized and directed
17 to be made by the Administrator under section 103 of this
18 chapter shall be automatic and shall not be dependent upon
19 any application for benefits.

20 "SEC. 106. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed
21 to affect the right of any member of the armed forces, after
22 his discharge or release from active duty has been effected,
23 to appeal from the determination of the Administrator made
24 under section 103 of this chapter; nor shall anything in this
25 chapter be construed to prevent any such member from

1 waiving any pension, compensation, or other benefit after
2 an award has been made by the Administrator: *Provided*,
3 That no such waiver shall be construed to deprive any vet-
4 eran of the right to make subsequent application for any
5 pension, compensation, or other benefit, or to receive any
6 such pension, compensation, or other benefit to which he is
7 entitled.

8 “SEC. 107. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of
9 the Navy, in collaboration with the Administrator, are here-
10 by authorized and directed to furnish members of the armed
11 forces, pending the determination of the Administrator as
12 provided in section 103 of this chapter, such medical,
13 physical, psychological, vocational, and other rehabilitation
14 as will better fit them to undertake any courses of rehabili-
15 tation training to which they may be entitled under title III
16 of this Act, or any Act of Congress, or to enter civil pursuits
17 after their discharge is effected.

18 “SEC. 108. (a) While awaiting the determination of
19 the Administrator under section 103 of this chapter, any
20 member of the armed forces may, upon his own request and
21 in the discretion of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of
22 the Navy, as the case may be, be granted a terminal furlough
23 with full pay and allowances, including dependents' allow-
24 ances, for the period until his discharge is effected, and with
25 transportation and travel expense to a point selected by him:

1 *Provided*, That such transportation and travel expense shall
2 not exceed the amount or amounts to which he would be
3 entitled for final travel allowance were the discharge to be
4 effected from the station from which the terminal furlough
5 is granted, and that when discharge is finally effected no
6 further travel allowance shall be paid other than that which
7 may be necessary in order to furnish such member with
8 transportation to a military or naval station to effect the
9 discharge and return him to the point from which so ordered:
10 *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be con-
11 strued to prevent the War and Navy Departments from
12 revoking any such terminal furlough and ordering any such
13 member to return to duty at any time.

14 “(b) While on terminal furlough as provided by this
15 section any member of the armed forces may wear and
16 appear in civilian apparel and may engage in gainful em-
17 ployment while not in uniform: *Provided*, That when ap-
18 pearing in civilian apparel such member shall carry with
19 him at all times adequate means of identification, to be
20 prescribed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the
21 Navy, as the case may be.

22 “SEC. 109. The Secretary of War and the Secretary
23 of the Navy, in collaboration with the Administrator, are
24 hereby authorized to establish discharge centers or other
25 units within selected regional offices or other facilities of

1 the Veterans' Administration for the purpose of effecting the
2 discharge of members of the armed forces who may be
3 granted terminal furloughs as provided in section 108 of this
4 chapter, and for the transaction of other Army and Navy
5 administrative matters connected with such members or with
6 the administration of this chapter.

7 "SEC. 110. The Administrator, in collaboration with
8 the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, is
9 hereby authorized to establish offices or other units in selected
10 military and naval stations to expedite the making of the
11 determinations provided for in section 103 of this chapter,
12 and for the transaction of any other Veterans' Administration
13 matters connected with the administration of this chapter.

14 "SEC. 111. The Veterans' Administration shall reim-
15 burse the War and Navy Departments for such amounts as
16 may be expended by them in carrying out the purposes of
17 sections 107 and 108 of this chapter, except that no such
18 reimbursement shall be made for amounts expended for the
19 payment of transportation and travel expense to persons
20 granted terminal furloughs as provided for in section 108 of
21 this chapter.

22 "SEC. 112. Appropriations heretofore made for the
23 Veterans' Administration, "Salaries and expenses, medical
24 and hospital, and compensation and pensions", shall be
25 available for necessary expenses in carrying out the purposes

1 of this chapter, including but not confined to provision of
2 additional personnel and facilities in military and naval hos-
3 pitals and stations and regional offices and facilities of the
4 Veterans' Administration, and reimbursement of the War
5 and Navy Departments for amounts expended as provided
6 in sections 107 and 108 of this chapter; and there is hereby
7 authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or
8 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of
9 this chapter."

10 On page 5, line 11, strike out "CHAPTER II" and in-
11 sert "CHAPTER III", and renumber the sections accordingly.

12 On page 6, line 16, strike out "CHAPTER III" and insert
13 "CHAPTER IV", and renumber the sections accordingly.

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

MARCH 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

S. 1767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1767, to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, viz: On page 5 after line 10, insert a new section as follows:

1 SEC. 106. The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act
2 of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended by adding six
3 new sections to title I thereof to be numbered 122, 123,
4 124, 125, 126, and 127, to read as follows:

5 "SEC. 122. Upon receipt of an official report of the
6 death of a member of the active military or naval forces as
7 a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by
8 such service, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the

1 Navy, as the case may be, shall notify the Administrator
2 of Veterans' Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Admin-
3 istrator) thereof, and shall certify to the Administrator, (1)
4 the date of death of such member, (2) the fact that the
5 death was the result of injury or disease incurred in or
6 aggravated by military or naval service, (3) the names,
7 addresses, and relationship of any dependents of such mem-
8 ber, who, at the time of his or her death, were being paid
9 monthly family allowances under this Act, (4) the amount
10 or amounts of any such monthly allowances being paid to
11 each of such dependents, (5) the date on which any such
12 allowances will terminate as provided in section 123, and
13 (6) any other information necessary for the Administra-
14 tor to perform the duties required of him by this Act.

15 "SEC. 123. The Secretary of War or the Secretary of
16 the Navy, as the case may be, are hereby authorized and
17 directed to continue the payment of any monthly family
18 allowances to the dependents of such deceased member for
19 a period of one month following the termination of such
20 allowances as provided in section 107 (b).

21 "SEC. 124. Upon receipt of the notification and cer-
22 tificate provided for in section 122, the Administrator is
23 hereby authorized and directed to determine, automatically
24 and without application therefor, whether any of such de-
25 pendents are entitled to any pension or compensation under

1 laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and the
2 exact amount or amounts thereof, if any. Pending such
3 determination the Administrator is hereby authorized and
4 directed (commencing with the month following the pay-
5 ments provided for in section 123) to pay to such of the
6 dependents of the deceased member having such relationship
7 to him or her as might entitle them to a pension or com-
8 pensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Admin-
9 istration, the full amount or amounts of such monthly family
10 allowances as certified to the Administrator by the Secretary
11 of War or the Secretary of the Navy under section 122, until
12 he shall have made the determinations provided for in this
13 section as to any pension, compensation, and the amount
14 or amounts thereof. Notwithstanding the provisions of any
15 other law, any pension or compensation awarded such de-
16 pendents under this section shall become effective after the
17 termination of the payment of any monthly family allow-
18 ances provided for in this section: *Provided*, That section
19 112 of this title shall apply to payments of monthly family
20 allowances made by the Administrator under the provisions
21 of this section.

22 "SEC. 125. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to
23 (1) curtail any right of any such dependent (after any
24 award of pension or compensation is made) to appeal from
25 the determination and finding of the Administrator made

1 as directed in section 124; (2) prevent the Administrator
2 from subsequently reopening the case and making any
3 other determination or finding with respect thereto; or (3)
4 prevent any such dependent from waiving any pension or
5 compensation or other benefit after such determination and
6 finding has been made by the Administrator.

7 "SEC. 126. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the
8 Navy, and the Administrator are authorized jointly and
9 severally to prescribe such regulations as they may deem
10 necessary to enable them to carry out the provisions of sec-
11 tions 122, 123, 124, 125, and 127 and to delegate to such
12 officers and employees of their respective departments as
13 they may designate any of their functions.

14 "SEC. 127. Appropriations heretofore made for the
15 Veterans' Administration 'Salaries and expenses, medical
16 and hospital, and compensation and pensions,' shall be
17 available for necessary expenses in carrying out the pur-
18 poses of section 124; and there is hereby authorized to be
19 appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be
20 necessary to accomplish the purposes of that section."

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

MARCH 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
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S. 1767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, viz: At the end of title II, page 19, insert the following new sections:

1 SEC. 404. Every veteran, excepting commissioned offi-
2 cers whose base pay exceeds \$200 per month, shall be
3 credited with mustering-out pay as provided in section 402.
4 Such credit shall be made as of the time of discharge or
5 relief from active duty of such veteran.

6 SEC. 405. Mustering-out pay shall be determined ac-
7 cording to length of service prior to discharge or relief from
8 active duty, as follows: For service less than three months,

1 \$150; for service more than three months but less than six
2 months, \$300; for service more than six months but less
3 than nine months, \$450; for service nine months or more,
4 \$600.

5 SEC. 406. One-sixth of the amount of mustering-out
6 pay credited to any veteran, or \$50, whichever is greater,
7 shall be paid at the time of discharge or relief from active
8 duty of such veteran, or on the first day of the second cal-
9 endar month next following approval of this Act, whichever
10 shall last occur; similar payments shall be made at consecu-
11 tive monthly intervals thereafter, until the full amount of
12 mustering-out pay credited to such veteran shall have been
13 paid.

14 SEC. 407. Payments as provided in section 403 shall
15 be made to the veteran, if living. In the case of a veteran
16 who shall die before receiving the full amount of mustering-
17 out pay credited to him, any payment due under section 403,
18 subsequent to his death, shall be made to his surviving widow,
19 if any; and if he shall leave no surviving widow, then in
20 equal shares to his surviving minor children, if any; and if
21 he shall leave no surviving widow or minor children, then
22 in equal shares to his surviving parents, if any; and if he
23 shall leave no surviving widow, minor children, or parents,

1 then to his executor or administrator for the benefit of his
2 estate.

3 SEC. 408. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of
4 the Navy shall administer this title within their respective
5 services.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

MARCH 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LA FOLLETTE to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, viz:

1 On page 18, line 14, after the period, insert the follow-
2 ing: "Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent
3 any department, agency, or officer of the United States
4 from exercising any supervision or control which such de-
5 partment, agency, or officer is authorized by other provisions
6 of law to exercise over any educational or training institu-
7 tion, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training
8 under this part in any institution over which such super-
9 vision or control is exercised under authority of other
10 provisions of law."

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. La FOLLETTE to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

MARCH 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



Mr. BARKLEY. It does not affect the result anyway. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from West Virginia be permitted to vote inasmuch as it does not change the result.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

On this vote the yeas are 34, the nays are 19. Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, the motion to suspend rule XVI is not agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment.

If there are no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill H. R. 4070 was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. WHITE conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1767 to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with amendments.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Finance.

The first committee amendment was, in title I, under the heading "Chapter 1—hospitalization, claims, and procedures," in section 100, page 2, line 5, after the words "to be an", to strike out "agency of the United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Administration shall be" and to insert "essential war agency and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 104, on page 4, line 16, after the word

"no", to strike out "wounded, diseased, or handicapped"; in line 18, after the word "service", to insert "on account of disability"; and in line 24, after the word "care", to insert "nor preclude the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 105, on page 5, line 1, after the word "forces", to strike out "suffering from disease or injury"; in line 4, after the word "of", to strike out "such" and insert "any"; in the same line, after the word "injury", to insert "he may have"; and in line 5, after the word "against", to strike out "the interest of such person" and insert "his own interest."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 200, on page 6, line 6, after the word "Navy", to strike out "in conjunction" and insert "jointly."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 300, on page 7, line 8, after the word "That", to strike out "in any case to which this section applies the surrender value, if any, of" and insert "this section shall not apply to"; and in line 11, after the word "policy" to strike out "at the time of forfeiture shall be payable to the insured if living, or, if the insured die before such payment, to the designated beneficiary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 301, on page 7, line 23, after the words "court martial", to strike out the comma and the words "and except, in the case of officers, denial of retirement with pay"; and on page 8, line 14, after the words "court martial" to strike out "and except, in the case of officers, denial of retirement with pay."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in title II, under the heading "Chapter IV—Education of Veterans," in section 400, on page 9, line 7, after the word "under", to strike out "honorable"; in line 8, after the word "conditions", to insert "other than dishonorable"; and in line 13, after the word "disability", to strike out the colon and the following: "And provided further, That the education or training of such person was interrupted or prevented by such service, or such person requires a refresher or retraining course in no event to exceed 1 year, to fit him for employment or profession."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 13, after the word "Navy", to insert "the Secretary of Agriculture"; in line 16, after the word "and", to strike out "six" and insert "eight"; in line 18, after the word "Affairs", to strike out "at least four of whom shall be recognized leaders in the field of education," and insert "who shall be recognized leaders in the fields of education, labor, agriculture, and industry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 23, after the numeral "6", to strike out "A" and insert "Except as to a refresher or retraining course, a," and on page 12, line 14, after the word "ob-

tained", to insert "Subject to the above limitations, any person who has not completed his course of education or training but has satisfactorily completed his first year, shall be eligible and entitled to continue his course of education or training until he has completed the same, provided his work continues satisfactorily throughout the remaining period."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 5, after the word "thereof", to strike out "(a) for the purpose of advising and assisting in selecting those persons who shall be entitled to receive a further period of education or training as provided for in this part or (b)"; and on page 16, line 7, after the word "part", to add the following proviso: "Provided, That whenever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprentice training, the Administrator shall, whenever possible, utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of 1 year's duration or more."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 4, after the word "education", to insert "or any State apprenticeship agency"; in line 6, after the words "council", to strike out "of" and insert "or."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 2, after the numerals "VII", to strike out "All payments under the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 received by any person during the time that such person is receiving education or training under the provisions of this part shall be offset by suspension of equal amounts of subsistence allowance, which suspended amounts may be paid after completion of education or training hereunder."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 12, after the word "agency", to strike out "or State apprenticeship agency."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 17, in section 403, after "403", to strike out "Paragraph" and insert "Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, and paragraph"; in line 21, after "1943", to strike out "is" and insert "are"; in line 22, after the word "the", to strike out "date" and insert "dates 'December 7, 1941' and"; and in line 23, after "1941", to strike out "in the first sentence thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in title III, under the heading "Loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property" in section 501, on page 22, line 21, after the word "paid", to strike out "and" and insert "or"; on page 23, line 2, after the words "purpose of", to insert "making repairs, alterations, or improvements in, or"; in line 4, after the word "special", to strike out "assessments, on" and insert "assessments on"; in line 5, after the word "purchased", to strike out "for a home" and insert "or owned"; in the same line after the word "veteran", to insert "and used by him as a home," and in line 7, after

the word "subsection", to strike out "(d)" and insert "(d)".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 502, on page 24, line 1, after the word "implements", to insert "or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in title IV, under the heading "Chapter VI—Employment of veterans," in section 601, on page 27, line 15, after the word "Board", to insert "in accordance with the civil-service laws, and whose compensation shall be fixed"; and in line 16, after the words "with the", to strike out "civil service."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 604, on page 29, line 12, after the word "functions", to insert "the Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service shall maintain that service as an operating entity, and, during the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions of this title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 605, on page 30, line 6, after the word "this", to strike out "act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in title V, under the heading "Chapter VII—Readjustment allowances for former members of the armed forces who are unemployed," in section 800, on page 33, line 15, after the word "or", to strike out "indirectly" and insert "directly"; in line 24, after the words "branches of", to strike out "work" and insert "work, which"; in line 25, after the word "separate", to strike out "premises or" and insert "premises"; on page 34, line 6, after the word "provisions" to strike out "of paragraph (1)"; in line 10, after the word "weeks", to strike out:

In addition, the 24-month period within which he might otherwise be eligible to receive readjustment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of 2 weeks, or in the event of any subsequent disqualification, the Administrator may prescribe a longer period of such employment, not to exceed 4 weeks.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "(3)" and insert "(2)"; in line 25, after the words "provisions of", to strike out "paragraph (1) of"; on page 35, line 1, after the word "section", to strike out "impose the disqualification provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the estimate of the Administrator such additional disqualification is in furtherance of the purposes of this act" and insert "extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed 8 additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 21, after "(2)", to strike out "No" and insert "In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no"; and in line 23, after the word "suitable", to insert "for an individual."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1102, on page 42, line 10, after the word "agency", to insert "or other such agency as may be designated by the Administrator"; in line 12, after the word "Administrator", to strike out "located in each State participating in the administration of this title"; in line 14, after the word "final", to strike out "appellate"; in line 14, after the word "contested", to strike out "claims arising in such State. The decision of the representative shall be subject to review by" and to insert "claims, subject to appeal."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in title VI, under "Chapter XVI—General Administrative and Penal Provisions", in section 1602, on page 45, line 16, after the word "Act", to insert "unless the context otherwise requires", and in line 18, after the word "feminine", to insert "and the term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. 1603. A discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this act or Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, a short time ago I gave the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] a letter which I received from Admiral Jacobs, head of the Bureau of Personnel of the Navy. In his letter the admiral called attention to the fact that the language in this bill permits the benefits under it to be extended to persons in the Army and the Navy and the Coast Guard who have been given bad conduct discharges and undesirable discharges, and he objects to that class of discharges being given the benefit of this proposed legislation. Will the Senator from Missouri explain why these groups are included in the provisions of this bill?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, let me say that I am very familiar with the objections raised by Admiral Jacobs. In my opinion, they are some of the most stupid, short-sighted objections which could possibly be raised. They were objections which were considered very carefully both in the subcommittee on veterans' affairs of the Finance Committee and in the full committee itself. The issue revolves around the question whether we should say, as Admiral Jacobs recommends, that a man must have received an honorable discharge or whether we should say, as the Senate bill provides, "under conditions other than dishonorable conditions."

The point to the whole matter is that in the Army there are what are known as blue discharges, discharges with-

out honor. Such a discharge is not an honorable discharge. It may be issued to men who have had no particular fault other than except, for instance, misstatements about age. A boy may have lied a little about his age, in order to get into the Army. He may have said he was 18 years old, when as a matter of fact he was only 16 or 17 years old. If his father or mother come to the Army, and say, "You cannot keep this boy; he lied about his age, in order to get into the Army," the commanding officer has no recourse other than to discharge him. If he discharges him, he cannot give him an honorable discharge. Under the regulations, he is bound to give him what is called a blue discharge, a discharge without honor.

In the present war, contrary to what occurred during the last war, I understand that in many cases the Army is giving blue discharges, namely, discharges without honor, to those who have had no fault other than that they have not shown sufficient aptitude toward military service. I say that when the Government drafts a man from civil life and puts him in the military service—most of the cases we are now discussing as to aptitude involve older men—and thereafter, because the man does not show sufficient aptitude, gives him a blue discharge, or a discharge without honor, that fact should not be permitted to prevent the man from receiving the benefits which soldiers generally are entitled to.

Mr. President, in the last war I knew a boy who was my own orderly. He had lied about his age in order to get into the Army. He was only 16 years old when he enlisted. He had sworn he was 18 years old. His parents came to the camp and said they were going to take him out. The boy came to me and said, "Colonel, don't let them take me out. I would never be able to hold up my head again in this world." I told the boy's father and mother, "Of course, I am bound to discharge this boy if you say so. But I would have to give him a blue discharge."

The father, who was a very prominent man in northern Missouri, said, "What is that?"

I said, "That is a discharge without honor, a very different thing from an honorable discharge."

He said, "Let me talk to my wife about it."

In a couple of hours they came back, crying, and said they wanted the boy to stay in.

If they had taken that boy out of the Army, I do not think he should have been penalized. He had been in the Army a year and had been an excellent soldier. I do not think he should have been penalized because he had been so eager to serve his country that he was willing to do a little fabricating about his age in order to get into the Army.

Mr. President, in the committee we amended this provision in order to give the Veterans' Administration some discretion in the matter. The Veterans' Administration pointed out that as the bill was originally drafted, in the use of the words "other than dishonorable discharge," we opened up the opportunity to such persons as fellows "going over

the hill," and those who had been absent without leave, and those who possibly had been guilty of desertion, or who might have committed larceny or murder or some other crime, and who had been picked up by the civilian authorities and subsequently convicted of some crime, or possibly sent to jail or to the penitentiary, or who did not receive an honorable discharge for other reasons but were given a blue discharge merely because the Army wanted to get rid of them and did not want to take the trouble to court martial them and give them what they deserved—a dishonorable discharge.

I say to the Senator from Massachusetts that what we did was to amend that provision by using the words "under other than dishonorable conditions." That does not say "with a dishonorable discharge." That means that under this provision the Veterans' Bureau, if a man's service has been dishonorable, if he has been convicted of larceny or any other crime or has been convicted of chronic drunkenness or anything else one might think of, the Veterans' Administration will have some discretion with respect to regarding the discharge from the service as dishonorable, and that therefore the man involved will be entitled to the benefit of that discretion.

I do not think anyone wants to penalize boys who lied about their age in order to enlist, or who did something else of that sort, or, certainly, men who were discharged because of lack of aptitude for military service.

I may say further, Mr. President, that the people who drew this act, and particularly the people who worked on this provision, are almost without exception fellows who have actually had the experience of going up against the guns themselves. We are more interested than anyone else could possibly be in keeping the gold-brickers, the coffee-coolers, the skulkers, and the criminals, the bad soldiers and bad sailors and bad marines, off the benefit rolls.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I think all of us are agreed as to that point. I should like to have the Senator state for the Record whether in the case of persons who have received bad-conduct discharges, as mentioned by Admiral Jacobs, the Veterans' Bureau would have discretion as to whether they would be entitled to receive the benefits provided under the bill.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Veterans' Bureau would have such discretion; and I believe that, under the spirit and letter of the act, the Veterans' Bureau would be required to reject such claims.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. If that is the opinion of the Senator, and if the language can be so interpreted, I think the objections of the Navy Department would be greatly minimized.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I think the Navy Department misunderstands the purport of the amendment adopted by the committee at its last meeting.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The amendment was concurred in by the Army and by the Coast Guard.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that

representatives of the Army and the Navy were present when the matter was discussed, and they seemed to agree totally with the terms of the amendment. I think probably the higher authorities have not consulted their representatives who were present at the committee meeting, in order to find out exactly what the language means. We certainly have no desire to have any gold brickers or any habitual dead beats or anyone who is guilty of a crime come under the benefits of the act.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I think the Senator's explanation of the change or modification of the language contained in the bill as originally drawn clarifies the matter considerably for the benefit of the Navy, the Army, and the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter written to me by Admiral Jacobs may be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
*Chairman, Committee on Naval Affairs,
United States Senate.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to invite your attention to S. 1767, Providing Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, known as the G. I. bill of rights.

Report No. 755, dated March 18, 1944, from the Committee on Finance, indicates an amendment by the committee in executive session which does not meet with my approval. Title II of the bill provides for the education of veterans, and paragraph 1 of section 400 thereof sets forth eligibility for educational benefits. The original bill made eligible those persons discharged under honorable conditions, but the committee amendment changes eligibility to those persons discharged under other than dishonorable conditions.

In the Navy, dishonorable discharges are given only by sentence of a general court martial and are reserved for crimes involving moral turpitude or the serious military crimes. However, during the war in an effort to expedite punishment without tying up several officers who would constitute the general court martial, we resort to a smaller court—the summary court martial—which has the power to give a sentence of bad-conduct discharge in cases where it has been clearly shown that the individual is not fit to be retained in the service—habitual drunkenness, theft, repeated absence over leave, etc. There is also an administrative discharge known as the undesirable discharge. In this category is a man who repeatedly commits petty offenses not necessitating trial by court martial, a habitual shirker, or a man of unclean habits.

It is my considered opinion that persons with dishonorable discharge, bad-conduct discharge, or undesirable discharge should be excluded from the benefits for veterans. S. 1767, as introduced, would have provided so, but as amended by the committee the benefits will be extended to those persons who will have been given bad-conduct discharges and undesirable discharges. This might have a detrimental effect on morale by removing the incentive to maintain a good service record. The desirable precedent has already commenced in that mustering-out pay by law is available only to those discharged under honorable conditions.

It is recommended that consideration be given to a floor amendment to restore the original wording in paragraph 1 of section

400 so that a discharge under honorable conditions would constitute eligibility. Similar wording also applies to section 1603 which should be amended in like manner.

I have communicated with officials in the War Department and Veterans' Administration relative to this proposal and have obtained their concurrence.

Sincerely yours,

RANDALL JACOBS.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for an interruption?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. I desire to go on record as thoroughly in favor of the action of the Senator from Missouri in this respect. As he knows, we very carefully went over this whole matter. This particular section relates primarily to the education of soldiers. That is one place where we can do something for the boys who probably have "jumped the track" in some minor instances, and yet have not done anything which would require a dishonorable discharge. We might save some of those men. They need education more than anything else.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I do not think there can be any question on earth about that. Many boys who do not receive honorable discharges have capabilities of being very excellent citizens. They receive discharges other than honorable discharges. I differentiate them from dishonorable discharges for many reasons. Some of them are no fault of the men themselves.

Mr. CONNALLY. We may reclaim those men, but if we blackball them and say that they cannot have it we will but confirm them in their evil purposes.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, before we leave this point, I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri a question. I wonder if the Senator would not desire to have in the Record at this point the statement that the language "conditions other than dishonorable" is not strange language in such legislation. We have used it in some other bills during the present session of Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. These are practically the same provisions as the provisions with respect to eligibility in the mustering-out pay legislation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The language was drafted by the General Counsel for the Veterans' Administration, and the Veterans' Administration advised the committee that that language had been used in several bills which had been reported from the Military Affairs Committee. It is a well-understood term, and a term which they regard as the most desirable term to use in this situation.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I understand that the committee amendments have been concluded. I desire to offer an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 18, line 14, after the period, it is proposed to insert the following:

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or of-

ficer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by other provisions of law to exercise over any educational or training institution, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this part in any institution over which such supervision or control is exercised under authority of other provisions of law.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to make doubly certain that the interdiction against any department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part of the bill exercising any supervision or control over any State educational agency, and so forth, shall not affect existing law. For example, there are Indian schools which are operated directly by the Government. There are relationships between the Government and other institutions under other statutes. After the bill was reported from the committee it was brought to my attention that there was some apprehension that section 14 might have the effect of changing existing law and existing relationships. All the amendment I have offered would do would be to make certain that that shall not occur.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. As the Senator has indicated, the amendment was not offered in the committee, and I have no authority to accept the amendment on behalf of the committee. So far as I am personally concerned, I think the Senator's amendment simply states and clarifies the intention of the bill. So far as I am individually concerned, I shall be glad to vote for the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may I call the attention of the Senator from Missouri to the language on page 23, commencing in line 14? This matter was brought to my notice after we had finished consideration of the bill in the Senate Finance Committee. It will be noted that the language authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to designate the agency or agencies which are to service home loans for veterans. It has been suggested that this might authorize the creation of an entirely new set-up throughout the country, going back reminiscently to the H. O. L. C., and the establishment of an entirely independent system for this purpose. It was suggested to me that an amendment would be appropriate to require the functioning of home loans through existing banks and savings and loan associations, approved mortgage corporations, and so forth. I am wondering whether that phase of the matter has come to the attention of the able Senator.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, may I explain?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

That matter was suggested during the consideration of the bill in the committee. It came to my attention by reason of a committee which was formed in the city of Chicago by some loan agencies,

nearly all the counsel of which had at one time or another been connected with Government agencies. I could not escape the conclusion that their anxiety about it was perhaps caused by their desire to earn a fee by advising their clients. All the testimony before the Finance Committee and the subcommittee was to the effect that what is stated in the amendment to which the Senator has just referred is really included in the bill as it now stands. The proponents of the amendment desire to go further and negative every possible presumption. So far as I am concerned, it seems to me that if we undertake to negative every monstrous presumption anyone might think of, we shall have an interminable bill. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs was asked about that matter and he stated his view, which is in accordance with the amendment to which the Senator has referred. It is a question whether we are to negative every possibility which some lawyer might be able to think of. If so, I think we shall be engaged in an interminable wrestle.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I know nothing about the group to whom the Senator refers, and I have no interest in their point of view. I do see how this language might invite the creation of an entirely independent, and perhaps needless and duplicating system of home loans under the authority here created. On the other hand, since the pending bill places the entire responsibility with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to designate any agency he pleases, my own opinion of the high administrative responsibility of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is such that I would expect him to use any existing agencies which he might find available.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. While the Senator is a member of the subcommittee, it is possible that he was not present at that particular session of the subcommittee. It was stated to the subcommittee by General Hines, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, that that was his specific intention, under this language, as to the course he would follow. I believe it is better to give the Administrator the most general authority possible, with that understanding. I certainly do not wish to have the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs establishing some new governmental agency. Neither did the committee. General Hines was in entire accord with the committee's views on that question, and I was entirely satisfied with General Hines' statement. The gentlemen who talked to me about this proposal, some of whom I have known for some time, and who are good friends of mine, apparently have never taken the trouble to read General Hines' testimony before the committee.

Mr. VANDENBERG. On the basis of the Senator's statement, I am satisfied. I think we agree in our interpretation of the objective.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. There is no question that the Senator from Michigan and I, as well as the whole committee, are unanimous in not wishing to have a new governmental agency established.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to say, particularly for the benefit of the Senator from Michigan, that the educational features of this bill, and particularly the loan features, almost adopt the amendment which was submitted by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and I to the original bill. We went over this particular section many times in trying to find the proper agency to handle these loans. It was our desire, and it was the desire of the veterans' organizations—both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars—that no new agencies be created, but that existing agencies be used wherever possible.

Originally, in drafting this particular section I put in it the authority to create a new agency, for the reason that previously, in our original bill, we had placed that authority in the Federal Housing Administration. We found that the Federal Housing Administration did not reach all parts of the United States, and for that reason we adopted this language, and the language which would grant authority to create a new agency was stricken out.

I will ask the Senator from Missouri if that is not his interpretation of the intent. It was the intent to permit the Administrator to designate any Federal agency, any State agency, or any municipal agency, or even a private agency which he might find capable of handling them, to handle these loans.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is entirely correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In that connection, let me say that the bill is very comprehensive in character, and of necessity we had to lodge a measure of discretionary authority in the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to work out the necessary administrative machinery to execute the broad purposes and provisions of the bill. We might as well recognize that frankly at the outset. If we had sat down and tried to draft definitive statutory provisions creating instrumentalities for all the broad aspects of this program, ranging all the way from hospitalization through education, including placing veterans who desire to go there on farms and giving them loans for business and home purposes, this measure would have taken 2 or 3 years of consideration.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. In addition, it would have been so voluminous that no one would have been able to understand it or even read it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We probably would not have been able to frame such a bill. Frankly, the Senate and the country might as well recognize that there must be some experience under the proposed act before we can possibly hope to work out all the minute details.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. WEEKS. I should like to return to page 10 and ask a question. In lines 4, 5, and 6 it is provided that—

The Administrator may utilize the services of any legally designated Federal or State educational or vocational agency in the execution of this part subject to agreements with the responsible heads of such agencies.

Why should not the word "may" be "shall"? I understand that it is intended that such agencies shall be used.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I think there is no controversy as to the purpose of the bill or as to the intention of the Administrator. The reason the word "shall" was not used—and that was considered both in the subcommittee and the full committee—is that there are certain States which have no agency to which reference might be made.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President, is it clearly the intention of the bill and of the Administrator to utilize State agencies where available?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. There is no dispute whatever about that. The great difficulty is that there are certain States which have no equivalent to what in my State is the superintendent of publication. Equivalent agencies go by different names in different States, but some States do not have any such agency as this at all. Some of them are not adequate, and some discretion has to be left in the Administrator as to whom he shall use in carrying out the program.

Mr. WEEKS. Then I understand it to be the intention to utilize such agencies where they are adequate and available.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. There is no question about it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to the fact that in order to take care of the situation in those States which have not heretofore created a suitable agency, if he will look on page 14, line 25, section 11, he will see that we have provided that the President, upon recommendation of the Administrator, may request the Governor of any State to designate a suitable agency. In order further to reassure the Senator, let me say that, if my recollection serves me correctly, General Hines stated on numerous occasions that he intended to use the State agencies wherever they were truly representative of all the institutions in the State.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to have a little information about title IV on page 26. The Senator will recall that 2 years ago an attempt was made to pass a bill through Congress to take the employment service away from the various States and federalize it. After a very bitter fight in the Congress the Governors of various States were able to persuade the Congress not to enact the bill. Then when the war started the President requested each of the Governors to turn over the employment service of his State to the Federal Government. As a Governor at that time, I did so, and I am

sure that every other Governor in the country turned the employment service of his State over to the Federal Government with the reservation that it should be turned back to the State as soon as the war was over.

I find on page 26, in lines 12 and 13, the language:

For the purpose there is hereby created within the United States Employment Service—

And so forth. Again on page 27 the United States Employment Service is referred to twice, and on page 29 it is referred to again. I should like an explanation. In view of the fact Congress refused to federalize the employment service, would not the language in the bill have the effect of federalizing the service which the States refused to turn over?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not think so at all. The United States Employment Service is in existence. There is no question about its present status. What the language under title IV of the bill is designed to do is to make provision for veterans. In times past for the veterans of the First World War we had a veterans' placement service. I think I can say without fear of successful contradiction that the service has been the red-headed stepchild of all the Government services. It has been pushed around from pillar to post, from the Labor Department over to the Social Security Department. We intend to make the Veterans' Placement Service effective so far as we can. We will employ the existing governmental agency.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I agree completely with the Senator about the Veterans' Employment Service. In fact, I am one of the sponsors of this bill, but I know that the States are tremendously concerned over whether or not the Federal service will take away the employment service which existed in all the States before the President asked them to surrender.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not think that will occur. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], who is familiar with that question.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, perhaps I could make a brief statement which might help to reassure the Senator from South Dakota.

In drafting both the compensation title and the employment title great care was exercised in order to assure that this bill should not be made the vehicle for any controversy as to the federalization of either the unemployment compensation or employment service. As the Senator has said, the Wagner-Peyser set-up was lifted to the Federal level as a part of the war effort, but I feel certain that this has no bearing on any permanent recognition of such federalization, and I may say to the Senator that representatives of State agencies have collaborated in the drafting of this bill with the very fear that the Senator has in mind. So far as I know, they are entirely satisfied that, granting the fact

that there will be Federal participation because the veterans are to be paid out of the Treasury, so far as it is humanly possible we have safeguarded the State systems.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield in order that I may propound a question to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Is it the feeling and position of the committee itself with respect to this bill that there will be no federalization?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think I am safe in saying that it was our desire and determination that the bill should not become the vehicle for any federalization beyond the point that is inherent in the fact that the Federal Government will be paying unemployment compensation to veterans without State participation, and from Federal money.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BALL. Will the Senator explain the necessity of the language on page 5, under chapter II, referring to representatives of veterans' organizations being certified to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The language "accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936" is followed by the language, "and other such organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration."

On page 8, where the word "counsel" is used in connection with review proceedings, the same language is not used. In other words, the phrase "and other such organizations" is not there.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, of course the language referred to on page 5 refers to a specific act of Congress which enumerates certain organizations and authorizes the Veterans' Administration to recognize and designate certain other organizations. On page 8 the term used is "recognized." I take it that that is all-inclusive. If the Senator wishes to be meticulous about the matter I will accept an amendment.

Mr. BALL. I merely wish to find out if the language means the same thing in both places.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Certainly it is intended to mean the same thing. The term "recognized" includes every organization recognized under the act.

Mr. BALL. It not only recognizes, but authorizes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It authorizes the Veterans' Administration to recognize other organizations.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. On page 5, line 14, the language is, "veterans' organizations specified in section 200." On page 8 the language is simply "recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section

200." So there is no real lack of harmony between the two.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In other words, if additional organizations other than those specified in Public Law 844, should subsequently be added, the language on page 8 would include them.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If the soldiers in this war do not wish to join the American Legion, or the Veterans of Foreign Wars, or any other veterans' organization in existence, they can form a veterans' organization of their own which will probably be larger than all the rest of them put together, they can qualify with the Veterans' Administration, and be recognized and come in on the same status with the others.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, before the vote is taken, I wish to compliment the Senator from Missouri for his devotion to the public service in helping to have this bill prepared and brought before the Senate. Thousands of boys, perhaps nearly a million, are out of the Army now. Many of them need hospitalization, and facilities additional to those they now have; many of them need education which is not provided; many of them need homes; and this bill will go a long way toward giving these men a chance to get another start. I desire to express my personal appreciation of the hard work the Senator from Missouri has done to secure the passage of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill having been read three times, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. BRIDGES and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, before a decision is taken on the yeas and nays, I feel that I should make a statement.

This bill was introduced and sponsored by 81 Senators. So far as I am informed and know, every Senator was given opportunity to be one of the sponsors of the bill. There are some Senators for whom it has been impossible to be here today, and I have taken the responsibility of saying that, if they were not here, so far as I was concerned, as the Senator in charge of the bill, who has lived with the bill for nearly 3 months, who has worked with it, who has conducted the hearings, I would not ask for the yeas and nays, because I thought it would be unfair to some Senators who would be unavoidably detained. I can mention the case of one Senator who had specifically telegraphed me that she desired to return here and vote on this bill, although she has been at home for some time, and her business requires her to remain at home. I refer to the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY]. I advised her that in my opinion there would not be a record vote on the measure, particularly in view of the fact that I did not know of any opposition to the bill, and the fact that 81 Senators had indicated their support by joining as sponsors.

If any Senator desires to demand the yeas and nays, I have no wish to oppose it, but I feel it incumbent on me at this time to make the statement that certain Senators are absent who would have been present if they had been advised there would be a record vote on the bill.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, my name does not appear on this bill, not because I am opposed to the bill, not because I ever was opposed to it; on the contrary, I have great interest in the bill, as I think every Senator here knows. For a long time I have been working closely with the American Legion in various causes. Some of them appear in bills of which I have been sponsor without getting a large number of subscribers to the bills.

I need not state my reason for not becoming a sponsor of the bill. I have very good reasons, which are well understood by members of the American Legion who are interested in the bill now before the Senate. I think my colleagues may understand what those reasons are. They have nothing to do with this particular bill. They have to do with what I regard as good practice in legislation. They are my own views; I do not impose them on anyone else. I do not even say what they are. But if there is no vote taken, I want it distinctly understood that I am for this proposed legislation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Maine and the Senator from New Hampshire that it is generally understood there is no one opposed to the bill. I doubt if there is a Senator who would vote against the bill if there should be a roll call. Circumstances have made it necessary for us to bring the bill up at this late hour, and unless there is some Senator who is opposed to the bill and will so state, there might be some way to have it understood that the bill has the unanimous support of the Members of the Senate, so as not to do an injustice to anyone who is unavoidably absent, and who, if he had been told or advised that a yeas-and-nays vote might be had, would have attempted to be here. It seems to me we might obviate the necessity of a yeas-and-nays vote, because I do not believe there would be a vote against the bill, either on roll call or viva voce vote.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, after telling the majority leader that I intended to vote for the bill, it does not make any difference to me whether we have a yeas-and-nays vote or not.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I happen to be in a situation in part like that of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN]. My name is not attached as one of the sponsors of the bill, because I happen to think it is poor, unsound legislative practice to undertake to sign up a large number of Senators as sponsors for a bill. Personally, I am for the legislation, but I felt there might be some other Senators whose names do not appear on the list who would want the opportunity to vote either for it or against it. So far as I am concerned, in view of what the Senator from Kentucky has said, I am perfectly willing to withdraw my request for the yeas and nays and leave the responsibility with others.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I have never signed with the eighty-odd Members of the Senate this bill known as S. 1767. I am a member of the veterans' subcommittee of the Committee on Finance. I knew very well that many conflicting provisions were presented to us by various organizations. The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] had an amendment which we considered, which markedly improved the bill, in my judgment. Indeed, Mr. President, there were many sections of the bill, in the form in which it came before us, which no 80 Senators, no 8 Senators, should have approved, in my opinion.

There came from the Committee on Education and Labor Senate bill 1509, which is on the calendar this very minute as order No. 697. That bill undertakes to provide a complete method of education for those who served in the armed forces. The bill received the careful attention of the Committee on Education and Labor. In fact, I talked the matter over with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], who had given it very great attention, and who told me what he felt were the very definite merits of that particular bill.

I have said enough to indicate that there can be very valid and very substantial reasons why some should not appear to foreclose themselves with reference to a particular measure, either for or against, either in its entirety or in part. On that account I was not one of the sponsors of the bill. However, I think that if there are Senators who never have had a chance to be recorded either for or against the bill, a yeas-and-nays vote is the only way by which they can be recorded.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I am in much the same position as the Senator from Maine. I do not think it good practice to sign a bill until it has been before my committee, and I have had a chance to study it. Under those circumstances I did not have my name placed on the bill. Unfortunately I had to be away the day the committee met, but I have studied the bill and am in favor of it. I simply wish it to appear in the RECORD that I am in favor of the bill. But I do think it is unfair to Senators who are in favor of the bill and who are here not to be given an opportunity to state their position with respect to the bill.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am in the same position to some extent as are the Senators who have spoken heretofore. I do not want to say that I had no chance to put my name on the bill. I did have that chance. I was away from the Senate, and expected to be away from the Senate for 2 or 3 weeks at the time the bill was introduced. One of my friends from Kansas called me up from Washington and told me the bill was to come before the Senate, and asked if I wanted my name placed on the bill. My answer was that I hesitated very much to put my name on a bill concerning which I did not know anything. I had not seen it and did not know what it contained. I knew there was more or less controversy as to some of its provisions.

Of course, I am for the bill. I expect to vote for it. I am not particular about whether a ye-and-nay vote is had on the bill. If any Senators desire a ye-and-nay vote I will join them in the request. If they do not desire a ye-and-nay vote it is perfectly all right with me.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, at the request of various veterans' organizations of North Dakota, I desire to thank the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] for the splendid job he has done in piloting the bill through the Senate.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, my name appears as one of the sponsors of the bill. I should like my vote to be recorded on it. If we have a ye-and-nay vote I shall vote for the bill. If we do not have one I want the Record to show now that I vote for the passage of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I withdraw my opposition to the yeas and nays being ordered. I have a tally sheet in my hand, and will be able to take care of the sponsors of the bill who are not present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HILL (when Mr. BANKHEAD's name was called). My colleague the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] is not present. He is one of the sponsors of the bill. His name appears on it as one of the proposers of the bill. He is heartily in favor of it. If present he would vote "yea."

Mr. McCLELLAN (when Mrs. CARAWAY's name was called). The Senator from Arkansas is unavoidably absent. She is one of the sponsors of the bill. I know that if present she would vote "yea."

Mr. OVERTON (when Mr. ELLENDER's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is unavoidably absent. I am advised that if he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. VANDENBERG (when Mr. FERGUSON's name was called). The junior Senator from Michigan is unavoidably absent on official business for the Senate. He is one of the sponsors of the bill, and if present would vote "yea."

Mr. HAYDEN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], who is one of the coauthors of the bill. I know that if he were present he would vote as I intend to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. WAGNER (when Mr. MEAD's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from New York is unavoidably absent on official business. He is one of the sponsors of the bill. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. WHEELER (when Mr. MURRAY's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is one of the cosponsors of the bill.

He is absent on official business. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (when Mr. NYE's name was called). The senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] is necessarily absent. He is one of the cosponsors of the bill. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BURTON (when Mr. TAFT's name was called). My colleague the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is unavoidably absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BARKLEY (when the name of Mr. THOMAS of Utah was called). I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is unavoidably absent from the Senate. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GURFEY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], my colleague the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WALSH], all sponsors and cointroducers of the bill, are unavoidably detained, but if present would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in order that there may be no mistake in the Record regarding the absence of Republican Senators who are necessarily absent, I desire to state that the

Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] are necessarily absent, and if present would vote "yea."

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is absent on work of the Truman Committee. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on public matters.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—50

Andrews	George	Revercomb
Austin	Gerry	Robertson
Ball	Hayden	Russell
Barkley	Hill	Shipstead
Brewster	Holman	Stewart
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Buck	La Follette	Tunnell
Burton	Langer	Vandenberg
Bushfield	McClellan	Wagner
Butler	McFarland	Weeks
Capper	McKellar	Wheeler
Chandler	Maloney	Wherry
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	White
Connally	Millikin	Wiley
Danaher	O'Mahoney	Willis
Davis	Overton	Wilson
Eastland	Reed	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—46

Aiken	Green	Pepper
Bailey	Guffey	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Gurney	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hatch	Scrugham
Bone	Hawkes	Smith
Brooks	Jackson	Taft
Byrd	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Kilgore	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	Lucas	Tobey
Clark, Idaho	McCarran	Truman
Cordon	Mead	Tydings
Downey	Moore	Wallgren
Ellender	Murdock	Walsh, Mass.
Ferguson	Murray	Walsh, N. J.
Gillette	Nye	
Glass	O'Daniel	

So the bill S. 1767 was passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Servicemen's Aid Act of 1944."

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service.

SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter into agreements and contracts for the use of suitable Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administration after cessation of hostilities and after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where there

is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities.

SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed to operate properly such facilities, except that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number now established or approved, plus the estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government.

Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other act, shall be construed to prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration, subject to agreements between the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made or extend beyond 6 months after the termination of the war.

SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to place officials and employees designated by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released from active service.

SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to his next of kin or legal representative; and no person shall be discharged or released from active service on account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that he presently does not desire to file such claim: *Provided*, That this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor preclude the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement.

SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be required to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, or any other statement against his own interest. In the adjudication of any claim against the United States arising out of service in the armed forces, all Government agencies are hereby authorized and directed to disregard and to hold for naught any such statements heretofore signed by any such person.

CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law No. 844, 74th Cong.), and other such organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby

authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect.

(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The commanding officer of each such military or naval installation shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives in the providing of available space and equipment for such representatives.

CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a court martial of any person from the military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service, shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed, under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at the time of the commission of the offense such person was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any Government (converted) or national service life-insurance policy.

SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of review composed of five members each, whose duties shall be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted man or woman, the type and nature of his discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a court martial. Such review shall be based upon all available records of the service department relating to the person requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be construed to include, among others, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law No. 844, 74th Cong.). Such board shall have authority to change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a court martial, in accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be subject to final approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended by Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby further amended by adding part VIII, to read as follows:

"PART VIII

"1. That any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or relieved therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable shall be eligible for education and training under this part: *Provided*, That such person shall have been in active service not less than 6 months, or shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability.

"2. The President shall appoint in the Veterans' Administration upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs a Director of Servicemen's Education and Training who, subject to the direction of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, shall administer the provisions of this part. The Administrator shall from time to time promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this part; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this part through the Director and such additional officers and employees as the Administrator may appoint, within appropriations made therefor by the Congress. The Administrator may utilize the services of any legally designated Federal or State educational or vocational agency in the execution of this part subject to agreements with the responsible heads of such agencies.

"3. There is hereby authorized to be established an advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the execution of his duties under this part. The council shall consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Security Administrator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs who shall be chairman, the United States Commissioner of Education, and eight representatives of the public, to be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, who shall be recognized leaders in the fields of education, labor, agriculture, and industry. The public representatives shall be selected as nearly as practicable on a regional basis. The members of the council shall not receive any compensation for their services on the council, but shall be reimbursed for all necessary travel expenses and members appointed shall receive a per-diem allowance of \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away from their respective places of residence on the business of the council.

"4. Persons eligible for education and training under this part shall be entitled to receive education and training at any approved educational or training institution in which they wish to enroll, whether or not it is located in the State in which they reside: *Provided*, That they are accepted as students by such institution in any field or branch of knowledge for which they are found by such institution to be qualified.

"5. Persons eligible under this part shall be entitled to education and training at an approved educational or training institution for a period of 1 year (or the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser time as may be required to complete the course of instruction chosen by them, beginning not later than 2 years after the date of discharge or release from active duty or 2 years after the date of termination of the present war, whichever is later: *Provided*, That no education or training under

this part shall be afforded beyond 7 years after termination of the present war.

"6. Except as to a refresher or retraining course, a further period of education or training not exceeding 3 additional years may be provided for persons who have satisfactorily completed the first year of education or training: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for a period of such additional education or training in excess of the total period he served in the active service during the present war, exclusive of (1) the 6 months' qualifying service and (2) any period of education or training which he may have received under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, or as a cadet at one of the service academies. Such persons shall be selected from those voluntarily apply for such further period of education or training. The further period of education or training shall be continuous instruction on a full-time basis as defined by the institution in which it is obtained. Subject to the above limitations, any person who has not completed his course of education or training but has satisfactorily completed his first year, shall be eligible and entitled to continue his course of education or training until he has completed the same, provided his work continues satisfactorily throughout the remaining period. The selection of persons for a further period of education or training under this part shall be made in accordance with rules, standards, and methods established by the Administrator.

"7. The Administrator shall provide for the payment by the United States of such customary tuition, laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges, as may be approved by the Administrator, to the educational or training institutions furnishing education or training to persons under this part so long as such persons maintain regular attendance and are in good standing at such institutions, but in no event shall such payment with respect to any person exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided*, That such payments shall not include charges for board, lodging, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or other training on the job. If any publicly supported institution has no established tuition fee or if the established tuition fee at any publicly supported institution (including the fee for nonresident students) shall be found by the Administrator to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing education or training to persons eligible under this part, he is authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair and reasonable, but not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year.

"8. Every person who attends on a full-time basis an approved educational or training institution in accordance with this part shall be entitled to receive a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month while in attendance and in good standing at such institution, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding 30 days in a calendar year, in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator. A person having a dependent or dependents shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of \$25 per month. Persons attending on a part-time basis and persons receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice or other training on the job at business establishments shall be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances as may be determined by the Administrator.

"9. The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational guidance of the persons eligible for education and training under this part. At such intervals as he

deems necessary, he shall make information available respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various trades, crafts, and professions: *Provided*, That facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized.

"10. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress annually a report of operations under this part. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

"11. The President upon recommendation of the Administrator may request the chief executive of any State to designate the legally constituted State educational agency or agencies, or, if no such State educational agency is available, may request the creation of a special board to act in lieu thereof for the purpose of furnishing lists of approved educational or training institutions in such State which are found, in accordance with standards established by the Administrator, to be qualified to provide education and training to persons eligible under this part: *Provided*, That in the event the Administrator is of the opinion that any institution should be included in, or excluded from, such lists from any State he shall make recommendations to that effect to the appropriate State agency or special board. Wherever the State educational agency is not representative of all the educational or training institutions eligible for approval in accordance with this part, the President upon the recommendation of the Administrator may request the chief executive of the State to appoint an advisory committee consisting of persons who shall represent the elementary, secondary, and vocational schools, the colleges, junior colleges, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and business and other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job in the State, to aid and advise the State educational agency in the execution of their functions under this part. Only such educational or training institutions as are included in such lists and approved by the Administrator shall be deemed approved educational or training institutions within the meaning of this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprentice training, the Administrator shall, whenever possible, utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of 1 year's duration or more.

"12. As used in this part, the term 'State' shall include the States of the United States, the Territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That until the termination of Japanese occupancy of the Philippine Islands and the restoration of orderly processes of government therein, the provisions of this part, to the extent that they require action within the territorial limits of the Philippine Islands, shall not apply; the term 'educational or training institution' shall include public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, and universities, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job under the supervision of an approved college or university, or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in accordance with Public, No. 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to

supervise such training. No business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job to persons eligible for training under this part shall be approved for training under the provisions of this part unless such establishment compensates such persons at rates of pay required by applicable State or Federal laws and which are fair and reasonable for any productive labor performed as part of their training and unless such establishment meets all applicable State and Federal statutes and regulations relating to health, safety, and other conditions of labor.

"13. Any person eligible for the benefit of this part who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That subsistence allowance hereunder shall not, in the event of such election, exceed the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were the training under said part VII.

"14. No department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise any supervision or control over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training institution with respect to their personnel, curriculum, or methods or materials of instruction. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by other provisions of law to exercise over any educational or training institution, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this part in any institution over which such supervision or control is exercised under authority of other provisions of law."

SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions,' shall be available for necessary expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator, and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)."

SEC. 402. Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Any books or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), shall, unless waived by the Administrator, be returned or the reasonable value thereof accounted for if he, because of fault on his part, fails to complete satisfactorily a course of training or schooling afforded thereunder."

SEC. 403. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, and paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, are hereby amended by deleting the dates "December 7, 1941" and "December 6, 1941", and substituting the date "September 16, 1940."

TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been

discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of 90 days or more, or shall have been discharged or released therefrom after less than 90 days of service for disability incurred in line of duty, shall be deemed to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title, except that no person shall be eligible for such benefits by reason of service from which he shall have been discharged or released on his own initiative to accept employment unless he had served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska. Any such veteran may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for a loan for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502, and 503. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and is in need of such loan, the Administrator shall submit the veterans' application for approval of the loan as provided in sections 501, 502, and 503. When any such loan has been approved as provided in such sections, the loan shall be made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

(b) The aggregate of all loans made to any one veteran under this title shall be for such amount not in excess of \$1,000 as may be applied for by the veteran. Any such loan shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan is made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum, compounded annually. No guarantor of any such loan shall be required and no security for the loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be subject only to a lien covering the balance of the purchase price or construction cost and such ground rents as may arise from the purchase of a leasehold estate. No loan to be used in paying a part of the purchase price of any real property or a part of the construction cost of a dwelling to be erected upon unimproved real property owned by the veteran shall be denied or disapproved under this title because another loan is made or to be made to finance any part of the remainder of the purchase price or construction cost of such property, or because a lien upon the property is given or to be given as security for such other loan.

(c) Any loan made under this title shall be repayable to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and, except as otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Administrator and the head of the department or agency to whom the application is submitted for approval of the loan.

Purchase or construction of homes

SEC. 501. (a) Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by the veteran to be occupied as a home by the veteran applicant shall be submitted to an agency designated pursuant to subsection (d) for its approval. Such agency shall approve the loan if it finds—

(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for such property to be purchased or constructed by the veteran;

(2) that the contemplated terms of payment required in any mortgage to be given in part payment of the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes; and

(3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property or the construction cost, including the value of the unimproved lot, does not exceed the appraised value thereof as determined by such designated agency.

(b) Any application for a loan under this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments on, residential property previ-

ously purchased or owned by the veteran, and used by him as a home, shall be submitted to an agency designated pursuant to subsection (d), which shall approve such loan if it finds that such loan will be used for such purpose.

(c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of any loan made under this title or by reason of any secondary lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

(d) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may designate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for determining whether or not loans should be approved under this section; and he may designate the agency to which any application shall be submitted for approval under this section, except that if the veteran so requests in his application for the loan the agency designated for such purpose with respect to such loan shall be the Federal Housing Administration.

Purchase of farms and farm equipment

SEC. 502. (a) Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary.

(b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his ability and experience, to be likely to carry out successfully undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be eligible for the benefits of such act to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

Purchase of business property

SEC. 503. Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farming), shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such occupation;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary.

TITLE IV

CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

SEC. 600. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created within the United States Employment Service, as established by the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans' Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, as chairman, the Director of the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have the responsibility of administering the functions of the United States Employment Service. The members of the Board may be represented by alternates. The Board shall determine all matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

(b) The Chairman of the Board, through an executive secretary, who shall be the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service, shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out its policies through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States.

(c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service shall be available to the Board.

SEC. 601. The United States Employment Service shall assign to each of the States (the Territories and the District of Columbia) a veterans' employment representative, who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the Board, in accordance with the civil-service laws, and whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such veterans' employment representative shall be attached to the staff of the public employment service in the State (the Territory or the District of Columbia) to which he has been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execution of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in the State (the Territory or the District of Columbia). In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State, he shall—

(a) be functionally responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment;

(b) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business;

(c) promote the interest of employers in employing veterans;

(d) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment; and

(e) assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

SEC. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board, there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the employment service in the State one or more employees of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose

services shall be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed to the veterans' employment representative.

SEC. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in providing continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

SEC. 604. Failure of the employment service of a State to give preference to qualified registered veterans on job assignments and to cooperate in the execution of the policies of the Board shall be sufficient cause to withhold the funds made available to the State under the act of June 6, 1933, until such time as the employment service of the State complies with the laws and regulations governing the Board's administration of its veterans' placement functions. The Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions of this title.

SEC. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secretary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents, printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall not be available for any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated, except with the approval of the Board.

(b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of this title during the current fiscal year.

SEC. 606. The term "United States Employment Service" as used in this title means that Bureau created by the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, or such successor agencies as from time to time shall perform its functions and duties, as now performed by the War Manpower Commission.

TITLE V

CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been separated from active service under other than dishonorable conditions after the date of enactment of this title or within the 52-week period preceding such date (except that no person shall be eligible for any benefit under this title by reason of any period of service from which he shall have been discharged or released on his own initiative to accept employment unless he had served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska), shall be entitled, in accordance with such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to 52 weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during the 24-month period after final payment of mustering-out pay: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid for any of the first 4 consecutive weeks following any payment of mustering-out pay, or for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation: *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance

shall be payable for any week commencing more than 5 years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, or such other agency as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700 a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

(3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free training course (not within the purview of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)), in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

(1) he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work, which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than 4 immediately following weeks.

(2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as

the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed 8 additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health, safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training, his experience and prior or probable earnings in his customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the distance of available work from his residence and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages are less than his readjustment allowance.

(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15, plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$8 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents,

less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or fraction thereof of active service, the veteran shall be entitled to 8 weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700.

(c) (1) As used in this section the term "dependent" includes only—

(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title, or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

(B) an unmarried child either (1) under 18 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect.

(2) As used in this section the term "child" shall include only—

(A) a legitimate child;

(B) a child legally adopted;

(C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's household; or

(D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco parentis and has so stood for not less than 12 months prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

(d) The Administrator may find an individual to be a dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified the facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

(e) Where a child is a dependent of more than one claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

(f) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a dependent who is separated from him under court order or written agreement, the

allowance for the dependent shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

Sec. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

Sec. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant for a week under this title and where, for the same week, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or a Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

(b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Provided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State departments or agencies with which agreements have been made, the Administrator shall consult and advise with representatives of such departments or agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regulations.

(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any other department or agency of the Federal Government or of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations as the Administrator may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this title. The Administrator may require any such officer or employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the cost of such bond shall be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of this title.

(d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than 6 months.

The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to be necessary for the administrative expense of such State under this title.

(f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, person, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

Sec. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. The representative of the Administrator shall be the final authority in regard to contested claims, subject to appeal to the Administrator.

CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

Sec. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

Sec. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of any event which makes him ineligible for or reduces his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligible to receive any allowance for 4 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

Sec. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title,

without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

Sec. 1500. As used in this title—

(a) The term "week" means such period or periods of 7 consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

(b) The term "United States" used geographically means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(d) The term "wages" means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

(e) The term "noncontributory benefit" means a cash benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including payments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by reason of the past employment or services of any individual, under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, creating a system of such payments to individuals (including payments made under any such law or plan by private insurance carriers), if with respect to such individual the benefit system is supported without direct and substantial contributions by wage earners.

TITLE VI

CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under Public No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall be for application under this act.

Sec. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

Sec. 1602. Wherever used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural and the masculine includes the feminine, and the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Sec. 1603. A discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this act or Public No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended.

Mr. McFARLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, I had intended to make a few remarks in regard to the bill just passed. I ask unanimous consent that my statement be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President, where so many Senators have endorsed a bill, I do not deem an extended statement appropriate, but I wish to congratulate the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] for the splendid work he has done upon this G. I. bill of rights. As chairman of the subcommittee which handled this legislation, he has coordinated the views of various interests and has presented a workable bill. The ex-servicemen have no better friend in this Congress than the Senator from Missouri, who has for many years championed their cause.

I was accorded the privilege of attending all the hearings upon this legislation, including the executive sessions, for which I am

very grateful, and I wish to commend the members of the subcommittee and of the whole Finance Committee for the careful study which they have given this legislation.

We all know that after the last war many ex-servicemen wandered over the United States without jobs or means of livelihood. Altogether too many boys found their way into penitentiaries because of their inability to adjust themselves to changed conditions. Many of these boys could have been rehabilitated by the proper assistance, and would have become just as good citizens as they had been soldiers. Had the money eventually paid these men been used for rehabilitation at the proper time, it is my opinion that the misery of many could have been avoided. I personally came in contact with many such cases as county attorney of my country, as assistant attorney general of my State, and as superior court judge.

With the purpose in mind of avoiding the mistakes of the past, the able junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and I, after giving careful consideration to this problem, introduced a bill (S. 1495) which provides adjusted pay for veterans of this war in the form of bonds, with provision for its immediate use for rehabilitation.

I personally felt that our bill was fair, but after attending the hearings of the committee, I observed that many members of the committee felt that the adjusted-pay question should be postponed until after the war. I recognize that the rehabilitation problem is the most important one confronting us at this time, and that it constituted the most important parts of our original bill. I, therefore, in conjunction with the American Legion, worked out an amendment to broaden and enlarge the provisions of S. 1617, both as to the educational benefits and as to loans for rehabilitation. After many conferences, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars approved the amendments which my colleague from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and I offered, with a few changes, and our amendments are now incorporated in the G. I. bill of rights.

There are two particularly important and, I think, commendable provisions in the educational features of this bill. First, it gives an equal right to each veteran to receive the educational benefits. It is most important that not only those whose education was interrupted be given this privilege but it is equally important that the boy whose means of livelihood was interrupted by the war and who, because of changed conditions would not be able to come back home and pick up just where he left off, be given an opportunity to prepare himself to meet the changed conditions, and as he is as much entitled to these benefits as the boy who was attending school at the time he entered the service. There will probably be many returning veterans who, for instance, have never had an opportunity to receive an education, but who have been trained in the service in the mechanics of an airplane. These men, with vocational training, can become expert mechanics. Then there is the other boy who may have finished high school and who was, at the time of entering the service, trying to earn sufficient money to complete his education. In a strict sense, he might not be classified as having had his education interrupted. There is also the professional man who, after several years in the service, will need to take a refresher course.

Second, it is important that the veteran be given the privilege of choosing his own school. This is in accordance with the American system, which has prevailed during all of these years and which has been found to be the best in the world. No man should be compelled to attend a school which is not his own choice.

The loans to veterans, not to exceed \$1,000, for the purchase of or down payment upon

farm implements and machinery, a home or small business, are very important for the rehabilitation of our boys on returning from the service.

I was especially proud to help work out these loan provisions and recommend them to the committee. Many of our boys have married while in service and will return to civilian life needing homes in which to live. This loan will serve a double purpose. It will give to these boys the home they need, and the building of it will help in post-war unemployment.

The provision in regard to buying farm implements and for the payment upon a farm is likewise important. I have talked with boys who were farming before they entered the service and who had to sell the equipment which they owned. Many of them will return without funds with which to purchase any new equipment, and will need help from their Government. Certainly they are entitled to this assistance.

The loan for business purposes is likewise very important. Many will return needing this assistance to adjust themselves in their chosen profession or business. Lawyers will find their law libraries out of date and will need to purchase new lawbooks. Dentists will have to buy dental equipment. Different examples could be multiplied indefinitely and each individual will have his own peculiar problem.

While I consider all phases of the G. I. bill of rights highly important, the education and loan features are absolutely necessary for the rehabilitation of our returning veterans.

I know that each Senator whose name appears on this bill is equally interested in the rehabilitation of our fighting men upon their return. We cannot afford to have our boys wandering over the country as they did after the last war. We must meet this problem now and prevent a recurrence of that unfortunate situation. The stark tragedy of the Anacostia Flats must not be reenacted. We must and are facing this problem today in this G. I. bill of rights.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO FILE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess, which I understand is to be taken until Tuesday, the Appropriations Committee may be authorized to file a report on the first deficiency appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—AUTHORIZATION TO FILE NOTICES IN WRITING TO SUSPEND THE RULE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for authorization to submit notices in writing of motions to suspend the rule with respect to several amendments to be reported by the committee to the first deficiency appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS, AND TO RECEIVE MESSAGES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess of the Senate the Presiding Officer may be authorized to sign bills and resolutions ready for his signature, and that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to call attention for just a moment to an observation I made earlier in the day. I stated that the Speaker and other Members of the House of Representatives had brought to my attention the desire to take a recess over the Easter holidays, beginning next Thursday, until the 12th of April—practically 2 weeks. The 12th of April comes on Wednesday of the week after Easter Sunday. It had occurred to me that if we were to take a recess, we might as well take a recess until the following Monday. But the plans of the House of Representatives are to take up the naval appropriations bill on the 12th. Therefore, I think I can say with some degree of certainty that probably on next Wednesday a concurrent resolution will be introduced providing for a recess beginning on Thursday, the 30th day of this month, and ending on the 12th of April.

The fact that the Members of the House of Representatives must be back on April 12 in order to take care of a naval appropriation bill does not necessarily mean that the Senate will transact any business during that week. So, although we may take a recess officially only until the 12th of April, I think I can say to the Senate that no business of any importance will be transacted during the remainder of that week, so that in effect the Senate will be in recess until the 17th of April, which is on Monday following Easter Week.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is it the Senator's purpose to have the Senate adjourn until Tuesday?

Mr. BARKLEY. My purpose is to have the Senate take a recess until Tuesday.

Mr. WHITE. Can the Senator state what will be before the Senate on Tuesday?

Mr. BARKLEY. So far as I know, there will be nothing of any importance.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, Mr. President, there will be the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, yes; I beg the Senator's pardon. The deficiency appropriation bill, if reported, as I understand will be, will be before the Senate.

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, this morning I introduced a comprehensive bill on the subject of flood control, a subject in which I am very deeply interested. The measure I introduced will, I believe, be the most comprehensive bill on this subject which has ever been introduced. It was my desire to address the Senate on that subject, and I had prepared a résumé on it. I had intended to deliver today, a speech incorporating the résumé. As a matter of fact, I have already released it to the newspapers. However, in view of the pressure in the Senate today in connection with consideration of the appropriation bill, I refrained from imposing the speech on the Senate. Rather than to

impose the speech on the Senate at this late hour, I now ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President, I have today introduced what I believe to be a comprehensive measure for meeting the tremendous problem of flood control in the United States. In the preparation of this measure I have had the benefit of the advice and assistance of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, of the Secretary of Agriculture, and of many State agencies, private associations, and individuals deeply interested in this problem. None of them, however, is responsible for the net result of these conferences and labors because for the final form of the bill and the ultimate combination of the many suggestions which I have received, I, alone, accept the responsibility.

This bill provides that Federal investigations and improvements of levees and other waterways for flood control and other allied purposes shall be under the jurisdiction of and shall be prosecuted by the War Department under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers and that Federal investigations of watersheds and measures for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention shall be under the supervision of and shall be prosecuted by the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture except as otherwise provided for by act of Congress. In other words, the bill proposes to fix upon the Corps of Engineers the responsibility for handling the water after it gets into the streams and to give them sufficient authority to completely carry into effect the purpose of such a comprehensive plan.

In addition, in title III the bill gives to the Chief of Engineers authority to control the flow of water from all the dams in the area, private as well as public. Undoubtedly a major part of the responsibility for the first of the disastrous floods in the lower Missouri Valley and middle Mississippi Valley in 1943 was caused by the handling of water flow by certain privately owned dams in the area. By the very nature of the case, reservoirs and dams whether privately owned or publicly owned are affected by public interests and as a police measure of safety for the whole area, this use should be under the control of competent Federal authority which I believe to be the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. President, the season is again approaching in which we may expect with dread and with certainty recurrence in various portions of the United States the enormous and calamitous losses caused by disastrous floods. The appalling disaster of the destruction by floods of many lives and of hundreds of millions of dollars of our national wealth in the Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, and Mississippi Valleys in 1943, then once again fixed for a brief time, the attention of the Nation upon the vital necessity for comprehensive and adequate measures for the permanent control of this great menace to our national life.

In a speech which I delivered over the Nation-wide net work of the National Broadcasting Co. on February 8, 1937, I said:

"The pity is that such disasters are always necessary in order to arouse national interest in what should be a subject of continuing preeminent national concern until it is successfully, completely, and permanently dealt with in all of its ramifications of reforestation, forest preservation, and soil-erosion prevention as well as the ultimate engineering accomplishment of flood control through reservoirs on the headwaters and adequate levees on the lower reaches of the stream."

The shocking catastrophe of recurrent floods in the Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas, Mississippi Valleys in 1943 made

these words even more true and the situation more stringently urgent than they were when they were uttered in 1937.

To be sure, millions of dollars have been expended by the Federal Government on the problem of flood control, but until the most recent years these expenditures were confined to the main stem of the Mississippi, to one lake in Florida, and to the Sacramento River in California, except such works as were incidental to other purposes, such as navigation or power; there they sometimes do more harm than good so far as flood control and prevention are concerned. The great bulk of the vast expenditures which have been made for flood control have been by the States or by local subdivisions of the State such as counties, cities, townships, or levy districts. By reason of the essentially interstate and national character of the flood problem, such improvements have necessarily been piecemeal and incomplete in character, uncoordinated and completely lacking continuity. Moreover, the fact that when such local improvements are destroyed or impaired by flood, the local community which constructed them originally is likely to be so prostrated and impoverished by the disaster itself as to lack the means to repair the damage. The element makes such a system uncertain and ineffective, as has been many times demonstrated.

Not for many years, in fact, not until the terrific floods of 1927, with loss of hundreds of millions of dollars, was the principle that flood control on the main stem of the Mississippi is a national problem and a national responsibility established and then only after a terrific fight and over a most virulent opposition. And still it was denied that floods on the tributary streams of the Mississippi or upon any other great streams in the country such as the Columbia, the Connecticut, the Merrimack, and the Susquehanna, and many others afford a national problem. All efforts to have the subject dealt with in a comprehensive way were berated, ridiculed, abused, and thwarted. Shouts of "pork barrel" went up in the House and Senate and in the press and in magazines at any attempt to secure action to meet the situation. Only in very recent years have we secured national legislative recognition of the national responsibility for flood prevention on the tributaries as well as upon the main stem of the Mississippi. I am proud of the fact that during my service in the Senate as a member of the Commerce Committee I have been able to have an active part in the preparation and enactment of this salutary legislation.

Emergency appropriations following the 1943 floods merely serves to emphasize the vital necessity for a comprehensive, over-all plan for the prevention of floods and for the utilization of available water supply in the Mississippi Basin as a whole, including all of its tributaries, no matter how small and insignificant. Piecemeal efforts, which, while helpful to some degree, have in the analysis proved unavailing, should be abandoned as a permanent program and should be integrated into one system treating the whole Mississippi Valley as a comprehensive whole and the plan should then be enlarged to treat in the same way the other great basins of the United States. The so-called pork barrel appropriation for local projects should be abandoned and integrated in such a comprehensive scheme, although of course those local projects must necessarily form the framework of the greater whole. Such a plan must of necessity not only include levees upon the lower reaches of the streams where they are and will always be necessary, but should also include sound provisions for dams and reservoirs upon the headwaters of the various tributaries to impound these floodwaters and control their flow in an orderly and beneficial manner. Fully as important, perhaps more important, in such a

plan must be adequate and complete over-all provision for the retention, so far as possible, upon the land on farms and in the forested areas composing the watersheds of even the smallest tributaries. Water should not only be controlled after it gets into the rivers and their tributaries but to as great an extent as possible retained on the land where it fell.

To accomplish these purposes a comprehensive plan should be enacted by the Congress. Definite authorization for carrying it out should be made at the earliest possible time and authority and responsibility should be definitely fixed for carrying it into being. One of the great difficulties heretofore has been that too many governmental agencies have been mixed up in making recommendations and doing piecemeal work without any of them having definite over-all responsibility and authority.

It seems to me as I said a moment ago that the time has now arrived for such legislation.

The proposed bill provides for treating the whole Mississippi Basin as a unit. Not because, of course, that the Mississippi Basin has any greater rights to protection than other great basins in the country, but I propose this because the Mississippi Basin affects a much greater area than any other in this country and its area constitutes the greatest granary in the world; also because the Corps of Engineers have for many years been assembling data for dealing with this problem which I understand to be now practically complete. It is, of course, contemplated that the other great basins of the country will ultimately be included in this great work for the conservation of the Nation's resources.

I understand that the data on some other basins is also practically complete and of course, these basins should be added progressively to the national scheme.

This bill includes the first comprehensive over-all plan for the development of the great Missouri Valley as a whole. This is based upon the so-called Pick report prepared by Colonel Pick, one of the greatest of Army engineers who was lately division engineer for the Missouri Valley. In my judgment the monumental Pick report, if carried into effect will be calculated to be one of the most beneficial projects for the whole Missouri Valley that has ever been enjoyed by any great section and will pay for itself over and over as time goes on and will add tremendously to the production and resources of the Nation. It should also be noted that the bill sets up a Missouri River commission for the handling of the problems of flood control, and navigation on the Missouri River, modeled exactly upon the Mississippi Commission whose services have been of such inestimable value to the Basin of the Mississippi River from St. Louis to the mouth.

No matter what vast sums may be spent for structural works upon the main streams and tributaries of the rivers, and with what engineering skill the works may be constructed, these measures will prove ineffective in the long run unless adequate measures are taken for the retention for as much as possible of the water on the land before it even gets into the stream at all.

This brings me to title II of a bill which I have introduced today.

The whole flood situation should be a partnership between the people on the headwaters of the tributaries from whose land the waters must come to a large extent, and the people lower down whose lands are being constantly flooded. This partnership should be and can be mutually advantageous to both and of estimable advantage to the public welfare. Therefore the responsibility for an over-all plan for retaining as much as possible of the water on the land should be vested in the Secretary of Agriculture. The denuding of our forests, the putting of vast acres of land in cultivation, the absence of



Index 2



proposition, but enough of them are to make the price stick, and the board of education is so anxious for the contributions to continue to the Cook County Democratic fund that it will do nothing about it.

Let me illustrate something which has recently arisen. The Hawthorne-Melody Farms Dairy, Inc., is one of the dairies selling milk to the Chicago Board of Education for 4 cents. It also sells milk to the Archdiocese of Chicago for 30 "penny milk" programs in 30 schools, also at 4 cents a half-pint. Last September this dairy tried to get the milk business of the Back of the Yards Council. Since that council sponsored 27 schools then—36 now—supplying these schools with "penny milk," it is a sizable chunk of business.

The dairy in September at the beginning of the school year asked the council what it paid for milk. The council said it paid 3 cents a half-pint, and if the Hawthorne-Melody Dairy wanted any part of the business, it had only to send in a bid, along with all the other dairies bidding on the council's schools at the beginning of the school year. Hawthorne-Melody, in the person of J. F. Gerrity, manager, as the letter is signed, bid "one-quarter of a cent lower than any other bid." In other words, the dairy was willing to supply milk at 2¾ cents a half-pint, at the very same time it was getting 3¾ cents from the public schools. Just 4 months later—January 1, 1944—this dairy got 4 cents from the board of education for the very same milk.

While the letter has been published, I understand the dairy is now denying it ever sent the letter, or that J. F. Gerrity signed it. But that need not detain us. Joseph Meegen, secretary of the Back of the Yards Council, and Father Plawinski, pastor of St. John of God Church, 1234 West Fifty-second Street, Chicago, and president of the Back of the Yards Council last year—have stated that the letter was discussed by them with Mr. Gerrity over the phone, and Mr. Gerrity acted as if there actually was such a letter, and talked prices with these two gentlemen.

It is interesting to note that the dairy was forced to disown this letter because it broke the gentlemen's agreement the dairy had with the other dairies to hold the price of milk fixed. Just so long as the letter was unpublished the dairy was all right. As soon as it got out, everything broke loose.

But what is more important, if the 2¾-cent bid by Hawthorne-Melody Dairy illustrated what competition could do, then it is obvious that public money is being wasted. Milk at 2¾ cents per half pint, is under the 3-cent Federal-State subsidy in Illinois, which means that this subsidy could be spread further if the price of milk were permitted to reach its competitive level, instead of being pegged at 4 cents as at present. And the reason the major dairies can get away with their 4-cent peg is because the board of education is perfectly willing to let this high price ride—the dairies contribute to the Cook County Democratic fund and everybody is happy—except the taxpayers

whose funds are being misused, except the children and parents who pay the extra cent, and except the farmers who would like to see as many children drink milk as possible. When milk is at 4 cents, only 60 percent of the school children drink it; when it is 3 cents; that is, free—100 percent of them drink it.

When my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], rose to urge the continuance of the school lunch program, I do not know whether he was fully aware of how his party organization in Chicago was using the program to raise campaign funds. My colleague is dean of the House and he occupies a place of influence in the Cook County Democratic organization. He can, if he will, and I call upon him to use his place of influence in the Cook County Democratic organization, to stop such cheap, petty, despicable practices as this—the snatching of pennies from school children to fill the campaign coffers of the Kelly-Nash politicians.

If the Kelly-Nash machine has stooped so low as to rob the people through the pennies of school children, I wonder what must be the extent of their robberies in connection with the millions of dollars spent by the Federal Government and the State and the city on other programs. An investigation of their operations will show how millions of dollars of the people's money has been channeled into the pockets of cheap politicians. As I see it, Mr. Speaker, the pressing need is a spring house cleaning of the penny-snatching termites.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore rise today to ask an investigation of the use of the Federal funds in connection with the school lunch program in Chicago, and I believe an investigation should also be made by the Illinois State Legislature of the use of its funds.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield briefly.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I fully appreciate that the gentleman represents the richest district in Illinois, and naturally the people in his district may not be so much interested in aiding the children of the poorer people as I was when I tried to bring about the appropriation for the lunches. The gentleman makes certain charges against the so-called Nash-Kelly machine. I wonder whether he knows that Mr. Nash has been dead now for several months? I wonder whether he knows that we have in Cook County, and especially in Chicago, a combination of five or six of the largest dairy companies that are all Republican and do not contribute a single penny to the Democratic committee?

If the gentleman has any evidence on which I can cooperate with him to ascertain whether there is any such contribution I give him my word as a man that I will cooperate with him to find out if there is anything to the charges he makes. You know, of course, it is easy to make charges but it is hard to prove them.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield much further. My time is limited.

Mr. SABATH. I thought the gentleman had plenty of time.

I think as we grow older we ought to be a little fairer in this matter of making charges and accusations. I know the gentleman does not need to in his district for campaign purposes, for he has the strongest Republican district and there is no fear that he will be defeated. His reelection is nearly assured, so why make these charges unless you have positive evidence?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I know what the gentleman is commencing to feel, that we ought to be a little more careful.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield further.

Mr. SABATH. But I will say this, I do not think the gentleman will find that there is a cent that has been given by the Republican combination and trust to the Democratic organization. But I know where the Republicans are going after many of these men demanding contributions for the next campaign. I have made no use of it yet, but someday I will when I have positive facts. I hate to listen to a statement unless I feel it can be substantiated, and I do not believe the gentleman can substantiate the charges that the Democratic Party has received any portion of funds or any contributions from these Republicans or Republican dairy combinations whom we indicted here a short time ago. They have not any great love for the Democratic Party. The men do because they appreciate what is being done.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHURCH. All I am interested in is the gentleman's promise to help save our city from the penny snatchers. I thank him for his contribution.

Mr. SABATH. No; there is nothing to it.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] said about the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] not needing this material as campaign propaganda is true; we know that, but I am sorry the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] cannot grasp the fact that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] is doing this in the interest of the public, in the interest of the city of Chicago. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] wants proof about what the machine is doing there in Chicago, all he has to do is to read the court records showing—

Mr. SABATH. The court records of Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. All he has to do is to read the court records showing how the milk drivers' organization broke windows, destroyed stores, and prevented the delivery of milk to the children of Chicago; put even a widow out of business.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield further.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this exposure may help to stop this situation. Exposures have prevented the spread of many vicious practices. Exposure on the floor of the House a few years ago stopped instantly some H. O. L. C. officials from

their practice of making unlawful and wasteful week-end holiday trips at the taxpayers' expense. Compare the General Accounting Office reports, before and after that exposure, and you will find this to be true.

Exposure of some of the practices encouraged and permitted by the then chairman of the Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganizations, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] prevented further appropriations of the taxpayers' money to that committee.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. Does not the gentleman feel that that committee rendered valuable service and saved thousands upon thousands of bondholders their holdings and investments?

Mr. CHURCH. That committee had a great opportunity but muffed it.

I hope this exposure may help to destroy "penny snatching" at its inception before it spreads to other cities of our great Nation.

I would be glad to join my colleague from Illinois in singing into the ears of the Chicago Kelly-Nash "penny snatchers":

"Lay that pistol down, Demos,
Lay that pistol down,
Penny-snatching Demos,
Lay that pistol down."

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman said—

Mr. CHURCH. Does the gentleman want to sing? Does he like this song:

"Lay that pistol down, Demos,
Lay that pistol down,
Penny-snatching Demos
Lay that pistol down."

Does not that have a lilting swing to it?

Mr. SABATH. I know; it is very catching. Will not the gentleman sing a song to Governor Green who now has about \$80,000,000 that he has collected and is collecting from the people but not expending in the interest of the people, rather using it for political purposes?

Mr. CHURCH. Let me say that Governor Green has no jurisdiction of the Chicago Board of Education.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman read about it; did he not?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield no more, because I must answer within my time.

Mr. SABATH. And he is a Republican, by the way.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That fund was made up of voluntary contributions from people who want to get out from under this slavery.

Mr. SABATH. What slavery?

Mr. HOFFMAN. That incubus in Chicago, the corrupt vote-stealing machine.

Mr. SABATH. Ever since 1931 slavery has gone and we have prosperity now in this Nation under a Democratic administration.

Mr. HOFFMAN. With one-third ill-clothed, ill-fed, and ill-housed; is that prosperity?

Mr. SABATH. But then it was about two-thirds.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, no; it was not. Now you have them over across the seas. That is prosperity too!

With men dying and the debt rolling up by the billions.

Mr. CHURCH. The Republicans do not control the School Board of Chicago. That control is under the administration of a Democratic mayor of Chicago dominated entirely by the Kelly-Nash organization. I merely plead with the gentleman from Illinois to help stop this penny snatching. I have sung this song to him today. I appreciated his friendly interest.

Mr. SABATH. If there is anything wrong that should be stopped and there is evidence to work upon I say it should be done.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WICKERSHAM, for the period beginning March 28 and ending April 17, on account of official business.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein the report that accompanied the bill (S. 1767), to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I regret that it will be impossible to secure action on the bill S. 1767, or a somewhat similar bill before the House recesses this week. This legislation is very much needed, it is long overdue, and should have been passed months and months ago. I hope that this measure will come before the House and be passed on the day that Congress reconvenes. There is no possible excuse for any further delay. Canada in 1941 placed legislation similar to this on her statute books, and Canada is a smaller country and much less able to stand the financial strain than the United States. I deplore the fact that we have not enacted this legislation before now.

The report from the Senate committee on the above bill is as follows:

PROVIDING FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, report the bill back with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments, many of which are merely for the purposes of clarity, appear hereinafter in the reported bill, and their effect will be discussed in the analysis of the bill.

This measure is designed to be a comprehensive bill of rights for the returning veterans of the present titanic conflict. It aims to state comprehensively and clearly the rights and benefits to which these veterans will be entitled and to state clearly and simply the way in which these rights may be obtained.

The bill sets up an over-all control of these activities in the Veterans' Administration to the end that the veteran may have one central agency with whom he may qualify and one agency to whom he may look to insure the enjoyment of his rights. At the same time Congress will have one agency which may be held responsible for the proper carrying out of the will of Congress with regard to these benefits.

It is contemplated that under the general supervision of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs all suitable governmental agencies, both Federal and State, will be employed. No one has any idea of putting the Administrator in the business of education or agriculture or housing, but it is designed to set up one central agency for the protection and benefit of the returning veterans.

The bill recognizes by law the Veterans' Administration not only as an important post-war agency but an exceedingly important war agency and it gives it necessary priorities to enable it to carry out its essential functions of hospitalization, rehabilitation, and other activities. It includes provision for the fullest protection of the rights of the veteran to the end that there shall be no interval between his release from the armed forces and the taking up of his interests by the Veterans' Administration. It includes provision for the further education of veterans, for unemployment benefits, for loans in aid of the purchase, construction, or repair of homes, farms, and business property, for the assistance to veterans in obtaining employment and for other benefits more particularly described later in this report.

Your committee recognizes that this bill authorizes a program which will be costly to the Nation. Yet we view it as true economy. None can deny that it is part of the bare bones necessary cost of the war. We regard it as the best money that can be spent for the future welfare of the Nation. The men and women who compose our armed forces and who will compose our armed forces before the end of the war not only now hold the destiny of this Republic firmly in their hands, they will so hold it for a generation to come. To the extent to which these men and women can be speedily reintegrated into the civilian population the consummation of all of our hopes and prayers for national security and advancement depend. At the conclusion of the last war all of the nations involved save only the United States and to a lesser extent Great Britain failed dismally in this task of reintegration of the civilian population, and thereby planted the seeds of the present war.

If the trained and disciplined efficiency and valor of the men and women of our armed forces can be directed into the proper channels, we shall have a better country to live in than the world has ever seen. If we should fail in that task, disaster and chaos are inevitable.

This bill is admittedly more extensive and generous in its benefits to returning veterans than any bill previously introduced as to this or any other war. We believe that this is entirely justifiable in view of the character of service in this war.

The bill is presented as being a fundamental bill of rights to facilitate the return of service men and women to civilian life. The committee does not contend that it is or can be the last word on the subject. We do assert

that it is a comprehensive statement of the measures presently necessary and that it represents the very least that should be done at this time both in justice to the veterans and in enlightened self-interest for the remainder of the country.

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION

Under Senate Resolution 225, introduced December 21, 1943, a subcommittee of the Committee on Finance held extensive hearings and conducted an intensive study of the problems relating to the readjustment in civil life of veterans of World War No. 2. The committee had for its consideration also, Senate Resolution 230, introduced January 11, 1944, concerning the administration of the laws conferring benefits upon disabled veterans of the present war, with a view to ascertaining whether there are unreasonable delays in determining eligibility for and making awards of such benefits. Through reports from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and testimony of the Administrator and of representatives of the War and Navy Departments, as well as of veterans' organizations, it appeared that every effort is being made to eliminate unnecessary delays in the administration of the present statutes, that much progress is being made in this respect, that the Mustering-out Pay Act helps to bridge the gap, and that consideration should now be given to legislation necessary to afford improved procedures and to grant additional relief pertaining particularly to the immediate post-war adjustment period. Many bills, including S. 1545, a bill to amend the Social Security Act, to give insurance credits under the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance provisions of that act for military service, and to provide unemployment allowances for members of the armed forces after their demobilization; S. 1495, a bill to provide adjusted-service compensation and to provide a 3 months' furlough with pay prior to discharge for persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, and S. 1617, a bill embodying recommendations of the two largest veterans' organizations, to which bill numerous amendments were offered by several Senators. Further hearings were held on the latter bill and the proposed amendments, and as a result of such further consideration, there was introduced on March 13, 1944, S. 1767, which bill was sponsored by more than 70 Senators. This bill was considered in executive session extending over several days and the amendments as reported herein were agreed upon and the bill was reintroduced March 17, 1944.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

The general purpose of the bill as amended is stated in the title, "to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans." It consists of six titles, covering the entire scope of the post-war veteran readjustment program not already enacted into law, excepting only the question of extension of social security (old-age and survivors insurance) provisions of the Social Security Act to persons in the armed forces of the United States or alternatively, the freezing of the status of such persons as were covered as of the date they entered active service. The laws now in effect pertaining to veterans' benefits include those for pensions, insurance, hospitalization and domiciliary care, medical care and treatment including prosthetic appliances, vocational training or rehabilitation, and mustering-out pay for all persons in the active service, subject to statutory exceptions and entitlement criteria. It is the view of the committee that the enactment of this bill will render unnecessary any consideration of adjusted compensation, and that the benefits provided by the bill, if enacted into law, will be of greater advantage to veterans, at a lesser expense to the Government, than could possibly be accom-

plished by an adjusted compensation act, at least under factors known or readily foreseeable at this time. The bill, as amended, was reported unanimously by the committee.

TITLE I

Title I of the bill relates to procedures and other matters pertaining to hospitalization and claims of veterans.

Section 100, as amended, insures recognition of the Veterans' Administration as an essential war agency, entitled to priorities for personnel, equipment, supplies, and material second only to the War and Navy Departments.

Section 101 authorizes and directs the establishment of additional hospital facilities and additional regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where required, and where not now available.

Section 102 authorizes the interchange of hospital and domiciliary facilities between the Veterans' Administration and the War or Navy Department as agreed upon by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the Secretary of War, or Secretary of the Navy, respectively, subject to a limitation that such agreements shall not result in permanent reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number required for eligible veterans, nor subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government. The section contains a further provision affording specific statutory authority for the detail or transfer of commissioned or enlisted personnel from the War or Navy Department to the Veterans' Administration.

Section 103 authorizes the Administrator to place designated officials and employees in Army and Navy installations for the purpose of giving aid and advice to members of the armed forces about to be discharged, or to adjudicate the disability claims of such persons.

Section 104 requires, preliminary to discharge or release from active duty, that a certificate of discharge and the soldier's final pay, or substantial portion thereof, be ready for delivery to him or to some person on his account, and that no person shall be discharged or released from active service on account of disability until he shall have executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization to be filed with the Veterans' Administration, or has signed a statement that he does not at the time desire to file any such claim. There are safeguarding provisos to insure possibility of immediate discharge of persons who refuse to cooperate in the signing of such claims or statements.

Section 105 provides that no person in the active service may be required to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease he may have, or any other statement against his own interest, and provides that in the adjudication of any claim any such statements heretofore signed shall be disregarded.

Section 200 authorizes the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to make provision for permitting accredited representatives of veterans' organizations, certified by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to aid and assist persons in the active service and who are about to be discharged or released therefrom in the preparation and presentation of their claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. This would be in addition to the American Red Cross which has statutory basis for, and is, affording similar service.

Section 300 authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to review certain cases wherein the veteran was separated from active service by a dishonorable discharge or a discharge for certain causes generally considered as constituting dishonorable conditions, and upon his determination that the person was insane at the time the offense

was committed, he may authorize benefits otherwise payable under such laws. The proviso makes clear that section 300 applies only to benefits in the nature of a gratuity and does not apply to policies of Government (converted) or national service life insurance.

Section 301 authorizes the establishment by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy of boards of review, which boards are given authority upon the request of a former officer or enlisted person to consider the type and nature of discharge or dismissal except one by sentence of court martial, and upon the facts found, to change, correct, or modify such discharge or dismissal with the exception stated. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are modified accordingly, and provision is made that the findings of the boards shall be subject to the final approval of the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy as the case may be.

TITLE II

Title II concerns the education of veterans other than those entitled to vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress.

The purpose of this title is to afford education or training strictly as a veterans' benefit to be administered by the Veterans' Administration in a direct and simple manner as is done with respect to vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress; yet at the same time permitting the use of existing, or to be created, Federal or State machinery, agencies or facilities. The same authority exists under said Public Law 16, and it is desired to leave it within the wise discretion of the Administrator to make such use thereof as may be found desirable, and yet retain control and complete responsibility in the Veterans' Administration. It is the purpose not to set up the Veterans' Administration as an educational agency nor to establish any educational organization, but to provide education and training as a veterans' benefit to be administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Section 400 further amends section 1, title I, Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress, by adding Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part VIII, providing for the education of veterans.

Paragraph 1 of part VIII establishes the criteria for eligibility providing in effect, that any person who served in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war who shall have been released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be eligible for education or training. There is a limitation that such person shall have served not less than 6 months, or otherwise shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual incurred service injury or disability. The purpose of this last provision is to afford an opportunity for education or training to one who is released from the active service of less than 6 months, caused by an injury actually received in or caused by service as distinguished from one service-connected by virtue of the liberal presumptions pertaining to service incurrence or aggravation of disabilities for pension purposes.

Paragraph 2 provides for the appointment by the President upon recommendation of the Administrator of a Director of Servicemen's Education and Training, who, subject to the direction of the Administrator, shall administer the provisions of part VIII. Elsewhere the term "Administrator" is defined as meaning the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs unless context otherwise requires. Provision is made for the issuance of necessary rules and regulations, the appointment of additional necessary officers and employees within the limits of applicable appropriations, and for the use of Federal or State educational or vocational agencies subject to

agreements with the responsible heads of such agencies.

Paragraph 3 authorizes the establishment of an advisory council to aid and advise in the administration of part VII. Such council shall consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Security Administrator, the United States Commissioner of Education, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as chairman, together with eight representatives of the public who are recognized leaders in the fields of education, labor, agriculture, and industry, and who are authorized to be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Administrator. The provision is made for necessary travel expenses and per diem of members of the council, the latter confined to appointed members.

Paragraph 4 authorizes anyone eligible under paragraph 1 to receive education or training at any approved educational training institution in which the person desires to enroll, subject to acceptance by such institution and regardless of whether the institution is in the State of which the person is a resident.

Paragraph 5 authorizes a course of education or training not to exceed a period of 1 year, or for such lesser time as may be required to complete the course chosen, with the limitation that such course shall begin not later than 2 years after date of discharge or release from active duty or date of termination of the war, whichever is later, and that no education or training shall be afforded beyond 7 years after the termination of the war.

Paragraph 6 authorizes additional education or training, except as to a refresher or retraining course, which latter may not exceed 1 year as provided in paragraph 5, and provides that such additional or further period of education or training shall not exceed 3 additional years nor the total period of time the person served in the active service during the period of the war, in addition to the 6 months qualifying service, and exclusive of periods of education or training received under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, or as a cadet at one of the service academies. The amendment authorizes, subject to the above limitations, the automatic continuation of education or training upon application by the veteran subject only to satisfactory completion of the first year's course and continued satisfactory progress to be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

Paragraph 7 authorizes the payment of tuition and other fees and charges customarily paid by other students, and as may be approved by the Administrator, subject to a limitation of not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year. Provision is made that the Administrator may determine that such charges of a publicly supported institution are inadequate and that upon such determination he may provide for such compensation as he may find to be fair and reasonable, but not to exceed the \$500 limitation prescribed.

Paragraph 8 authorizes the payment of subsistence allowance of \$50 per month while the person is receiving education or training with an additional \$25 per month if he has a dependent or dependents. It also authorizes a lesser amount, or no allowance, for persons who receive education or training on a part-time basis, or who receive compensation for productive labor performed as a part of their training. This would permit a veteran to receive part-time training at reduced or no subsistence allowance while he is employed on a remunerative job.

Paragraph 9 enables the Administrator to arrange for necessary education and vocational guidance to persons who are eligible for the benefits of part VIII and to make

available certain information with respect to general education and training needs with the limitation that other Federal facilities engaged in collecting such information shall be utilized.

Paragraph 10 is the usual provision for annual report to the Congress.

Paragraph 11 as amended authorizes the President, upon recommendation of the Administrator, to request the chief executive of any State to designate the legally constituted State agency, or if none available, to create a special board for the purpose of furnishing lists of approved education or training institutions in the State which are found, in accordance with standards to be established by the Administrator, to be qualified to provide education or training to persons eligible therefor. The provisos are for the purpose of insuring that the determinations of the Administrator as to availability or propriety of any such institution for such purpose shall be final, but authorize the securing of advice from an advisory committee which may be appointed by the chief executive of the State upon the request of the President and the recommendation of the Administrator, which advisory committee consists of persons representing the elementary, secondary, and vocational schools, colleges, junior colleges, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, business and other establishments providing apprentice or job training. The amendment would provide for the utilization of the State agency having charge of apprenticeship training under prescribed conditions.

Paragraph 12 defines the term "State" and the terms "educational or training institution," as used in part VIII. The latter definition is sufficiently broad to encompass any approved institution. Those mentioned are not intended to be exclusive but rather illustrative. Restrictions are provided to insure compliance with State and Federal laws relating to fair wages as well as health, safety, and other conditions of labor.

Paragraph 13 is intended to preclude a person receiving vocational rehabilitation under part VII and education or training under part VIII, but authorizes any person eligible for both benefits to elect which he shall receive, with a limitation that he may not receive under part VIII more subsistence allowance than he would receive by way of increased pension under part VII. This is considered essential in order that the provisions pertaining to vocational rehabilitation and to education and training may be properly administered without duplication.

Paragraph 14 is to make clear that no Federal agency or officer shall exercise any supervision or control over any State agency.

Section 401 amends section 3, Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, so as to make the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration available for administration of part VIII as well as part VII.

Section 402 adds an additional new section applying to both part VII and part VIII authorizing a trainee or a student to retain books and equipment supplied him as such unless he, through his own fault, failed to complete satisfactorily a course of training or education provided under part VII or part VIII.

Section 403, consistent with the provisions of paragraph 1 of part VIII, changes the dates as prescribed in sections 1 and 2, Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, so as to include any service after September 16, 1940, rather than limit service to a period after December 6, 1941.

TITLE III

Title III contains the provisions respecting the authorizations of loans to eligible veterans for the purchase, construction, or improvement of homes, farms, and business property.

Section 500 (a) contains the general eligibility provisions which, with certain exceptions, are consistent with those required for the other benefits of the act and similar to those contained in the Mustering-Out Pay Act, 1944 (Public Law 225, 78th Cong.). There is a requirement of a minimum of 90 days' service unless prior discharge is required by reason of disability incurred in line of duty; and elimination, for eligibility purposes, of service from which a person shall have been discharged at his own request unless he had service outside the continental limits of the United States, in which event such service may be counted. Any person so eligible may apply to the Administrator for a loan subject to the latter provisions of the title.

Section 500 (b) limits the amount of loans made to one veteran to a sum or sums not exceeding \$1,000, authorizes such loan to be made at no interest for the first year, and at the rate of 3 percent per annum, compounded annually thereafter. No guarantor is required and no security other than a lien which shall be subject to any lien covering the balance of the purchase price or cost of construction or improvement, or, in some jurisdictions, ground rents in connection with a leasehold estate. Loans for such purposes may not be denied to those eligible because of another loans made to finance any part of the remainder of the purchase price or cost of construction or improvement or because lien on the property is given security for such other loan.

Section 500 (c) provides that any loan made under this title shall be repayable to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, except as otherwise provided in the title, shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by the Administrator and the head of the department to whom the application is submitted for approval of the loan. The language of the section as a whole is construed also to permit loans to be made for the purposes stated therein, regardless of whether the loan for the balance of the purchase price or cost is made by a Federal agency or by a private lending agency.

Section 501 describes the conditions necessary to be met before such loan may be approved and authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to designate the agency or agencies which he deems appropriate for determining whether the loan applied for meets such conditions. He may also designate the agency to which any application shall be submitted for approval unless the veteran requests in his application that the loan be made by the Federal Housing Administration shall be designated.

Section 502 (a) contains similar conditions respecting loans for the purpose of purchasing land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or improvements thereon to be used in farming operations. The Secretary of Agriculture is required to advise as to the propriety of loans authorized in the said section. Subsection (b) makes veterans eligible for the benefits of this title eligible also for the benefits of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, subject to approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 503 provides similar conditions for loans to be used in the purchase of business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, or improvements thereon, to be used in pursuing a gainful occupation other than farming. The Secretary of Commerce shall pass on the propriety of such loans, subject to the conditions specified.

TITLE IV

Title IV, relating to the employment of veterans, provides no additional specific benefits as such but is intended to afford co-operative efforts to insure that veterans will receive full advantage of the United States Employment Service. As stated in section

600 (a), it is the intention of the Congress that there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and that policies shall be promulgated and administered so as to provide for them the maximum opportunity in the field of gainful employment. Section 600 will create in the United States Employment Service a Veterans' Placement Service Board, consisting of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as Chairman, the Director of the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency or other official having the responsibility of administering the functions of the United States Employment Service. The Board shall determine all matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans' Employment Service. The chairman of the Board, through an executive secretary who shall be also the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service, shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out the policies established by the Board, which shall be effectuated through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States. Certain records of other specified services are made available to the Board.

Section 601 requires the United States Employment Service to assign to each State a veterans' employment representative who is required to be a war veteran and who will be appointed subject to civil-service laws and the approval of the Board. He will be administratively responsible to the Veterans' Placement Board created by section 600, and will carry out the Board policies, but will function with and through the public employment service in the State. In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State, he will be responsible for the supervision of registration of veterans in local employment offices; assist in securing and maintaining current information as to available employment; promote interest of employers in employing veterans; maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations, and assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

Section 602 authorizes, where deemed necessary by the Board, the assignment in each State of one or more employees of the staffs of local employment service offices to assist in the discharge of the duties prescribed in the preceding section.

Section 603 requires that all Federal agencies shall make available to the Board such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed necessary or appropriate in the administration of this title.

Section 604 prescribes that failure of the employment service of a State to give preference to qualified registered veterans on job assignments and to cooperate in the execution of the policies of the Board shall be sufficient cause to withhold funds otherwise available to the State under the act of June 6, 1933, until such time as the service complies with the laws and regulations governing the Board's administration of its duties under this title. The amendment is designed to insure the maintenance of the United States Employment Service as a distinct operating entity for the purpose of effectuating the provisions of this title.

Section 605 (a) places upon the Board the responsibility of estimating the appropriation necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this title by separate items, and provides that the sums so estimated shall be included in a special item in the annual budget of the United States Employment Service, and may not be used for any other purpose except upon the approval of the Board.

(b) Requires the War Manpower Commission to allocate from its current appropriation sufficient funds to carry out the pro-

visions of the title during the current fiscal year.

Section 606 defines the term "United States Employment Service" as being the bureau created by the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, or its successor.

TITLE V

Title V covers the field of unemployment insurance or readjustment allowances for World War No. 2 veterans.

Section 700 (a) prescribes the basic eligibility criteria similar to those in existing statutes and in other titles of this act, and in addition, authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to prescribe, subject to the provisions of this title and regulations issued thereunder, a readjustment allowance for each week of unemployment not to exceed a total of 52 weeks, which period begins after the effective date of this act and occurs during the 24-month period after the final payment of mustering-out pay to the individual veteran. There are safeguarding provisions to prevent duplication of unemployment allowance, mustering-out pay, increased pension under part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, or subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation as added by title II of this act. There is an over-all limitation that no such allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than 5 years after termination of the present war.

(b) Contains additional limitations requiring that the person be a resident of the United States at the time of claim; that he is completely unemployed, or if partially unemployed, that the services have been performed for less than a full workweek, and wages for the week are less than the allowance of this title plus \$3; that he is registered with and reports to a public employment office or other agency designated by the Administrator in accordance with regulations, and that he is able to work, and available for suitable work, with a saving proviso that ineligibility shall not be based upon failure to comply with such provisions if the failure be due to an illness or disability occurring after the commencement of the period in question.

Section 800 (a) provides further disqualifications as follows:

(1) If the claimant leaves suitable work voluntarily without good cause or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

(2) If he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work, or to accept suitable work;

(3) If he, without good cause, does not attend a free training course other than training provided under title II of this act.

(b) Provides additional disqualifications if it be found that the veteran's unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the place where he is or was last employed, with a proviso that this disqualification shall not apply if it be shown that the veteran—

(1) Is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute;

(2) Does not belong to a grade or class of workers participating in or directly interested in the dispute, or members of which were employed at the premises where the stoppage occurs, and immediately before such stoppage.

There is a further saving provision confining the application of those provisions to separate branches, businesses conducted in separate premises or departments, and requiring that they be deemed to be separate factory, establishment, or premises.

(c) (1) Any claimant disqualified under any of the three disqualifications provided in section 800 (a) shall be denied any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of disqualification occurred, and for not more than the 4 immediately following weeks. The amendments to this subsec-

tion (c) are intended to provide the same penalty for the three classes of disqualifying conditions prescribed in (a).

(2) Authorizes the Administrator to prescribe additional penalty not to exceed 8 weeks for each successive disqualification under the provisions of section 800 (a) when in the judgment of the Administrator such additional penalty would further the purposes of the title.

(d) (1) Defines the standards for determining suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, and provides that there shall be considered, not to the exclusion of other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health, safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training, his experience and prior or probable earnings in his customary occupation or one for which he had been trained, the length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work in his customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the distance of available work from his residence, and the prospects for obtaining local work. The fact that the wages are less than the unemployment allowance shall not be considered a factor.

(2) Declares that for the purposes of section 800 no work shall be deemed suitable if—

(A) the position offered is vacant due to a strike; or

(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

The amendment deleting a provision of the bill pertaining to nonsuitability of work if the veteran as a condition of labor be required to join, to refrain from joining, or to resign from a labor organization leaves this a matter for regulation.

Section 900 (a) specifies the unemployment allowances, providing that the weekly allowance shall be \$15, plus \$5 if the claimant has one dependent; \$8 if he have two dependents, and \$10 if he have three or more dependents, less that part of any wages paid him for such week which is in excess of \$3, with a provision requiring that the allowance so computed be in the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) Prescribes the fundamental limitation that the sum total of allowances shall depend upon length of service. Specifically, it provides that for each calendar month or fraction thereof of active service the veteran shall be entitled to 8 weeks of allowances within the limitations provided in section 700.

(c) Prescribes the definitions for dependent, described as a lawful wife or dependent husband, unmarried child under 18 years of age or otherwise incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect and who is a legitimate child, child legally adopted, stepchild if a member of the claimant's household, or a child to whom the claimant stood in loco parentis and has borne such relationship for not less than 12 months prior to the date of claim on behalf of such child. Provision is made whereby the Administrator may determine dependency and if the child be dependent on more than one claimant, allowance shall be made only to one as determined by the Administrator. Further, where a claimant asks for an allowance for a dependent separated from him under court order or written agreement, the allowance shall be not in excess of the amount fixed in the court order or the agreement.

Section 901 provides that the allowances shall be paid at reasonable intervals as prescribed by the Administrator, and that any allowance remaining unpaid upon the death of the person entitled shall not be considered a part of the assets of his estate, liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, but that the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

Section 1000. Any allowance payable under this title shall be reduced by the amount received by the veteran for the same week under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or any Federal or State noncontributory benefit other than pension, compensation, or retirement pay paid by the Veterans' Administration.

Section 1100 (a) vests the responsibility of administration of title V in the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and authorizes him so far as possible and subject to mutual agreements to utilize the existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies. Procedures for the filing of claims through established public employment offices and State unemployment compensation agencies, on the processing, determination, and paying such claims through such agencies, subject to mutual agreements, are authorized. Provision is made for the assignment of a representative of the Administrator with each participating State department or agency for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out of the agreements made with such agencies and the accomplishment of the responsibilities placed upon the Administrator by this title.

(b) Authorizes the Administrator to prescribe necessary rules and regulations and require necessary records and reports to carry out the purposes of the title, but provides that prior to the adoption of any rules and regulations relating to the performance of Federal or State departments or agencies with which agreements have been made, consultation with such departments or agencies shall be had.

(c) Authorizes the Administrator to delegate to any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, or of any other department or agency of the Federal Government or of any State any powers and duties placed upon him by the title except that of prescribing rules and regulations. As a safeguard the Administrator may require such officer or employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such amount as the Administrator may deem necessary, the cost thereof to be paid out of sums appropriated for administration of the title.

(d) The allowances are prescribed to be paid upon certification by the Administrator by the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury prior to audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under the title. Such sums shall cover periods not in excess of 6 months.

The Administrator is also authorized to certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of the title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State such amounts as the Social Security Board determines to be necessary for the administrative expense of the State under this title.

(f) Any money so paid to any cooperating agency, person, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of the time limited in the title shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Section 1101 protects designated certifying officers from liability except for gross negli-

gence, or intent to defraud the United States, and likewise, with similar exceptions, any disbursing officer with respect to any payment made by him based upon a voucher signed by a designated certifying officer.

Section 1102. Any claimant whose claim has been denied is guaranteed a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency, or any such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. As to such contested claims the decision of the representative of the Administrator shall be final, subject only to appeal to the Administrator.

Section 1200 makes applicable to this title the authority under existing statute (Public Law 844, 78th Cong.) to make investigations, to administer oaths, and to issue subpoenas, together with the authority granted by such statute to invoke the aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience to any subpoena issued pursuant thereto.

Section 1300 requires any person to report the occurrence of any event making him ineligible for, or reducing his allowance, and prescribes a penalty of ineligibility of 4 weeks for employment benefits for failure so to report.

Section 1400 prescribes penalties for the making of false statements or representations as to any wages paid or received, for making or causing to be made any false statements of material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or the making or causing to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with any claim under the title, and provides that any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. A similar penalty is provided for anyone who shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States.

Section 1500 prescribes definitions of the term "week" to mean period or periods of 7 consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations, the term "United States" to include the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, the term "State" to include, in addition to the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, the term "wages" to mean all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of remuneration received in kind, and the term "noncontributory benefit" to mean a cash benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation, to include payments under a workmen's compensation law, payable by reason of the past employment of any individual under any law or plan of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or possession, or of the District of Columbia, or of any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, creating a system of payments to individuals, if, with respect to the individual concerned, such benefit system is supported without direct and substantial contributions by him as a wage earner. The term would include benefits made under any law or plan by private insurance carriers.

TITLE VI

Title VI covers the general administrative provisions.

Section 1600 makes applicable to all the titles of the act, except as otherwise provided therein, the administrative, definitive, or penal provisions of Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress. This integrates the entire act with the system of benefits initiated under and authorized by said Public Law 2, act of March 20, 1933, and the Veterans' Regulations issued thereunder as subsequently amended by statutory enactment. Among other things it makes applicable the definition of the term "person who served" as including any person,

male or female, commissioned, enlisted, enrolled, or drafted, who served in any of the armed forces of the United States, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or any of the components thereof. Likewise it will make applicable the provisions of section 5, Public Law 2, concerning the finality of decisions of the Administrator, except as otherwise provided, but it would not carry forfeiture for fraud under title V inasmuch as the penalties for fraud under said title are specifically provided in section 1400.

Section 1601 makes available the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this act except, by construction, as otherwise specifically provided in any of the separate titles of the act; and authorizes the appropriation of any such amount as may be necessary.

Section 1602, as amended, provides that as used in the act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural, the masculine includes the feminine, and the Administrator means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Section 1603. The purpose of this section is to provide a uniform basic entitlement contingent upon the type of release from the active military or naval service. It provides that in order to be entitled to any veterans' benefits provided by this act or by Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress, with which this act is integrated, a veteran must have been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable. These benefits are generally termed "gratuities" to distinguish them from contractual rights, as in insurance policies. The amendment would remove a discrepancy in existing law which has been found to be highly undesirable, that is, the provision of section 6, Public Law 2, as amended (Public Law 312, 74th Cong., 38 U. S. C. A. 706), relating to hospitalization whereby a veteran not dishonorably discharged may be entitled to hospitalization benefits. In practice it has been found that this permits most unworthy cases to be hospitalized often to the detriment of persons honorably discharged or discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. It is believed that the hospital facilities of the Veterans' Administration should be maintained for veterans whose service was honest and faithful or otherwise meritorious.

Further, the amendment will correct hardships under existing laws requiring honorable discharge as prerequisite to entitlement. Many persons who have served faithfully and even with distinction are released from the service for relatively minor offenses, receiving a so-called blue discharge if in the Army or a similar discharge without honor if in the Navy. It is the opinion of the committee that such discharge should not bar entitlement to benefits otherwise bestowed unless the offense was such as, for example, those mentioned in section 300 of the bill, as to constitute dishonorable conditions. A dishonorable discharge is effected only as a sentence of court martial, but in some cases offenders are released or permitted to resign without trial—particularly in the case of desertion without immediate apprehension. In such cases benefits should not be afforded as the conditions are not less serious than those giving occasion to dishonorable discharge by court martial.

The bill, as amended, is printed with the matter to be deleted in black brackets and the additional language printed in italics, as follows:

[S. 1767, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.]

"A bill to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans

"Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the 'Servicemen's Aid Act of 1944.'"

"TITLE I

"CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

"Sec. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an [agency of the United States vital and essential to the successful prosecution of the present war, and as such agency the Veterans' Administration shall be] *essential war agency* and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service.

"Sec. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter into agreements and contracts for the use of suitable Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administration after cessation of hostilities and after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities.

"Sec. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed to operate properly such facilities, except that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any agreement which will result in a *permanent* reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number now established or approved, plus the estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government.

"Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other act, shall be construed to prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made or extended beyond six months after the termination of the war.

"Sec. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to place officials and employees designated by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released from active service.

"Sec. 104. No person shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to his next of kin or legal representative; and no [wounded, diseased, or handicapped] person shall be discharged or released from active service on account of *disability* until and unless he has executed a

claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that he presently does not desire to file such claim: *Provided*, That this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, *nor preclude the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement*.

"Sec. 105. No person in the armed forces [suffering from disease or injury] shall be required to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of [such] any disease or injury *he may have*, or any other statement against [the interest of such person] *his own interest*. In the adjudication of any claim against the United States arising out of service in the armed forces, all Government agencies are hereby authorized and directed to disregard and to hold for naught any such statements heretofore signed by any such person.

"CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

"Sec. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress), and other such organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect.

"(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy [in conjunction] jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The commanding officer of each military or naval installation shall co-operate fully with such authorized representatives in the providing of available space and equipment for such representatives.

"CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

"Sec. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a court martial of any person from the military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service, shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed, under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at the time of the commission of the offense such person was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That [in any case to which this section applies the surrender value, if any, of] *this section shall not apply* to any Government (converted) or national service life-insurance policy [at the time of forfeiture shall be payable to the

insured if living or, if the insured die before such payment, to the designated beneficiary].

"Sec. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of review composed of five members each, whose duties shall be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted man or woman, the type and nature of his discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a court martial, and except, in the case of officers, denial of retirement with pay. Such review shall be based upon all available records of the service department relating to the person requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to appear, before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*, That the term 'counsel' as used in this section shall be construed to include, among others, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority to change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a court martial, [and except, in the case of officers, denial of retirement with pay.] in accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be subject to final approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively.

"TITLE II

"CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

"Sec. 400. Veterans Regulations 1 (a), as amended by Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby further amended by adding part VIII, to read as follows:

"PART VIII

"1. That any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or relieved therefrom under [honorable] conditions *other than dishonorable* shall be eligible for education and training under this part: *Provided*, That such person shall have been in active service not less than 6 months, or shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability [: *And provided further*, That the education or training of such person was interrupted or prevented by such service, or such person requires a refresher or retraining course in no event to exceed one year, to fit him for employment or profession].

"2. The President shall appoint in the Veterans' Administration upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs a Director of Servicemen's Education and Training who, subject to the direction of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, shall administer the provisions of this part. The Administrator shall from time to time promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this part; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this part through the Director and such additional officers and employees as the Administrator may appoint, within appropriations made therefor by the Congress. The Administrator may utilize the services of any legally designated Federal or State educational or vocational agency in the execution of this part

subject to agreements with the responsible heads of such agencies.

"(3) There is hereby authorized to be established an advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the execution of his duties under this part. The council shall consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Security Administrator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, who shall be chairman, the United States Commissioner of Education, and [six] eight representatives of the public, to be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, [at least four of whom shall be recognized leaders in the field of education] who shall be recognized leaders in the fields of education, labor, agriculture, and industry. The public representatives shall be selected as nearly as practicable on a regional basis. The members of the council shall not receive any compensation for their services on the council, but shall be reimbursed for all necessary travel expenses and members appointed shall receive a per diem allowance of \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away from their respective places of residence on the business of the council.

"4. Persons eligible for education and training under this part shall be entitled to receive education and training at any approved educational or training institution in which they wish to enroll, whether or not it is located in the State in which they reside: *Provided*, That they are accepted as students by such institution in any field or branch of knowledge for which they are found by such institution to be qualified.

"5. Persons eligible under this part shall be entitled to education and training at an approved educational or training institution for a period of one year (or the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser time as may be required to complete the course of instruction chosen by them, beginning not later than two years after the date of discharge or release from active duty or two years after the date of termination of the present war, whichever is later: *Provided*, That no education or training under this part shall be afforded beyond [six] seven years after termination of the present war.

"6. [A] *Except as to a refresher or retraining course*, a further period of education or training not exceeding three additional years may be provided for persons who have satisfactorily completed the first year of education or training: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for a period of such additional education or training in excess of the total period he served in the active service during the present war, exclusive of (1) the six months' qualifying service and (2) any period of education or training which he may have received under the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy College Training Program, or as a cadet at one of the service academies. Such person shall be selected from those voluntarily applying for such further period of education or training. The further period of education or training shall be continuous instruction on a full-time basis as defined by the institution in which it is obtained. *Subject to the above limitations, any person who has not completed his course of education or training but has satisfactorily completed his first year, shall be eligible and entitled to continue his course of education or training until he has completed the same, provided his work continues satisfactorily throughout the remaining period.* The selection of persons for a further period of education or training under this part shall be made in accordance with rules, standards, and methods established by the Administrator.

"7. The Administrator shall provide for the payment by the United States of such

customary tuition, laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges, as may be approved by the Administrator, to the educational or training institutions furnishing education or training to persons under this part so long as such persons maintain regular attendance and are in good standing at such institutions, but in no event shall such payment with respect to any person exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided*, That such payments shall not include charges for board, lodging, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or other training on the job. If any publicly supported institution has no established tuition fee or if the established tuition fee at any publicly supported institution (including the fee for nonresident students) shall be found by the Administrator to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing education or training to persons eligible under this part, he is authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair and reasonable, but not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year.

"8. Every person who attends on a full-time basis an approved educational or training institution in accordance with this part shall be entitled to receive a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month while in attendance and in good standing at such institution, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year, in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator. A person having a dependent or dependents shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of \$25 per month. Persons attending on a part-time basis and persons receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice or other training on the job at business establishments shall be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances as may be determined by the Administrator.

"9. The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational guidance to the persons eligible for education and training under this part. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make information available respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various trades, crafts, and professions: *Provided*, That facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized.

"10. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress annually a report of operations under this part. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

"11. The President upon recommendation of the Administrator may request the chief executive of any State to designate the legally constituted State educational agency or agencies, or, if no such State educational agency is available, may request the creation of a special board to act in lieu thereof [(a) for the purpose of advising and assisting in selecting those persons who shall be entitled to receive a further period of education or training as provided for in this part of (b)] for the purpose of furnishing lists of approved educational or training institutions in such State which are found, in accordance with standards established by the Administrator, to be qualified to provide education and training to persons eligible under this part: *Provided*, That in the event the Administrator is of the opinion that any institution should be included in, or excluded from, such lists from any State he shall make recommendations to that effect to the appropriate State agency or special board. Wherever the State educational agency is not representative of all the educational or training institutions eligible for approval in accordance with

this part, the President upon the recommendation of the Administrator may request the chief executive of the State to appoint an advisory committee consisting of persons who shall represent the elementary, secondary, and vocational schools, the colleges, junior colleges, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and business and other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job in the State, to aid and advise the State educational agency in the execution of their functions under this part. Only such educational or training institutions as are included in such lists and approved by the Administrator shall be deemed approved educational or training institutions within the meaning of this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprentice training, the Administrator shall, whenever possible, utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of one year's duration or more.

"12. As used in this part, the term "State" shall include the States of the United States, the Territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That until the termination of Japanese occupancy of the Philippine Islands and the restoration of orderly processes of government therein, the provisions of this part, to the extent that they require action within the territorial limits of the Philippine Islands, shall not apply; the term "educational or training institution" shall include public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, and universities, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job under the supervision of an approved college or university, or any State department of education or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council [or] the Federal Apprenticeship Training Service established in accordance with Public Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training. No business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job to persons eligible for training under this part shall be approved for training under the provisions of this part unless such establishment compensates such persons at rates of pay required by applicable State or Federal laws and which are fair and reasonable for any productive labor performed as part of their training and unless such establishment meets all applicable State and Federal statutes and regulations relating to health, safety, and other conditions of labor.

"13. Any person eligible for the benefit of this part who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That subsistence allowance hereunder shall not, in the event of such election, exceed the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were the training under said part VII. [All payments under the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 received by any person during the time that such person is receiving education or training under the provisions of this part shall be offset by suspension of equal amounts of subsistence allowance, which suspended amounts may be paid after completion of education or training hereunder.]

"14. No department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise any supervision or control over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training institution with respect to their personnel, curriculum, or methods or materials of instruction."

"Sec. 401. Section 3 Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, "Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions," shall be available for necessary expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator, and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)."

"Sec. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Any books or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), shall, unless waived by the Administrator, be returned or the reasonable value thereof accounted for if he, because of fault on his part, fails to complete satisfactorily a course of training or schooling afforded thereunder."

"Sec. 403. [Paragraph] Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, and paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended by Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, [is] are hereby amended by deleting the [date] dates 'December 7, 1941' and 'December 6, 1941,' [in the first sentence thereof,] and substituting the date 'September 16, 1940.'"

"TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY"

"CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS"

"Sec. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of ninety days or more, or shall have been discharged or released therefrom after less than ninety days of service for disability incurred in line of duty, shall be deemed to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title, except that no person shall be eligible for such benefits by reason of service from which he shall have been discharged or released on his own initiative to accept employment unless he had served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska. Any such veteran may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for a loan for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502, and 503. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and is in need of such loan, the Administrator shall submit the veteran's application for approval of the loan as provided in sections 501, 502, and 503. When any such loan has been approved as provided in such sections, the loan shall be made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs."

"(b) The aggregate of all loans made to any one veteran under this title shall be for such amount not in excess of \$1,000 as may be applied for by the veteran. Any such loan shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan is made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, compounded annually. No guarantor of any such loan shall be required and no security for the loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be subject only to a lien covering the balance of the purchase price or construction cost and such ground

rents as may arise from the purchase of a leasehold estate. No loan to be used in paying a part of the purchase price of any real property or a part of the construction cost of a dwelling to be erected upon unimproved real property owned by the veteran shall be denied or disapproved under this title because another loan is made or to be made to finance any part of the remainder of the purchase price or construction cost of such property, or because a lien upon the property is given or to be given as security for such other loan."

"(c) Any loan made under this title shall be repayable to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and, except as otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Administrator and the head of the department or agency to whom the application is submitted for approval of the loan."

"PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES"

"Sec. 502. (a) Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by the veteran to be occupied as a home by the veteran applicant shall be submitted to an agency designated pursuant to subsection (d) for its approval. Such agency shall approve the loan if it finds—

"(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for such property to be purchased or constructed by the veteran;

"(2) that the contemplated terms of payment required in any mortgage to be given in part payment of the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes; and

"(3) that the purchase price paid [and] or to be paid by the veteran for such property or the construction cost, including the value of the unimproved lot, does not exceed the appraised value thereof as determined by such designated agency."

"(b) Any application for a loan under this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments, on assessments on, residential property previously purchased [for a home] or owned by the veteran, and used by him as a home, shall be submitted to an agency designated pursuant to subsection [(d)] (d), which shall approve such loan if it finds that such loan will be used for such purpose."

"(c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of any loan made under this title, or by reason of any secondary lien upon the property involved securing such loan."

"(d) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may designate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for determining whether or not loans should be approved under this section; and he may designate the agency to which any application shall be submitted for approval under this section, except that if the veteran so requests in his application for the loan the agency designated for such purpose with respect to such loan shall be the Federal Housing Administration."

"PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT"

"Sec. 502. (a) Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

"(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

"(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

"(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

"(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary."

"(b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his ability and experience, to be likely to carry out successfully undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be eligible for the benefits of such act to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant."

"PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY"

"Sec. 503. Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farming), shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

"(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

"(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such occupation;

"(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

"(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary."

"TITLE IV"

"CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS"

"Sec. 600. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created within the United States Employment Service, as established by the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans' Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have the responsibility of administering the functions of the United States Employment Service. The members of the Board may be represented by alternates. The Board shall determine all matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service."

"(b) The Chairman of the Board, through an executive secretary, who shall be the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service, shall have direct authority and responsibility

for carrying out its policies through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States.

"(c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service shall be available to the Board.

"Sec. 601. The United States Employment Service shall assign to each of the States (the Territories and the District of Columbia) a veterans' employment representative, who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the Board, in accordance with the civil-service laws, and whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the [Civil Service] Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such veterans' employment representative shall be attached to the staff of the public employment service in the State (the Territory or the District of Columbia) to which he has been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execution of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in the State (the Territory or the District of Columbia). In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State, he shall—

"(a) be functionally responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment;

"(b) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business;

"(c) promote the interest of employers in employing veterans;

"(d) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment; and

"(e) assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

"Sec. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board, there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the employment service in the State one or more employees of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed to the veterans' employment representative.

"Sec. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in providing continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

"Sec. 604. Failure of the employment service of a State to give preference to qualified registered veterans on job assignments and to cooperate in the execution of the policies of the Board shall be sufficient cause to withhold the funds made available to the State under the act of June 6, 1933, until such time as the employment service of the State complies with the laws and regulations governing the Board's administration of its veterans' placement functions. The Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions of this title.

"Sec. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secretary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents, printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any funds appropriated pur-

suant to this special item as contained in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall not be available for any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated, except with the approval of the Board.

"(b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of this [act] title during the current fiscal year.

"Sec. 606. The term 'United States Employment Service' as used in this title means that Bureau created by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such successor agencies as from time to time shall perform its functions and duties, as now performed by the War Manpower Commission.

"TITLE V

"CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Sec. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been separated from active service under other than dishonorable conditions after the date of enactment of this title or within the fifty-two-week period preceding such date (except that no person shall be eligible for any benefit under this title by reason of any period of service from which he shall have been discharged or released on his own initiative to accept employment unless he had served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska), shall be entitled, in accordance with such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during the twenty-four-month period after final payment of mustering-out pay: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid for any of the first four consecutive weeks following any payment of mustering-out pay, or for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such Regulation: *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than five years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

"(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

"(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

"(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

"(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, or such other agency as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator;

"(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

"CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

"(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

"(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

"(3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free training course (not within the purview of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provision of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

"(1) he is not participating in or [indirectly] directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

"(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches of [work] work, which are commonly conducted at separate businesses in separate [premises or] premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions [of paragraph (1)] of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks. [In addition, the twenty-four-month period within which he might otherwise be eligible to receive readjustment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

"[(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of two weeks, or in the event of any subsequent disqualification the Administrator may prescribe a longer period of such employment, not to exceed four weeks.]

"[(3)] (2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of [paragraph (1) of] subsection (a) of this section, [impose the disqualification provided in paragraph (2) above, when in the estimate of the Administrator such additional disqualification is in furtherance of the purposes of this act] extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

"(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health, safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training, his experience and prior or probable earnings in his customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupation or one for which he has been

trained, the distance of available work from his residence and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages are less than his readjustment allowance.

"(2) [No] In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

"(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

"(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

"CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

"Sec. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

"(1) \$15, plus

"(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

"(B) \$8 if he has two dependents, or

"(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents,

less than part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

"(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or fraction thereof of active service the veteran shall be entitled to eight weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700.

"(c) (1) As used in this section the term 'dependent' includes only—

"(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title, or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

"(B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect.

"(2) As used in this section the term 'child' shall include only—

"(A) a legitimate child;

"(B) a child legally adopted;

"(C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's household; or

"(D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

"(d) The Administrator may find an individual to be a dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified the facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

"(e) Where a child is a dependent of more than one claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

"(f) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a dependent who is separated from him under court order or written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

"Sec. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

"(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration

of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

"CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

"Sec. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant for a week under this title and where, for the same week, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or a Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

"CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

"Sec. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

"(b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Provided, however*, That prior to the adoption of any rules and regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State departments or agencies with which agreements have been made, the Administrator shall consult and advise with representatives of such departments or agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regulations.

"(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any other department or agency of the Federal Government or of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this title. The Administrator may require any such officer or employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the cost of such bond shall be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of this title.

"(d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

"(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than six months.

"The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title. Upon such certification the Social Se-

curity Board shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to be necessary for the administrative expense of such State under this title.

"(f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, person, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury, as miscellaneous receipts.

"Sec. 1101 (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

"(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

"Sec. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. The representative of the Administrator [located in each State participating in the administration of this title] shall be the final [appellate] authority in regard to contested claims arising in such State. The decision of the representative shall be subject to review by [claims, subject to appeal to the Administrator.

"CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

"Sec. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Statute 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

"CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

"Sec. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of any event which makes him ineligible for or reduces his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligible to receive any allowance for four weeks of unemployment thereafter.

"CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

"Sec. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

"CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

"(a) The term 'week' means such period or periods of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

"(b) The term 'United States' used geographically means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

"(c) The term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

"(d) The term 'wages' means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

"(e) The term 'noncontributory benefit' means a cash benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including payments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by reason of the past employment or services of any individual, under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, creating a system of such payments to individuals (including payments made under any such law or plan by private insurance carriers), if with respect to such individual the benefit system is supported without direct and substantial contributions by wage earners.

"TITLE VI

"CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall be for application under this act.

"SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

"SEC. 1602. Wherever used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural and the masculine includes the feminine, and the term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

"SEC. 1603. A discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this act or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made on several occasions this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1767. An act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on March 25, 1944, present to the President, for his approval, bills and

a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2212. An act for the relief of Clarence Waverly Morgan;

H. R. 2743. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Geiler;

H. R. 2925. An act for the relief of Charles J. Goff, as administrator of the estate of Judson E. Goff, deceased;

H. R. 3157. An act for the relief of Lloyd L. Johnson and P. B. Hume; and

H. J. Res. 192. Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. J. Res. 234. Joint resolution to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of following titles:

S. 1640. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept gifts and bequests for the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes;

S. 1647. An act to amend the act approved March 2, 1895, as amended.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 28, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(Tuesday, March 28, 1944)

Hearings will be continued on H. R. 2426 in the Roads Committee room, 1011 New House Office Building, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, March 28, 1944.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Tuesday, March 28, 1944)

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will hold open hearings on S. 1767, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, March 28, 1944.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1338. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting consolidated forms 3257, "Report of Federal Civilian Employment," for the Federal Security Agency for the month of February 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1339. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to remove restrictions on establishing post-office branches and stations; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1340. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, a detailed report showing credit operations to July 1, 1943; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

1341. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Annual Report of

the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1943; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1342. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated February 14, 1944, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on a review of report on the Yazoo River, with a view to determining whether improvements for flood control on the Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and on Deer Creek, Steele Bayou, and Bogue Phalia, Miss., are advisable at this time, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on January 28, 1944 (H. Doc. No. 516); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Invalid Pensions. H. R. 86. A bill to grant pensions to certain unremarried dependent widows of Civil War veterans who were married to the veteran subsequent to June 26, 1905; without amendment (Rept. No. 1238). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 4115. A bill to give honorably discharged veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans, who themselves are not qualified, preference in employment where Federal funds are disbursed; with amendment (Rept. No. 1289). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 4292. A bill to amend section 12 (b) of the act of May 29, 1930, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 1290). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 4320. A bill relating to the computation of interest on contributions to the civil-service retirement fund returned to employees upon their separation from the service; without amendment (Rept. No. 1291). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. House Joint Resolution 242. Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1292). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SATTERFIELD: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3732. A bill to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge in the district of New Jersey; without amendment (Rept. No. 1300). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CARSON of Ohio: Committee on Claims. S. 962. An act for the relief of Mr.

S. 1767

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation

8 SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-
9 clared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only
10 to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in per-
11 sonnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws,

1 Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and
2 in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the
3 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the
4 same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Depart-
5 ments and the United States Public Health Service.

6 SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
7 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
8 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
9 additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter
10 into agreements and contracts for the use of suitable Army
11 and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administration after
12 cessation of hostilities and after such institutions are no
13 longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator
14 of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to
15 establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact
16 units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population
17 where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where
18 such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional
21 hospital facilities.

22 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
23 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
24 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
25 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary

1 facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as
2 may be needed to operate properly such facilities, except
3 that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
4 enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent
5 reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domicil-
6 iary beds below the number now established or approved,
7 plus the estimated number required to meet the load of
8 eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Adminis-
9 tration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of
10 the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the
11 Government.

12 Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of
13 1940, as amended, or any other Act, shall be construed to
14 prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned or enlisted
15 personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Adminis-
16 tration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War
17 or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Vet-
18 erans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made
19 or extend beyond six months after the termination of the war.

20 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
21 have authority to place officials and employees designated
22 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
23 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
24 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the

1 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released
2 from active service.

3 SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released
4 from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of
5 discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a sub-
6 stantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to
7 his next of kin or legal representative; and no person shall
8 be discharged or released from active service on account of
9 disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compen-
10 sation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Vet-
11 erans' Administration or has signed a statement that he
12 presently does not desire to file such claim: *Provided*, That
13 this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a vet-
14 erans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor preclude the
15 discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or
16 statement.

17 SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be re-
18 quired to sign a statement of any nature relating to the
19 origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he
20 may have, or any other statement against his own interest.
21 In the adjudication of any claim against the United States
22 arising out of service in the armed forces, all Government
23 agencies are hereby authorized and directed to disregard
24 and to hold for naught any such statements heretofore signed
25 by any such person.

CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress), and other such organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect.

(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims

1 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
2 manding officer of each such military or naval installation
3 shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives
4 in the providing of available space and equipment for such
5 representatives.

6 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

7 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the
8 sentence of a court martial of any person from the military
9 or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the
10 ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused
11 to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform
12 or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent
13 military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the
14 acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service,
15 shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period
16 of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed,
17 under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administra-
18 tion: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it
19 be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that
20 at the time of the commission of the offense such person
21 was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which
22 he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the
23 Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That
24 this section shall not apply to any Government (converted)
25 or national service life-insurance policy.

1 SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of
2 the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Vet-
3 erans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in
4 the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of
5 review composed of five members each, whose duties shall
6 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or en-
7 listed man or woman, the type and nature of his discharge
8 or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of
9 the sentence of a court martial. Such review shall be
10 based upon all available records of the service department
11 relating to the person requesting such review, and such
12 other evidence as may be presented by such person. Wit-
13 nesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in
14 person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall
15 be allowed to appear before such board in person or by
16 counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this
17 section shall be construed to include, among others, ac-
18 credited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized
19 by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the
20 Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-
21 fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority to
22 change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, except
23 a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a
24 court martial, in accord with the facts presented to the
25 board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Gov-

ernment of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be subject to final approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. Veterans Regulations 1 (a), as amended by Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby further amended by adding part VIII, to read as follows:

"PART VIII

"1. That any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or relieved therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable shall be eligible for education and training under this part: *Provided*, That such person shall have been in active service not less than six months, or shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability.

"2. The President shall appoint in the Veterans' Administration upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs a Director of Servicemen's Education and Training who, subject to the direction of the Adminis-

1 trator of Veterans' Affairs, shall administer the provisions
2 of this part. The Administrator shall from time to time
3 promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary
4 to carry out the provisions of this part; and he may exercise
5 any power or authority conferred on him by this part
6 through the Director and such additional officers and em-
7 ployees as the Administrator may appoint, within appro-
8 priations made therefor by the Congress. The Administrator
9 may utilize the services of any legally designated Federal
10 or State educational or vocational agency in the execution
11 of this part subject to agreements with the responsible
12 heads of such agencies.

13 "3. There is hereby authorized to be established an
14 advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the
15 execution of his duties under this part. The council shall
16 consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,
17 the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Security Adminis-
18 trator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs who shall be
19 chairman, the United States Commissioner of Education,
20 and eight representatives of the public, to be appointed
21 by the President on the recommendation of the Administrator
22 of Veterans' Affairs, who shall be recognized leaders
23 in the fields of education, labor, agriculture, and industry.
24 The public representatives shall be selected as nearly

1 as practicable on a regional basis. The members of
2 the council shall not receive any compensation for their
3 services on the council, but shall be reimbursed for all neces-
4 sary travel expenses and members appointed shall receive
5 a per diem allowance of \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away
6 from their respective places of residence on the business of
7 the council.

8 "4. Persons eligible for education and training under
9 this part shall be entitled to receive education and training
10 at any approved educational or training institution in which
11 they wish to enroll, whether or not it is located in the State
12 in which they reside: *Provided*, That they are accepted
13 as students by such institution in any field or branch of
14 knowledge for which they are found by such institution to
15 be qualified.

16 "5. Persons eligible under this part shall be entitled
17 to education and training at an approved educational or
18 training institution for a period of one year (or the equivalent
19 thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser
20 time as may be required to complete the course of instruc-
21 tion chosen by them, beginning not later than two years
22 after the date of discharge or release from active duty or
23 two years after the date of termination of the present war,
24 whichever is later: *Provided*, That no education or training

1 under this part shall be afforded beyond seven years
2 after termination of the present war.

3 “6. Except as to a refresher or retraining course, a
4 further period of education or training not exceeding
5 three additional years may be provided for persons who
6 have satisfactorily completed the first year of education
7 or training: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for
8 a period of such additional education or training in excess
9 of the total period he served in the active service during
10 the present war, exclusive of (1) the six months' qualifying
11 service and (2) any period of education or training which
12 he may have received under the Army Specialized Train-
13 ing Program or the Navy College Training Program, or as
14 a cadet at one of the service academies. Such persons shall
15 be selected from those voluntarily applying for such further
16 period of education or training. The further period of
17 education or training shall be continuous instruction on a
18 full-time basis as defined by the institution in which it is
19 obtained. Subject to the above limitations, any person who
20 has not completed his course of education or training but
21 has satisfactorily completed his first year, shall be eligible
22 and entitled to continue his course of education or training
23 until he has completed the same, provided his work con-
24 tinues satisfactorily throughout the remaining period. The

1 selection of persons for a further period of education or
2 training under this part shall be made in accordance with
3 rules, standards, and methods established by the Adminis-
4 trator.

5 “7. The Administrator shall provide for the payment
6 by the United States of such customary tuition, laboratory,
7 library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges,
8 as may be approved by the Administrator, to the educational
9 or training institutions furnishing education or training to
10 persons under this part so long as such persons maintain
11 regular attendance and are in good standing at such institu-
12 tions, but in no event shall such payment with respect to any
13 person exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided,*
14 That such payments shall not include charges for board, lodg-
15 ing, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made
16 to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or
17 other training on the job. If any publicly supported insti-
18 tution has no established tuition fee or if the established tuition
19 fee at any publicly supported institution (including the fee for
20 nonresident students) shall be found by the Administrator to
21 be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing
22 education or training to persons eligible under this part, he is
23 authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any
24 such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair

1 and reasonable, but not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school
2 year.

3 “8. Every person who attends on a full-time basis an
4 approved educational or training institution in accordance
5 with this part shall be entitled to receive a subsistence
6 allowance of \$50 per month while in attendance and in good
7 standing at such institution, including regular holidays and
8 leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year, in accord-
9 ance with regulations issued by the Administrator. A person
10 having a dependent or dependents shall be entitled to re-
11 ceive an additional sum of \$25 per month. Persons attend-
12 ing on a part-time basis and persons receiving compensation
13 for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice
14 or other training on the job at business establishments shall
15 be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence
16 or dependency allowances as may be determined by the
17 Administrator.

18 “9. The Administrator may arrange for educational and
19 vocational guidance to the persons eligible for education and
20 training under this part. At such intervals as he deems
21 necessary, he shall make information available respecting
22 the need for general education and for trained personnel
23 in the various trades, crafts, and professions: *Provided*, That
24 facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such informa-
25 tion shall be utilized.

1 “10. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress
2 annually a report of operations under this part. If the
3 Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session,
4 such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the
5 Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the
6 case may be.

7 “11. The President upon recommendation of the Ad-
8 ministrator may request the chief executive of any State to
9 designate the legally constituted State educational agency
10 or agencies, or, if no such State educational agency is avail-
11 able, may request the creation of a special board to act
12 in lieu thereof for the purpose of furnishing lists of ap-
13 proved educational or training institutions in such State
14 which are found, in accordance with standards established
15 by the Administrator, to be qualified to provide education
16 and training to persons eligible under this part: *Provided*,
17 That in the event the Administrator is of the opinion that
18 any institution should be included in, or excluded from, such
19 lists from any State he shall make recommendations to that
20 effect to the appropriate State agency or special board.
21 Wherever the State educational agency is not representative
22 of all the educational or training institutions eligible for
23 approval in accordance with this part, the President upon
24 the recommendation of the Administrator may request the
25 chief executive of the State to appoint an advisory commit-

1 tee consisting of persons who shall represent the elementary,
2 secondary, and vocational schools, the colleges, junior col-
3 leges, professional schools, universities, and other educational
4 institutions, and business and other establishments providing
5 apprentice or other training on the job in the State, to aid
6 and advise the State educational agency in the execution of
7 their functions under this part. Only such educational or
8 training institutions as are included in such lists and ap-
9 proved by the Administrator shall be deemed approved
10 educational or training institutions within the meaning of
11 this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established
12 State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State
13 laws to administer apprentice training, the Administrator
14 shall, whenever possible, utilize such existing facilities and
15 services in training on the job when such training is of one
16 year's duration or more.

17 "12. As used in this part, the term 'State' shall include
18 the States of the United States, the Territories and posses-
19 sions, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands:
20 *Provided*, That until the termination of Japanese occupancy
21 of the Philippine Islands and the restoration of orderly proc-
22 esses of government therein, the provisions of this part, to
23 the extent that they require action within the territorial
24 limits of the Philippine Islands, shall not apply; the term
25 'educational or training institution' shall include public or

1 private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing
2 education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific
3 and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior
4 colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional
5 schools, and universities, and shall also include business or
6 other establishments providing apprentice or other training on
7 the job under the supervision of an approved college or uni-
8 versity, or any State department of education or any State
9 apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education,
10 or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Appren-
11 tice Training Service established in accordance with
12 Public, Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any
13 agency in the executive branch of the Federal Govern-
14 ment authorized under other laws to supervise such
15 training. No business or other establishment providing ap-
16 prentice or other training on the job to persons eligible for
17 training under this part shall be approved for training under
18 the provisions of this part unless such establishment com-
19 pensates such persons at rates of pay required by applicable
20 State or Federal laws and which are fair and reasonable
21 for any productive labor performed as part of their training
22 and unless such establishment meets all applicable State and
23 Federal statutes and regulations relating to health, safety,
24 and other conditions of labor.

25 "13. Any person eligible for the benefit of this part

1 who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect
2 which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That subsistence allow-
3 ance hereunder shall not, in the event of such election, exceed
4 the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were
5 the training under said part VII.

6 "14. No department, agency, or officer of the United
7 States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise
8 any supervision or control over any State educational agency
9 or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training
10 institution with respect to their personnel, curriculum, or
11 methods or materials of instruction. Nothing in this section
12 shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or
13 officer of the United States from exercising any supervision
14 or control which such department, agency, or officer is
15 authorized by other provisions of law to exercise over any
16 educational or training institution, or to prevent the furnish-
17 ing of education or training under this part in any institution
18 over which such supervision or control is exercised under
19 authority of other provisions of law."

20 SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16,
21 Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as
22 follows:

23 "SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Adminis-
24 tration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and

1 compensation and pensions', shall be available for necessary
2 expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Vet-
3 erans Regulation 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to
4 be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may
5 be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such ex-
6 penses may include, subject to regulations issued by the
7 Administrator, and in addition to medical care, treatment,
8 hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such
9 care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accom-
10 plish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII
11 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)."

12 SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth
13 Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new sec-
14 tion 4 to read as follows:

15 "SEC. 4. Any books or equipment furnished a trainee
16 or student under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of
17 Veterans Regulation 1 (a), shall, unless waived by the
18 Administrator, be returned or the reasonable value thereof
19 accounted for if he, because of fault on his part, fails to com-
20 plete satisfactorily a course of training or schooling afforded
21 thereunder."

22 SEC. 403. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public,
23 Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, and paragraph 1 of
24 part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as
25 amended by Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress,

1 March 24, 1943, are hereby amended by deleting the dates
2 "December 7, 1941" and "December 6, 1941", and sub-
3 stituting the date "September 16, 1940".

4 TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CON-
5 STRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSI-
6 NESS PROPERTY

7 CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

8 SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in
9 the active military or naval service of the United States at
10 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
11 nation of the present war, and who shall have been dis-
12 charged or released therefrom under conditions other than
13 dishonorable after active service of ninety days or more, or
14 shall have been discharged or released therefrom after less
15 than ninety days of service for disability incurred in line
16 of duty, shall be deemed to be a veteran eligible for the
17 benefits of this title, except that no person shall be eligible
18 for such benefits by reason of service from which he shall
19 have been discharged or released on his own initiative to
20 accept employment unless he had served outside the con-
21 tinental limits of the United States or in Alaska. Any such
22 veteran may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
23 for a loan for any of the purposes specified in sections 501,
24 502, and 503. If the Administrator finds that the veteran
25 is eligible for the benefits of this title and is in need of such

1 loan, the Administrator shall submit the veteran's application
2 for approval of the loan as provided in sections 501, 502,
3 and 503. When any such loan has been approved as pro-
4 vided in such sections, the loan shall be made by the Ad-
5 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs.

6 (b) The aggregate of all loans made to any one veteran
7 under this title shall be for such amount not in excess of
8 \$1,000 as may be applied for by the veteran. Any such
9 loan shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan
10 is made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of
11 3 per centum per annum, compounded annually. No guar-
12 antor of any such loan shall be required and no security for
13 the loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be
14 subject only to a lien covering the balance of the purchase
15 price or construction cost and such ground rents as may arise
16 from the purchase of a leasehold estate. No loan to be used
17 in paying a part of the purchase price of any real property
18 or a part of the construction cost of a dwelling to be erected
19 upon unimproved real property owned by the veteran shall
20 be denied or disapproved under this title because another
21 loan is made or to be made to finance any part of the re-
22 mainder of the purchase price or construction cost of such
23 property, or because a lien upon the property is given or
24 to be given as security for such other loan.

25 (c) Any loan made under this title shall be repayable

1 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and, except as
2 otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms
3 and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Admin-
4 istrator and the head of the department or agency to whom
5 the application is submitted for approval of the loan.

6 PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES

7 SEC. 501. (a) Any application made under this title
8 for a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in
9 constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by
10 the veteran to be occupied as a home by the veteran applicant
11 shall be submitted to an agency designated pursuant to sub-
12 section (d) for its approval. Such agency shall approve the
13 loan if it finds—

14 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
15 for such property to be purchased or constructed by the
16 veteran;

17 (2) that the contemplated terms of payment re-
18 quired in any mortgage to be given in part payment of
19 the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper
20 relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income
21 and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the
22 property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes;
23 and

24 (3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid
25 by the veteran for such property or the construction cost,

1 including the value of the unimproved lot, does not
2 exceed the appraised value thereof as determined by such
3 designated agency.

4 (b) Any application for a loan under this section for
5 the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements
6 in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assess-
7 ments on, residential property previously purchased or owned
8 by the veteran, and used by him as a home, shall be submitted
9 to an agency designated pursuant to subsection (d), which
10 shall approve such loan if it finds that such loan will be used
11 for such purpose.

12 (c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance
13 under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of
14 any loan made under this title, or by reason of any secondary
15 lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

16 (d) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may desig-
17 nate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for
18 determining whether or not loans should be approved under
19 this section; and he may designate the agency to which
20 any application shall be submitted for approval under this
21 section, except that if the veteran so requests in his applica-
22 tion for the loan the agency designated for such purpose with
23 respect to such loan shall be the Federal Housing Admin-
24 istration.

PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

SEC. 502. (a) Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary.

(b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits

1 of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is
2 found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his
3 ability and experience, to be likely to carry out successfully
4 undertakings required of him under a loan which may be
5 made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall
6 be eligible for the benefits of such Act to the same extent
7 as if he were a farm tenant.

8

PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

9 SEC. 503. Any application made under this title for a
10 loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings,
11 supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the
12 applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farm-
13 ing), shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for
14 his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the
15 loan if he finds—

16 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
17 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
18 chased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide
19 pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

20 (2) that such property will be useful in and rea-
21 sonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit
22 of such occupation;

23 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
24 and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue
25 such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable like-

1 lihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such
2 occupation; and

3 (4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by
4 the veteran for such property does not exceed a reason-
5 able appraised value therefor as determined by the Secre-
6 tary.

7 TITLE IV

8 CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

9 SEC. 600. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of
10 this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that
11 there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment
12 placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies
13 shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for
14 them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gain-
15 ful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created
16 within the United States Employment Service, as established
17 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans'
18 Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Adminis-
19 trator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of
20 the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator
21 of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have
22 the responsibility of administering the functions of the United
23 States Employment Service. The members of the Board
24 may be represented by alternates. The Board shall deter-

1 mine all matters of policy relating to the administration of
2 the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States
3 Employment Service.

4 (b) The Chairman of the Board, through an executive
5 secretary, who shall be the Chief of the Veterans' Employ-
6 ment Service of the United States Employment Service,
7 shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying
8 out its policies through the veterans' employment representa-
9 tives in the several States.

10 (c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel
11 Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veter-
12 ans' Employment Service of the United States Employment
13 Service shall be available to the Board.

14 SEC. 601. The United States Employment Service shall
15 assign to each of the States (the Territories and the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia) a veterans' employment representative,
17 who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States
18 and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the
19 Board, in accordance with the civil-service laws, and
20 whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the
21 Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such vet-
22 erans' employment representative shall be attached to the
23 staff of the public employment service in the State (the
24 Territory or the District of Columbia) to which he has
25 been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to

1 the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execu-
2 tion of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the
3 public employment service in the State (the Territory or
4 the District of Columbia). In cooperation with the public
5 employment service staff in the State, he shall—

6 (a) be functionally responsible for the supervision
7 of the registration of veterans in local employment offices
8 for suitable types of employment;

9 (b) assist in securing and maintaining current in-
10 formation as to the various types of available employ-
11 ment in public works and private industry or business;

12 (c) promote the interest of employers in employ-
13 ing veterans;

14 (d) maintain regular contact with employers and
15 veterans' organizations with a view of keeping em-
16 ployers advised of veterans available for employment
17 and veterans advised of opportunities for employment;
18 and

19 (e) assist in every possible way in improving work-
20 ing conditions and the advancement of employment of
21 veterans.

22 SEC. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board,
23 there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the em-
24 ployment service in the State one or more employees of the
25 staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall

1 be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed to
2 the veterans' employment representative.

3 SEC. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board
4 such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed
5 necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this
6 title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in pro-
7 viding continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

8 SEC. 604. Failure of the employment service of a State to
9 give preference to qualified registered veterans on job assign-
10 ments and to cooperate in the execution of the policies of the
11 Board shall be sufficient cause to withhold the funds made
12 available to the State under the Act of June 6, 1933, until
13 such time as the employment service of the State complies
14 with the laws and regulations governing the Board's admin-
15 istration of its veterans' placement functions. The Federal
16 agency administering the United States Employment Service
17 shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during
18 the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions
19 of this title.

20 SEC. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secre-
21 tary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and
22 efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall
23 include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents,
24 printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums
25 thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the an-

1 nual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any
2 funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained
3 in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall
4 not be available for any purpose other than that for which
5 they were appropriated, except with the approval of the
6 Board.

7 (b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its
8 current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient
9 funds to carry out the provisions of this title during the
10 current fiscal year.

11 - SEC. 606. The term "United States Employment
12 Service" as used in this title means that Bureau created
13 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such suc-
14 cessor agencies as from time to time shall perform its
15 functions and duties, as now performed by the War Man-
16 power Commission.

17 TITLE V

18 CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FOR- 19 MER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE 20 UNEMPLOYED

21 SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in
22 the active military or naval service of the United States at
23 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
24 nation of the present war, and who shall have been separated
25 from active service under other than dishonorable conditions

1 after the date of enactment of this title or within the fifty-
2 two-week period preceding such date (except that no person
3 shall be eligible for any benefit under this title by reason of
4 any period of service from which he shall have been dis-
5 charged or released on his own initiative to accept employ-
6 ment unless he had served outside the continental limits of
7 the United States or in Alaska), shall be entitled, in accord-
8 ance with such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans'
9 Affairs may prescribe, to receive a readjustment allowance
10 as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to
11 fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date
12 of this title, and (2) occurs during the twenty-four-month
13 period after final payment of mustering-out pay: *Provided*,
14 That no such allowance shall be paid for any of the first four
15 consecutive weeks following any payment of mustering-out
16 pay, or for any period for which he receives increased pen-
17 sion under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a
18 subsistence allowance under part VIII of such Regulation:
19 *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be
20 payable for any week commencing more than five years after
21 the termination of hostilities in the present war.

22 (b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an
23 allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made
24 for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect
25 to such week that—

1 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
2 the time of such claim;

3 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having
4 performed no service and received no wages, or is
5 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
6 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for
7 the week are less than the allowance under this title
8 plus \$3;

9 (3) the person is registered with and continues to
10 report to a public employment office, or such other
11 agency as the Administrator may designate, in accord-
12 ance with regulations of the Administrator;

13 (4) the person is able to work and available for
14 suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be con-
15 sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-
16 ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this
17 subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-
18 ability which occurs after the commencement of such
19 period.

20 CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

21 SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
22 tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an
23 allowance if—

24 (1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without

1 good cause, or is suspended or discharged for miscon-
2 duct in the course of employment;

3 (2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suit-
4 able work in accordance with regulations of the Ad-
5 ministrator or to accept suitable work when offered him;
6 or

7 (3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free
8 training course (not within the purview of part VIII
9 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)), in accordance with
10 regulations of the Administrator.

11 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
12 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
13 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that
14 his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
15 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establish-
16 ment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed:
17 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
18 that—

19 (1) he is not participating in or directly inter-
20 ested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
21 of work; and

22 (2) he does not belong to a grade or class of
23 workers of which, immediately before the commence-
24 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
25 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom

1 are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:

2 *Provided, however,* That if in any case separate branches
3 of work, which are commonly conducted as separate
4 businesses in separate premises, are conducted in
5 separate departments of the same premises, each
6 such department shall, for the purposes of this sub-
7 section, be deemed to be a separate factory, establish-
8 ment, or other premises.

9 (c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the pro-
10 visions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be dis-
11 qualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week
12 in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for
13 not more than four immediately following weeks.

14 (2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in
15 paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
16 successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection
17 (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for
18 such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe,
19 but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any
20 one disqualification.

21 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
22 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
23 with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among
24 other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health,

1 safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training,
 2 his experience and prior or probable earnings in his custom-
 3 ary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the
 4 length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work
 5 in the customary occupation or one for which he has been
 6 trained, the distance of available work from his residence
 7 and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be
 8 deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages
 9 are less than his readjustment allowance.

10 (2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section
 11 the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable
 12 for an individual if—

13 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
 14 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

15 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the
 16 work offered are substantially less favorable to him than
 17 those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

18 CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

19 SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

20 (1) \$15, plus

21 (2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

22 (B) \$8 if he has two dependents, or

23 (C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents,

24 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week

25 which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allow-

1 ance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the
2 next highest multiple of \$1.

3 (b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each
4 eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as fol-
5 lows: For each calendar month or fraction thereof of active
6 service, the veteran shall be entitled to eight weeks of allow-
7 ances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in
8 section 700.

9 (c) (1) As used in this section the term "dependent"
10 includes only—

11 (A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him
12 or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful
13 husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for
14 support, who, in the week for which an allowance is
15 claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages,
16 as an allowance under this title, or under any Fed-
17 eral or State unemployment or disability compensation
18 law; or

19 (B) an unmarried child either (1) under eighteen
20 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-
21 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

22 (2) As used in this section the term "child" shall
23 include only—

24 (A) a legitimate child;

25 (B) a child legally adopted;

1 (C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
2 household; or

3 (D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
4 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
5 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

6 (d) The Administrator may find an individual to be a
7 dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified the
8 facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

9 (e) Where a child is a dependent of more than one
10 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on
11 behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

12 (f) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
13 ent who is separated from him under court order or written
14 agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed
15 the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agree-
16 ment. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the por-
17 tion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance
18 with regulations of the Administrator.

19 SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid
20 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

21 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
22 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
23 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
24 debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and

1 the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person
2 or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

3 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

4 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
5 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
6 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
7 or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or
8 a Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
9 amount received or accrued from such other source shall be
10 subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (ex-
11 cept that this section shall not apply to pension, compen-
12 sation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration) ;
13 and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall
14 be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

15 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

16 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Af-
17 fairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar
18 as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal
19 and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual
20 agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agree-
21 ments shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment
22 allowances with the Administrator through established pub-
23 lic employment offices and State unemployment compen-
24 sation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall

1 also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determina-
2 tion of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To
3 facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State depart-
4 ments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the
5 Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of
6 the Administrator shall be located in each participating
7 State department or agency.

8 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
9 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
10 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
11 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
12 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
13 departments or agencies with which agreements have been
14 made, the Administrator shall consult and advise with repre-
15 sentatives of such departments or agencies as to the pro-
16 visions of such rules and regulations.

17 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
18 employee of his own or of any other department or agency
19 of the Federal Government or of any State such of his
20 powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and
21 regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary
22 to carry out the purposes of this title. The Administrator
23 may require any such officer or employee to give a surety
24 bond to the United States in such amount as the Adminis-
25 trator may deem necessary and the cost of such bond shall

1 be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of
2 this title.

3 (d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
4 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
5 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to
6 audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office,
7 shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator,
8 to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the
9 amounts so certified.

10 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
11 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or
12 otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
13 compensate any Federal department or agency for its ad-
14 ministrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall
15 cover periods of no longer than six months.

16 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
17 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
18 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
19 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
20 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provi-
21 sions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
22 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-
23 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines
24 to be necessary for the administrative expense of such
25 State under this title.

1 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
2 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for
3 which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement
4 with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the
5 Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carry-
6 ing out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the
7 expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury
8 as miscellaneous receipts.

9 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
10 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
11 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
12 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
13 under this title.

14 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
15 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
16 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
17 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
18 by the Administrator.

19 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
20 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
21 impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency
22 as may be designated by the Administrator. The repre-
23 sentative of the Administrator shall be the final authority
24 in regard to contested claims, subject to appeal to the
25 Administrator.

CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Statute 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of any event which makes him ineligible for or reduces his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligible to receive any allowance for four weeks of unemployment thereafter.

CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or

1 causes to be made any false statement, representation, affi-
2 davit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be
3 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
4 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
5 than one year, or both.

6 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
7 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
8 and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be pun-
9 ished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
10 for not more than one year, or both.

11 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

12 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

13 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods
14 of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed
15 in regulations by the Administrator.

16 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
17 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
18 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

19 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
20 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

21 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
22 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
23 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium
24 other than cash.

25 (e) The term “noncontributory benefit” means a cash

1 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including pay-
2 ments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by
3 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
4 under any law or plan of the United States, any State,
5 Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or
6 any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the
7 foregoing, creating a system of such payments to individuals
8 (including payments made under any such law or plan by
9 private insurance carriers), if with respect to such individual
10 the benefit system is supported without direct and sub-
11 stantial contributions by wage earners.

12 TITLE VI

13 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL 14 PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
16 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
17 Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall be for
18 application under this Act.

19 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Ad-
20 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
21 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is
22 hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts
23 as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

24 SEC. 1602. Wherever used in this Act, unless the con-
25 text otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural and

1 the masculine includes the feminine, and the term "Adminis-
2 trator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

3 SEC. 1603. A discharge or release from active service
4 under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a pre-
5 requisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this
6 Act or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress,
7 as amended.

Passed the Senate March 24 (legislative day, February
7), 1944.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 1767

AN ACT

To provide Federal Government aid for the
readjustment in civilian life of returning
World War II veterans.

MARCH 27, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans'
Legislation



icans—America for all Americans of every race and every creed." This is the miracle of America—her capacity to make Europeans into patriotic citizens by the compelling power of her freedom-loving ideals. Sometimes I think first and second generation Americans know and appreciate America better than those of us who have lived here for seven generations.

Some people say that democracy is impossible because part of our population is shiftless, lazy, and incapable of self-government. They point to the slum dwellers and the sharecroppers as proof that many people cannot rise out of their misery. I have seen the Ida B. Wells homes where families from the slums have become self-supporting, healthy, and proud of themselves and of our country. Let me give you another example of the ability of people to advance in America. In 1937 100 sharecropper families in 1 community, 60 white and 40 Negro families, lived in abject poverty. Their average net worth was \$28. Some of these people could not read and write and they were all, judging from their records of achievement, shiftless and no account. The Farm Security Administration bought the land, helped them build decent homes, made them loans for too" and aided them in marketing their crops. At the end of 7 years, the average net worth of each family was not \$28, but \$2,170. They had purchased their farms, loan payments were up to date, and the United States Government will get back every dollar it risked on these so-called shiftless people. They are taxpayers now. This also is the spirit of America. Seventh generation Americans are not past redemption, no matter how low they sink.

We shall fight until the people of Greece, France, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Poland, Belgium, China, and all the other countries which are under the tyrant's heel are free. Citizens of every land will again be able to say openly and proudly, "I am a Greek," or "I am a Frenchman," or "I am a Dane," or "I am a Jew." They will be able to do more than that. They will be able to say, "I am a person—I am a freeman."

Every man and woman has the right to earn a living, to live in good surroundings, to live in freedom, to live without fear. No man should be persecuted because he belongs to a minority race or a minority creed. We look forward in confidence and hope to the day when every child as he grows up will be proud that he and his parents are Protestants, Catholics, Orthodox, or Jews. Every child has the right to grow up feeling that he is a person, a unique and worthwhile part of America and, therefore, part of a decent world.

Greek Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES M. TUNNELL

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 28 (legislative day of Monday, February 7), 1944

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I am asked by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] to request unanimous consent for the printing in the Appendix of the RECORD of a speech delivered by the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] on the occasion of Greek independence day celebration under the auspices of the Greek community in Washington, D. C., on March 26, 1944.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

In the midst of this global war for human freedom it is well to pause for a moment to pay tribute to Greece—a nation small in numbers but really great in service to humanity in love of liberty and devotion to lofty ideals.

During this world-wide struggle nations have been tested. Some nations have faltered, hesitated and even followed what appeared at the time to be the easy road to security. Those nations led by Nazi-dominated governments chose to sell their honor in exchange for a promise of security under the wing of the German destroyer.

Not so with Greece! The gallant Greeks, true to their centuries-old traditions—the traditions of Thermopylae, Marathon, Salamis, and Missolonghi, chose the path of honor in this world conflict the issue of which clearly is freedom versus slavery.

Today we celebrate the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the beginning of the Greek War of Independence. The movement itself was a revolution against the old Ottoman Empire as well as against the dark despotism of the notorious Austrian Chancellor Metternich whose system of congresses and alliances between monarchs aimed at stifling every spark of liberty on the European continent and suppressing every liberal movement.

Naturally, the Greek Revolution of 1821 received the support of liberal people throughout the world.

In America, Boston, and Philadelphia, the cradles of the American Revolution, soon became centers of Friends of Greece. Money, clothes, and food were continuously sent to Greece. These contributions were usually sent to the London Greek Committee and from there transmitted to Greece. At times however, American ships, loaded with food and clothing, were sent directly to the shores of Greece under the charge of faithful agents, who were directed to distribute them to the people.

A great American friend of Greece of those times, Dr. Samuel Howe, an eye-witness, informs us that thousands were supplied. I quote Dr. Howe: "Thousands put up prayers to God for their benefactors, and their children learned first to lip the name of America with a blessing. The news of the distributions extending all over the country produced a still greater effect by the encouragement it gave to the people, who saw that they were considered worthy of having a helping hand stretched out to them from across the globe."

Young and vigorous America's statesmen and orators, Monroe, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and many others openly defended the Greek cause.

The magnificent deeds of such heroes of the Greek War of Independence as Kolokotronis, Bótzaris, Canáris and his brave followers, amazed the world of their times.

Finally, the deeds of heroism and sacrifice of the Greeks, combined with the efforts of the liberal Prime Minister of Great Britain, George Canning, broke the shackles of slavery and freed Greece.

Greece once again finds herself fighting on the side of liberty.

Three years and a half ago the dictator, whose name no longer attracts admiration, of Fascist Italy attacked little Greece aiming at subjugating a gallant neighbor country.

As one man the Greek people arose for the defense of the honor and independence of their motherland. And the world stood in amazement as the brave Greeks inflicted defeat after defeat on Mussolini's vaunted Fascist legions.

Then Hitler, coming to the rescue of Mussolini, launched his attack. The world then witnessed the amazing spectacle of two great

powers of a combined population of 120,000,000 attacking a peace-loving little nation of only 8,000,000 people, whose only sin was its love for freedom.

The Allies had carefully avoided any action which might have proved likely to embroil Greece in the war. As Prime Minister Churchill said sometime ago, "We have most carefully abstained from any action likely to draw upon the Greeks the enmity of the criminal dictators." But the criminal dictators were bent on conquest and enslavement of the overpowered peoples.

The mechanized Nazi hordes, then at the height of their might, struck ruthlessly, and overwhelming the tenacious Greek resistance, flooded the Greek mainland with the miserable "Roman jackal's" beaten army following behind the Nazi panzer divisions.

But the purpose of Greek resistance had been accomplished. The German timetable for the attack on Russia had been upset. The contemplated attack on Russia was delayed by at least 2 months, and thus Moscow was saved by the winter of 1941-42.

Greece is paying for this great service to the cause of freedom.

German officers are reported to have told the Athenians: "We're going to make Greece pay for the delay which cost us the loss of men and matériel as well as the serious military reverses in Russia. We are going to make you so feeble you won't even be able to commit suicide."

Deliberate starvation and persecution have followed in the wake of Greece's forced capitulation.

Many of the brave people of Greece are dying daily under the so-called new order of the Germans and their satellites, the Bulgarians. The lack of proper food and medicines have brought influenza and pneumonia, with typhus and dysentery following in their wake to plague those who have managed to escape starvation.

Innocent hostages are shot by the hundreds. Entire villages have been wiped out by the German and Bulgarian oppressors.

German agents travel through starving Greece dangling food and life before the hungry and their loved ones if the Greeks will go to Germany and work for the Nazi war machine. But despite threats and tantalizing false promises, the Greeks refuse to enter the Nazi slave gangs.

The totalitarian war lords have looted the country. They robbed the churches, temples, and museums of famous and priceless statues and other articles of classic antiquity.

Under the auspices of the American, Canadian, British, and Swedish Governments some food and medical supplies are being sent regularly to Greece. The United States Foreign Economic Administration last week released the actual figures in tonnage of food sent to Greece monthly. According to this report, Greece receives monthly 20,200 tons of food.

The allocations to Greece as of February 15, 1944, were: 15,000 tons of wheat—the gift of the Canadian Government to the Greek Government—2,700 tons of pulse from the United States, from where also are sent monthly 1,000 tons of fish products; 600 tons of milk; 300 tons of soap powder; 300 tons of high protein spaghetti, and 300 tons of vegetable stew mix.

The present scheme of relief to Greece, originally organized by the Swedish Government under the auspices of the mixed commission of the International Red Cross, is now conducted in Greece by a Swedish-Swiss relief commission. Ten ships under charter expenses of shipping were covered by the Greek Government and the Greek War Relief Association, and the latter has made a contribution of more than \$2,000,000 covering certain expenditures not provided under lend-lease arrangements. Since January 1, 1943, the charter hire is being borne by Lend-Lease to the Greek Government.

But this help is far from being sufficient.

Yes, spring has come again to the golden land of Hellas!

Warm breezes play over pastoral Arcadia. The red poppies of Attica bloom beneath gray-green olive trees, and in Thessalonian orchards branches are heavy with buds.

But laughter, songs, and folk dances have disappeared.

However, the determination of the people to regain their liberty remains unweakened. In that respect their morale is very high. The Greek people continue to resist the invaders. Patriot bands on the mountain fastnesses of Greece continue to harass enemy garrisons and to cut communication lines while the people sabotage the war activities of the oppressors.

The Greek Navy is in the forefront of the battle against the forces of darkness. Greek submarines have been sinking Axis supply ships. The fates must have smiled a few months ago when Augusta, Sicily, was captured by a destroyer of the Greek Navy. Greek warships have attended to the Allied landings below Rome.

The Greek Army has fought valiantly in Africa and now is poised in the Near East for further missions of liberation.

Together with Greece the United Nations are fighting for liberty, justice, the dignity of the individual, and international decency.

American armed forces are to be found on every continent and every sea and sky of the world—fighting for human freedom.

The American people are wholeheartedly behind their armed forces. Every available dollar is invested in War bonds.

I am glad to hear that the American citizens of Greek extraction have been buying War bonds in great numbers and amounts. I am also informed that this year, on the occasion of Greek Independence Day and in honor of the American friends of Greece, many Americans of Greek extraction are buying extra War bonds.

Our men and women are working steadily and grimly in the war plants, forging the weapons of war that will break the shackles of enslaved nations like Greece.

My words today, will be broadcast to Greece. Let these final words reach the tortured land of the gallant Hellenes: We know of your honorable and heroic stand in this global war for freedom and we admire you for it. We are aware of your martyrdom in the clutches of the German and Bulgarian oppressors. Stand fast, gallant Hellenes. The forces of slavery will be crushed. Greece will once again be free in a world of the "four freedoms"—a world of justice and liberty.

The Omnibus G. I. Bill of Rights for Returning Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ERNEST W. McFARLAND

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 28 (legislative day of Monday, February 7), 1944

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an able address delivered by the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] on the G. I. bill of rights for veterans returning from the war.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

My fellow Americans, on March 18, I reported to the United States Senate from the

Committee on Finance the Servicemen's Aid Act of 1944, more familiarly known as the omnibus G. I. bill of rights for the returning veterans of this war.

It was my pleasure and honor last week to see this fundamental bill of rights to facilitate the reintegration of our fighting men into civilian life pass the Senate unanimously. I am proud I was privileged to have had some part in its successful legislative journey. All who are interested in the subject hope and believe that it will speedily have a passage of substantially similar unanimity through the House of Representatives.

In completing legislative action upon the G. I. bill of rights, the Senate has done common justice for the men and women who are offering their lives for the preservation of our Republic. But it has done more than that. It has struck a powerful blow for the preservation of the very future of our Nation.

The bill of rights will be costly, yet its cost is trivial compared to the billions of dollars that we have spent upon the shooting end of the war. And we view the cost of the veterans' bill of rights as true economy. None can deny that it forms a part of the bare-bones cost of the war itself.

We regard it as the best money that can be spent for the future welfare of this Nation. The men and women who compose our armed forces not only hold the safety of our Republic in their hands on the battle fronts today; they will hold its destiny for a generation to come.

To the extent to which these men and women can be speedily reintegrated into the civilian population, the consummation of all of our hopes and our prayers for national security, stability, and prosperity depend.

By the time this war is over, we are told, more than 13,000,000 of our finest men and women will have seen service in our armed forces. They represent the cream of our human resources, the very backbone of our Nation. This Republic can ill afford to lose their skills and their leadership.

Yet that leadership and those skills have been rudely interrupted by war. Education has been halted, the men to whom we must look for the future of business, commerce, industry, and agriculture have been torn from their civilian posts at the formative time; at the time when they were beginning to assume the characteristics that have made America great.

We must recapture those skills and that leadership. If the trained and disciplined efficiency and valor of these men and women of our armed forces can be directed into proper channels, we shall have a better country to live in than the world has ever seen. If we should fail, disaster and chaos are inevitable.

These men will be a potent force for good or evil in the years to come. They can make our country or break it. They can restore our democracy or scrap it. They can promote permanent world order or World War No. 3. But in a very real sense, the responsibility rests not on their shoulders but on ours. If we do not fail them they will not fail us.

And that is why I regard the G. I. bill of rights, passed by the Senate last week, and which I hope will be speedily passed by the House, as one of the most important measures that has ever come before Congress. This bill—which is in all respects in line with the President's program—will go far to solve this very pressing and immediate problem. I do not contend that it is the last word on the subject. But I do assert that it is a fundamental bill of rights for service men and women in facilitating their return to civilian life, and I assert that it represents as little as we can properly do, both in justice to the veterans and in enlightened self-interest for the remainder of the country.

In this measure, we have attempted to state comprehensively and clearly the rights and benefits to which our veterans will be entitled, and to state clearly and simply the way in which these rights may be obtained.

As I see it, there have been two basic goals which we have achieved in this bill.

The first has been to throw every possible protection about the veteran, to bridge the awkward gap between release from the armed services and reintegration into civilian life. We recognize that the burden of war falls heavily upon the citizen soldier who goes forth to become the armored hope of mankind.

We seek to preserve his rights, to see that he gets a square deal, that he is not imposed upon—to protect him against the injustices which result from errors and human failures inherent in a large scale, mass demobilization—and to protect the community as well, insuring its stability, which widespread despair, confusion, and dissatisfaction would destroy.

And the second goal is to see that the veteran is not penalized by reason of his service, that he is given a fair break, winning for himself those traditional American opportunities which he has defended and preserved for all of us here at home.

His most immediate need, perhaps, is the first classification, the "bridge the gap" part of the program. He must be guided as he leaves the service, he must be apprised of his rights, and aided in obtaining them. He may need hospitalization. He most certainly needs money to carry him until he can find suitable employment. And he needs a single place, one concentrated agency, to which he can go for the solution of all his problems.

And in the G. I. bill of rights we have provided all this for him. We have, first, declared the Veterans' Administration to be an essential war agency, and armed it with the priorities in personnel and material so badly needed to enable it to meet all of the veterans' needs.

And, having strengthened the Veterans' Administration, we have given it over-all control of all the activities and benefits affecting the veteran. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will channel down through existing agencies in administering the program; but his will be the responsibility for its success both to the veteran and to the Congress.

No longer may the wearied veteran be pushed from pillar to post among seven or eight Government agencies in a tragic search for his rights and benefits.

We have authorized and directed the Veterans' Administration to construct \$500,000,000 in additional hospital beds, which will be badly needed when the flood of human casualties flows back home. We have provided that he may use suitable Army and Navy hospitals when they become available.

The Veterans' Administrator is authorized to place designated officials in Army and Navy hospitals to adjudicate disability claims of veterans about to be discharged; and the Army and Navy are directed, as well, to permit authorized representatives of accredited veterans' organizations to go into those hospitals to advise the veterans of the benefits available to them, and to aid them in preparing claims for compensation.

We have, we believe, included provisions that will make it impossible ever again for penniless, disabled, and discharged veterans to be left waiting for months before their claims are adjudicated by the Veterans' Administration and their compensation begin. The fact that little or no blame can attach to the Veterans' Administration for that delay has made it nonetheless tragic.

And we have provided for boards of review, within the Army and Navy, to review the so-called blue discharges—discharges without honor—which have been given in far too

many cases for trivial reasons. Men have been discharged without honor through no fault of their own other than what the Army calls inaptitude for military service. Beyond that we have provided that the benefits of the bill of rights shall be open to all veterans discharged under any conditions other than dishonorable.

We believe that we have thrown every possible protection about the men and women of our armed forces as they take the first steps into civilian life, and, through a generous scale of unemployment compensation or readjustment allowances, we have continued that protection through the difficult hunt for a job that will follow.

The bill of rights provides for unemployment compensation of \$15 a week, plus \$5 for one dependent, \$8 for two dependents, and \$10 for three or more dependents, for any 52 weeks during the first 2 years immediately following the last payment of muster-out pay.

The veteran will be entitled to 8 weeks of unemployment coverage for each month in the service up to the maximum of 52 weeks' pay.

The unemployment compensation is generous, but it is hedged about with protections essential to the welfare both of the veteran and the community.

No man may collect pay who refuses suitable employment, as defined in the bill; though a veteran does not have to take any job that is offered to him. There is, as well, a just provision for disqualifications which would make the veteran ineligible for compensation under certain conditions.

Thus the immediate goal of amply protecting the veteran is accomplished. Next comes the problem of insuring to him a just share in the opportunities of American life.

The veteran may need education, vocational training, or refresher courses, beyond those already provided for disabled veterans. And the opportunity is here. Properly channeled, without stepping in any way on the toes of the States, the bill provides for 1 year's education for every veteran who has served 6 months or more; and for any veteran actually injured in service, regardless of his length of service.

Beyond the first year, the G. I. bill of rights provides for 3 additional years for those whose progress warrants it.

Tuition and fees not to exceed \$500 a year will be paid; plus subsistence allowance of \$50 a month, and \$25 for dependents. Here, too, the provisions are limited by certain restrictions designed for the good of the veteran and of the public. Yet each veteran may pick his own school; and each school may accept or reject an applicant in accord with its own academic standards. Academic freedom is amply preserved and the Veterans' Administration has only the responsibility of a parent to provide the boy and the money.

Education is of vital importance to these men and women if they are to share in the opportunity of America to the fullest.

But of equal importance are jobs—and the small loans they may need to buy, build, or repair homes, farms, and small business properties. The G. I. bill of rights provides for loans not to exceed \$1,000 for these purposes; loans which, again, will use existing channels and agencies, public and private.

There will be supervision to see that veterans get full value for their money.

On the job front, the bill stiffens and makes more efficient and effective the veterans' placement service; which hitherto has been a virtual "stepchild" among Government agencies.

Stiff penalties are provided for States whose employment services fail to give qualified veterans preference in job opportunities; and the responsibility for administering this program is vested in a board of which the Veterans' Administrator is chairman.

The United States Employment Service shall assign to each State a veterans' employment representative, who is required to be a war veteran, responsible to the veterans' placement board. He will be responsible for the supervision of registration of veterans in local employment offices; assist in securing and maintaining current information as to available employment; promote the interest of employers in employing veterans, and maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations.

In short, he will be the man who, on the State level, will see that everything is done to give the veteran preference in search for a job; and to see that the job is available.

And thus, in education, in employment, and loans we have done everything possible to give to the veteran an opportunity for a full share in America.

A word on the history of this legislation. It was first drafted by the American Legion, which drew on its 25 years of experience in veterans' rehabilitation. I introduced it early in January, on behalf of several other Senators and myself. It was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the chairman of that committee, Senator WALTER F. GEORGE, of Georgia, referred it to the subcommittee on veterans' affairs, of which he had done me the honor to appoint me chairman.

The committee held lengthy and complete hearings. Conferences were held with veterans' organizations, with other Senators, with various departments of government, and other interested persons. The bill was extensively amended. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] all made valuable and constructive suggestions. Certain technical amendments were suggested by the Army, the Navy, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Agricultural Department, as well as the Veterans' Administration itself.

At the same time, similar hearings were being conducted by the House World War Veterans' Committee, under the chairmanship of the Congressman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

I then reintroduced the bill as perfected in the committee and was joined in the sponsorship by 80 other Senators—an unprecedented number which attested the importance of this measure. It passed the Senate without a dissenting vote.

As I have said, it does not represent the last word on the veterans subject. But America may well congratulate herself that this measure of justice to our fighting men and women has been accomplished.

Unity in the War Effort

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES M. TUNNELL

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 28 (legislative day of Monday, February 7), 1944

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the Appendix of the Record an article which was printed originally as an advertisement and which I think is one of the most telling arguments with reference to the present war. It was printed at the expense of the Harrisburg Steel Corpora-

tion, and is headed "When duty whispers low, 'thou must!'"

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WHEN DUTY WHISPERS LOW, "THOU MUST"
—Emerson's Voluntaries.

The four greatest nations of this earth are waging a life and death struggle with those forces of evil bent on the destruction of man's greatest treasure—freedom. Three times during this, the most devastating war of all time, destiny has tested, through fire and ordeal, three of the four champions of liberty.

Take China. The barbaric Japanese have all but destroyed her material wealth, not to forget for a moment the millions of Chinese who have been wantonly killed by land and air attack. Cities destroyed, huge parts of their homeland under the despot's heel, millions enslaved without benefit of aid or even comfort, China has withstood every trial—supreme in her hour of travail—hoping, praying, and fighting. Truly destiny has marked ageless China as one of its very own.

Remember Dunkerque. Proud Britain almost at journey's end. Unarmed but unafraid, the miracle happened. Three hundred thousand soldiers of the Empire brought home in the face of incredible odds, by the folks back home. And then, that immortal "blood, sweat, and tears" promise of the war's greatest symbol—Churchill. England looked squarely at the finger of destiny and through a unity unparalleled met the issue and in all her righteous wrath rose to the pinnacle of her greatness.

Russia at Moscow. With the German hordes at the gates of the city, with large areas of her country conquered, her important cities in ruins, millions of her men dead or wounded, Russia dared to look at the finger of destiny pointed her way, and, by a united effort of her soldiers, her men, and women—yes, even her children—saved Moscow and saved Russia. Never in the pages of history has greater courage been matched so nobly by sublime unity of purpose.

Each of our allies has had its ordeal, and in each instance has met and conquered when destiny placed their very existence in the balance.

But what about the greatest of these, America? Her sons and daughters have gone forth to do battle in the cause of freedom. Their exploits, their valor, their courage, bring tears to the eye and exaltation to the soul. These fine young people—softies, as they were referred to by our enemies—have learned discipline, have mastered tactics, have forged a unity that gives notice to all of the stuff of which democracy is made.

And now the hour of crisis is here. That hour when the finger of destiny points at us, at America. Will we, the greatest Nation of all, meet our crisis as have our brave allies? Will we, soldier and civilian, be united there on the beachheads of fortress Europe? The next hundred days will write history for a hundred years to come. Can a nation of free men, who enjoy free speech, forget petty things for these hundred days of crisis and unite in spirit and in fact to meet our great test? Can we forget that we are Democrats and Republicans, rich or poor, Jew or gentile, worker or manager—can we be Americans—united as never before in our glorious history? This is more than a battle for beachheads. This is the real test of a system of government that the world has been waiting for. Can we forget, during this short but crucial period, everything but one—that we are united Americans? God grant us, all of us, the wisdom to see, the courage to bear, and the unselfishness to unite in one glorious effort for our country.

Destiny has saved us until last, and history will record these next hundred days as a

period in which the final victory will have been achieved by circumstance or by a profound, unselfish unity. Can we meet this last great obstacle humbly, reverently, and unafraid, but most important of all, can we meet it?

Our youth replies, "We can."

Statements by Wendell Willkie

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BENNETT CHAMP CLARK

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Tuesday, March 28 (legislative day of
Monday, February 7), 1944*

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I notice from the public press that Mr. Wendell Willkie, the author of the famous phrase as to the solemnity of his own utterances, who described his solemn protestations to the American people as campaign oratory, not once but several times in hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee on the lend-lease bill, has been undertaking to make it appear that someone had maligned him and tried to pin that phrase on him. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, no one but Mr. Willkie originated that phrase for describing his own speeches as being simply campaign oratory. He did that both in response to a question which I asked him and later in response to a question which the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Nye] asked him. Nevertheless, Mr. Willkie claims that someone should apologize to him for pinning such an expression on him.

Mr. Frank C. Waldrop, in yesterday's edition of the Washington Times-Herald, went to the trouble to dig out of the record what Mr. Willkie had actually said in applying the epithet—if it be an epithet—"campaign oratory" to his own solemn protestations to the American people. He sets out in great detail all the circumstances. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHAT HE REALLY SAID

(By Frank C. Waldrop)

Wendell Willkie has been stomping through lecture halls for some months now, getting away with something that we thought we'd clear up today, just for the record of accuracy.

He has been denying that he ever used the phrase "campaign oratory" to shrug off some of his 1940 remarks that jumped up in 1941 to bite him. He has even gone so far as to say that at least one United States Senator has apologized to him for ever saying he did use the fatal phrase.

Well, now, here are the facts:

In January 1941, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations called hearings on a bill (S. 275) entitled: "A Bill Further To Promote the Defense of the United States, and for Other Purposes." That was the celebrated lend-lease item.

Willkie, considering that he had run, for President a few months before and had done a lot of talking, predicting, etc., was a natural to be called for testimony on the need for lend-lease, and so, in due time, he did appear.

Here, taken from page 892 of the committee record of hearings, is the first development in his "campaign oratory" remarks: Senator CLARK of Missouri. "In speaking of the President last November, you said:

"But I cannot follow the President in his conduct of foreign affairs in this critical time. There have been occasions when many of us have wondered if he is deliberately inciting us to war."

"Is that still your opinion?"

"Mr. WILLKIE. As to the statement about the President, in the course of the campaign I made a great many statements about him. He was my opponent, you know.

"Senator CLARK. You would not have said anything about your opponent you did not think was true, would you?"

"Mr. WILLKIE. Oh, no; but occasionally in moments of oratory in campaigns we all expand a bit."

That was followed by a protracted wrangle between CLARK and Willkie in which Willkie said he didn't want to "rake over old coals" and have to discuss his 1940 campaign speeches in general or in particular.

Willkie was reminded that in 1940 he had said of Roosevelt such things as this:

"He (F. D. R.) has secretly meddled in the affairs of Europe and he has even unscrupulously encouraged other countries to hope for more help than we are able to give."

Willkie kicked all along at having this brought out.

Then, on page 905, Senator Nye (Republican), of North Dakota, takes up:

"Senator NYE. One more assertion of yours, that of October 30:

"On the basis of his (that is, Roosevelt's) past performance, with pledges to the people, you may expect we will be at war by April 1941, if he is elected."

"Mr. WILLKIE. You ask me whether or not I said that?"

"Senator NYE. Do you still agree that that might be the case?"

"Mr. WILLKIE. It might be. It was a bit of campaign oratory."

In brief, Willkie in October 1940, in effect accused Roosevelt of the outrageous crime of deliberately leading America to war. In January 1941 he tossed that off as "campaign oratory."

Those plain words from the sworn record cannot be mistaken or misunderstood. There they are, as spoken and recorded.

But, of course, Willkie never expected them to fly up and bite him twice. And so, ever since the original happening, he has been bellowing that he never said it, or he was misquoted, or misunderstood.

For instance, in September 1941, Mr. Willkie was attorney for some witnesses before a Senate subcommittee investigating the motion-picture interests and war propaganda.

The chairman of that inquiry was Senator D. WORTH CLARK of Idaho, and Senator CLARK (page 388 of the printed hearings), offhandedly mentioned the "campaign oratory" episode, saying that Willkie had referred to some of his own "campaign pledges" as "campaign oratory."

Willkie denounced the Senator as a liar.

Senator CLARK promptly dug up the hearings of the Foreign Relations Committee and found there the exact words of Mr. Willkie as you see them in this column.

Thereupon, he went to Willkie and said he had made a mistake in using the words "campaign pledges." He explained that he should have said "campaign statements," and that is the extent of the apology of which Willkie boasts.

But Willkie, even when shown the printed record of his own statements, kept on bellowing, "You're wrong, you're wrong, you're wrong," until a crowd of newspaper correspondents had gathered.

When he had a sufficient audience, he clowned loud and long to prevent the Senator from reading the facts into the record again.

And ever since he has roamed America, shouting, "you're wrong, you're wrong," at people who ask him what about that "campaign oratory" crack.

In case he ever tries it on you, hereafter, you'll know the facts.

American Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN A. DANAHER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Tuesday, March 28 (legislative day of
Monday, February 7), 1944*

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in the March 23, 1944, issue of the widely read and capably edited New York Sun there appeared an editorial entitled "Does the United States Really Have a Foreign Policy?" Some of the questions which have been posed in the editorial are so cogent, and the general treatment is such, that for the information of the Senate I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in full in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOES THE UNITED STATES REALLY HAVE A FOREIGN POLICY?

Secretary Hull's memorandum on American foreign policy is designed to give the bases of that policy. Its familiar round of soothing but shop-worn phrases presents more base than policy. This is discouraging. The administration is still explaining and apologizing and still stops far short of any sharp, convincing, and unequivocal declaration of our aims, our methods of dealing with foreign powers until the war is over, our plans for the post-war period. Thinking Americans had hoped—nay, had had the right to expect—that after floundering all these years the administration could take the American people into its confidence, could formulate at last a statement which the American people could understand.

Most of the 17 points with which Mr. Hull's memorandum deals are like the storied song of the katydid in that they say such undisputed things in such a very solemn way. All of us are agreed that our paramount aims must be to defeat the enemy and look after our true national interests; that international cooperation in a spirit of neighborliness is a good thing; that political differences endangering peace among nations are bad things; that a workable system of adjudicating international disputes is desirable; that future reductions of armaments must be sought by international arrangement; that excessive trade barriers should be avoided; that the sovereign equality of all nations under international law is admirable in principle; that each nation should have the kind of government it prefers—provided that it conducts its internal affairs in such a way as not to jeopardize the peace of other nations; that each nation should mind its own business and not meddle very much in the business of its

April 1





for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, submitting, pursuant to law, a series of five tables covering his determinations, during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1944, of numbers of employees required by the executive departments and agencies for the proper and efficient exercise of their respective functions (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

Letters from the Administrative Officer, Executive Office of the President (the White House office); the Director, Office for Emergency Management, Executive Office of the President (Division of Central Administrative Service); the Acting Postmaster General (Office of the Postmaster General); the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Office of the Secretary of Commerce); the Secretary of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and the Officer in Charge of the American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1944, for their respective offices (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"House Concurrent Resolution 5

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to make provision enabling persons serving in the armed forces of the United States or who have served therein and who have been honorably discharged, to establish and rehabilitate themselves in the post-war era, under a farm home-ownership plan and to provide adequate Federal funds to be loaned to such persons, as provided in the Bankhead-Jones Act and as administered by the Farm Security Administration

"Whereas it is highly important to make provision enabling persons serving in the armed forces of the United States, or who have served therein and who have been honorably discharged, to establish ownership of farm homes for themselves and their families after the termination of the present war, and that it is necessary that adequate provisions be made by the Federal Government by appropriating sufficient funds to be loaned to such persons desiring to take advantage of same, such provisions to be made under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Act as administered by the Farm Security Administration; and

"Whereas experience has demonstrated that loans made in the past under said act have been highly satisfactory to the borrowers and to the loaning agency of the Federal Government and has afforded the greatest measure of security for continued home ownership as compared with any program of similar nature yet devised: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives of the 1944 extraordinary session of the legislative assembly (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully urged to make an appropriation of Federal funds sufficient to provide loans to be made to persons serving in the armed forces of the United States, or who have served therein and been honorably discharged, and who desire to rehabilitate themselves and establish farm home ownership under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones

Act as administered by the Farm Security Administration; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to United States Senator COOLEY, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of North Dakota."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

"House Concurrent Resolution 8

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring):

"Whereas both the United States Army engineers and the United States Bureau of Reclamation have proposed water development projects for North Dakota; and

"Whereas these projects or any combination of them depend for their success upon an adequate water supply which can be made available only from the Missouri River; and

"Whereas it now appears that there may not be sufficient water in the Missouri River to supply all of the demands which may be made upon it; and

"Whereas proposed navigation developments alone may be of sufficient magnitude to require all of the water available in a dry season; and

"Whereas the vital needs of North Dakota, for the maintenance of economic stability, and for future development depend upon an adequate quantity of water for domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States ought to allot the waters of the Missouri River on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number and to the Nation as a whole: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of the State of North Dakota in extraordinary session duly assembled (both house and senate concurring), That the Congress and the President of the United States are hereby petitioned to inquire into the relative value of water for domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes, as well as for the needs of navigation, and to allot to domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes—upon which an adequate food supply for the Nation may easily depend in the near future—that proportion of the water of the Missouri River which it needs for domestic purposes and for the development and maintenance of irrigation projects in this and other States, both present and prospective; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is further petitioned to adopt a policy for the development of streams in the western part of the United States which will allocate their waters on the following basis: First, for domestic, farm, irrigation, industrial, and mining needs; second, for the needs of and purposes of navigation; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from North Dakota in the Congress of the United States are hereby requested to work for the adoption of such a policy so that the interests of North Dakota may be properly protected; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the secretaries of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, to the chairmen of Committees on Appropriations, Irrigation, Flood Control, and Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives and to the proper committees of the United States Senate, before which such measures will probably come for consideration, and to the

Governors of each of the several States in the Missouri Valley."

A resolution of the quarterly conference of Asbury Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., relating to the chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GREEN:

A resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

"House resolution 913

"Resolution requesting the United States Department of the Navy to name one of any new battleships under construction or to be constructed in the near future *Rhode Island*, in recognition of the outstanding part Rhode Island has played in the establishment and development of the United States Navy.

"Whereas the first official action to establish an American Navy was taken by a Rhode Island General Assembly at its session in Providence, R. I., on the third Monday in August 1775; and

"Whereas the first naval force established by the Continental Congress was placed under command of Esek Hopkins, a Rhode Islander, with Rhode Island seamen commanding one-half the total force of the fleet and this same Esek Hopkins was also the only American naval officer ever to hold the title of commander in chief.

"From this beginning of the American Navy to the present time, Rhode Island has played a large part in its development and has furnished to the Navy and to the Nation a long and brilliant line of officers and a large and patriotic force of men.

"Oliver Hazard Perry was one of these, whose ringing words, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours,' in reporting his famous victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, the first notable success in our second war with Great Britain, have inspired generations of Americans.

"Matthew Calbraith Perry was another. He opened Japan to the western world. Under his direction the first steam vessel of the Navy was built and under his command the utility of steam vessels for Navy purposes was proved. He originated the naval apprentice system, represented by the Newport Naval Training Station; developed the present United States lighthouse service and performed other notably outstanding service for the Navy of the United States through war and peace.

"Rhode Island has at Newport the finest naval anchorage in America, as well as the first naval torpedo station and the first naval training station for our Navy.

"Rhode Island was one of the original 13 English colonies in America and the first to declare her independence, May 4, 1776.

"No battleship of the United States Navy has borne the name of this State, since 1907, at which time the citizens of this State presented that *Rhode Island* with a large silver service. That ship has been ordered out of commission. This silver service is now retained at the Rhode Island statehouse, at Providence waiting opportunity for another presentation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations does hereby respectfully request of the United States Department of the Navy that one of any new battleships under construction, not yet named, or to be constructed in the near future for the United States Navy shall be named *Rhode Island* in recognition of the brilliant part this State has played in the establishment and development of the United States Navy and directs the Secretary of State to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a duly certified copy of this resolution; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, respectfully requesting them to take all necessary steps to accomplish the purpose of this resolution."

By MR. VANDENBERG:

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 1

"Concurrent resolution respectfully memorializing the Congress of the United States to consider and act upon proposed legislation relative to the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

"Whereas there is now pending in the current session of the Congress of the United States a bill authorizing the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; and

"Whereas the need of this hospital has been long standing, the Upper Peninsula Association of American Legion Posts having recognized the necessity of such hospital facility in 1936; and

"Whereas a thorough study has been made and this need attested to in resolutions adopted by numerous civic, social, labor, and Veterans' organizations, as well as many individuals; and

"Whereas the reasons advanced after a long and thorough study of this project are:

"1. Because of the geographical situation of the Upper Peninsula, the nearest point of the Upper Peninsula is approximately 300 miles and the farthest point is approximately 700 miles from Detroit where a Veterans' hospital was erected consisting of only 350 beds, the distance of travel being even greater to the Wood Hospital near Milwaukee and the Hines Hospital in Chicago, the point being that transportation is a vital problem to any veteran seeking hospitalization.

"2. The facilities of these hospitals are greatly overcrowded, necessitating veterans in need of hospitalization waiting months before they can be hospitalized.

"3. There are approximately 14,000 World War No. 1 veterans within the boundaries of the Upper Peninsula, approximately 550 being disabled veterans drawing compensation, and approximately 30,000 World War No. 2 servicemen, and great numbers of these veterans require medical or surgical attention each year, presenting a large transportation problem, whereby they could be taken care of in a facility located closer to their homes, thereby saving human lives and misery to an untold extent, and would mean savings of many dollars in transportation and would expedite the recovery of disabled veterans.

"4. A survey made through officers of the American Legion, Disabled Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars shows that there are approximately 250 veterans in the Upper Peninsula desperately in need of hospitalization at this time.

"5. Cost of transportation and miscellaneous expense necessary for a veteran to appear before an examination board after appeal is prohibitive under the present policy, and as this cost is usually borne by the local posts, the individuals generally not being able to bear this expense, it works a hardship on those furnishing this relief; and

"Whereas it is imperative to the best interest of the Commonwealth to alleviate suffering and misery which now exists among the veterans in this section of the country: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Michigan Legislature hereby respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to promptly consider and approve the proposed legislation aforesaid; and be it further

"Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt; to Vice President Henry A. Wallace; Speaker Sam Rayburn, of the House of Representatives; to all Michigan Members of the Congress of the United States; to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and Chairman of Board of Hospitalization; and to Governor Kelly and Lieutenant Governor Keyes of the State of Michigan.

"Adopted by the Senate, January 31, 1944.

"Adopted by the House of Representatives, February 4, 1944.

"EUGENE C. KEYES,
"President of the Senate.
"FRED I. CHASE,
"Secretary of the Senate.
"HOWARD NUGENT,
"Speaker of the House.
"MYLES F. GRAY,
"Clerk of the House."

"House Concurrent Resolution 6

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation simplifying income tax return blanks

"Whereas the income tax return blanks now required to be filled out by the public are not only complicated and difficult to understand, but almost impossible for the people to file without the assistance of experts; and

"Whereas, taxation, although a proper burden on the public and one the public is willing to bear, should be so imposed that the taxpayer understands the tax he is paying; and

"Whereas no confusion should exist with respect to the filling out of income-tax returns, in order that the public may understand the tax being paid, and the Government may receive needed revenues: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the members of the Michigan Legislature earnestly urge the Congress of the United States to enact legislation simplifying income tax return blanks so that the public may understand the tax being paid and may be able to comply with the requirements incident to the preparation of the return; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress; and to the Michigan Members in the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress.

"The concurrent resolution was adopted by the house of representatives on February 9, 1944.

"The concurrent resolution was adopted by the senate on February 18, 1944.

"HOWARD NUGENT,
"Speaker of the House.
"MYLES F. GRAY,
"Clerk of the House.
"EUGENE C. KEYES,
"President of the Senate.
"FRED I. CHASE,
"Secretary of the Senate."

A resolution by the Michigan Association of Insurance Agents, favoring the continuation of the regulation of insurance by the several States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by the legislative committee of the Michigan Bankers Association at Detroit, Mich., protesting against the enactment of pending legislation to amend the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to provide that the absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interest on deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by members of the Monroe quarterly conference of the Evan-

gelical Church of the State of Michigan, protesting against desecration in all forms of the Christian Sabbath; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The petition of members of the Civitan Club, of Saginaw, Mich., praying that Palestine be opened to Jewish immigration and that a democratic Jewish commonwealth be established in fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL AIRCRAFT CONFERENCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate nine resolutions adopted by the National Aircraft Conference, which were referred, or ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Committee on Appropriations:

RESOLUTION ON N. L. R. B. COMPANY-UNION RIDER

Whereas an Appropriations Committee rider to the N. L. R. B. appropriation, known as the Frey amendment, in effect, legalizes company unions by preventing the Board from interfering with any contract between an employer and any employee organization which has been in effect for 3 months or more: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference urge the Congress to eliminate this rider which constitutes a back-door attack upon the basic purposes of the National Labor Relations Act.

To the Committee on Banking and Currency:

RESOLUTION ON PRICE REGULATIONS

Whereas the runaway of prices will further reduce the living standards of the American people; and

Whereas no real effort is being made on the part of Government agencies to stabilize prices of consumers' goods due to laxity or insufficient appropriations; and

Whereas stabilization of prices at equitable levels is sought by labor for the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That pending the establishment of stabilized wages, the O. P. A. freeze the prices of all consumers' goods; and be it further

Resolved, That when wage stabilization becomes an actuality, the price level of consumers' goods be reconsidered for the purpose of establishing a proper relationship between price and wage levels.

SUBSIDIES

Whereas the joint C. I. O.-A. F. of L. report on the cost of living, submitted by President R. J. Thomas and George Meany, proves that the cost of living has increased at least 43.5 percent since January 1941; and

Whereas the cost of living will increase still further if the present subsidy program of the administration is not reenacted by Congress; and

Whereas the failure to control the cost of living is a primary factor in the high turnover rate in aircraft plants: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the First National Aircraft Conference of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. give complete support to the administration's subsidy program; and be it further

Resolved, That the international union and all affiliated local unions working with farm and consumer organizations continue their political action program to bring pressure to bear on Congress to reenact the subsidy law.

To the Committee on Education and Labor:

RESOLUTION ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Whereas the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee has been under continuous attack by reactionaries in and out

debt has been dangerously expanded and must not be unwisely increased.

The Republican congressional food study committee would impress upon Congress and upon those responsible for the administration of the food activities of the Nation that the food problem is still a serious one, and that it calls for the most serious and conscientious consideration.

The Republican congressional food study committee is encouraged to continue its efforts because of the importance of these serious problems.

It is pertinent to call the attention of the Congress and the country to the fact that the Republican congressional food study committee has functioned without a single penny of expense to the taxpayers of the Nation, and without any appropriation of Government funds.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article written by David Lawrence which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on the great record of our Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROHRBOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Glenville (W. Va.) Democrat, dealing with the soldier vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROHRBOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter from Mr. Carroll Miller, secretary of the West Virginia Horticultural Association in connection with price control.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LEWIS was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered I may address the House today for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

INCOME-TAX RETURNS FOR FARMERS

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a general misunderstanding among the farmers of our Nation regarding the filing of estimates for income-tax purposes on April 15. Many farmers write me they are being advised by attorneys and others that a farmer must file an estimate of his income for the year 1944 on April 15. This is not correct.

When Congress enacted the Current Tax Payment Act of 1942 it fully appreciated the difficulty of anticipating a farmer's income and therefore a farmer need make no estimate of his income until December 15 of the current year. Should a farmer desire to make an estimate in April and make quarterly payments he may do so. This is purely optional.

The Current Tax Payment Act of 1942 did not greatly change the method of income-tax collections for farmers. Let us take for example the year of 1943 under the old law. The farmer's income tax was due on January 1, 1943, and payable March 15, 1944, either in whole or in four quarterly payments. The return for the income tax and the amount of the tax was due January 1, 1944.

Under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1942 a farmer must file an income-tax return on December 15 for the current year and pay at least two-thirds of his estimated income for the full year. A final return is due January 1 and the final adjusted payment is to be made on March 15, 1944. Therefore, a farmer does not have to come within 33 1/3 percent of correctly estimating his income on the December 15 payment. The adjustment is to be taken care of on the March 15 date. This leaves just 15 days for a farmer to guess within one-third of what his annual income will be, and in most cases this would give sufficient leeway. In reality there are only 15 days' difference between the existing law and the old law insofar as the due date for the year's tax liability is concerned.

In January I introduced a bill containing a provision which, if enacted into law, would advance the December 15 date to January 15. This recommendation was approved by the Ways and Means Committee last Thursday and if approved by Congress will eliminate the estimates and penalties which are so confusing. Congress can and should simplify and improve the present method of tax collections.

It is my sincere hope that this statement will relieve some of the confusion and uncertainty regarding estimates for the farmers of our Nation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include two brief editorials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement by Hon. Vinson D. Nicholson, Deputy Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration and associate solicitor in charge of Rural Electrification. I have received an estimate from the Government Printing Office that this exceeds two pages and will cost \$234. It is in answer to a statement inserted in the RECORD by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] on March 2, which cost \$330.

I ask unanimous consent that it may be inserted in the RECORD notwithstanding the additional cost.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Notwithstanding the excess cost and without objection, the request is granted.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEGISLATION IN BEHALF OF VETERANS' G. I. BILL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein some provisions of the Wagner bill that was introduced in the Senate recently and also similar provisions of the soldiers' bill now pending before the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and I probably shall not object, I wonder if the gentleman from Mississippi desires a quorum?

Mr. RANKIN. No; the brains of the Congress being present, I think I can proceed with safety.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of publicity concerning what is called the G. I. bill for veterans' rehabilitation, now pending before the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, of which I am chairman. We have been holding hearings on that measure for some time. We refuse to be stampeded; we are going to take our time and go through the bill carefully and try to bring to the floor of the House a measure that we can all support and defend.

There is one provision that is causing a great deal of concern. That is the provision for unemployment compensation, ranging up to 52 weeks, or a calendar year, after a man is discharged from the service. If he is single, the unemployment pay would be \$15 a week; if he has a wife and two children it amounts to \$25 a week, or \$100 a month. The danger I see in a provision of this kind is that it might encourage unemployment and

at the same time discriminate against the man who goes back into his old job, back into his shop or his store, or to the farm, and therefore gets no such unemployment pay.

Again, I am afraid it might result in a demand for an extension of this unemployment pay at the end of the year. There would probably be hundreds of thousands or maybe several millions of them drawing this unemployment pay, which could amount to several billions of dollars a year.

There is also a provision that it shall not be considered unemployment if a man applies to and is refused employment at a shop that is closed on account of a strike. That provision should be eliminated because if these boys feel about these strikes, all of them, as do the ones who write from overseas, they are going to take delight in breaking up some strikes when they get back home, and I do not want to see them shut out by any such provision; nor do I want this law used as an excuse for not giving them work.

The unemployment provisions of this bill, S. 1767, are almost a duplicate of a similar title in a bill, S. 1545, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator WAGNER, of New York, on November 26, 1943. The unemployment provision of the Wagner bill reads as follows:

TITLE XII

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Benefit period and eligibility

SEC. 1201. (a) Any eligible member of the armed forces of the United States who shall have been discharged or relieved from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions after the effective date of this title or within the 52-week period preceding such date shall be entitled, in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe, to receive an allowance for each week of unemployment, up to 52 weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during the 15-month period after he is so discharged or relieved from active duty: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid him during the four weeks following the receipt of mustering-out pay under the Mustering-Out Pay Act of 1943 or for any period for which he received educational allowances under the Servicemen's Education and Training Act of 1943.

(b) Such member of the armed forces shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if he makes a claim for such allowance and the Board finds with respect to such week that—

(1) he is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) he is completely unemployed in that he has performed no services and received no wages, or he is partially unemployed in that he has performed services for less than a full workweek and his wages for the week are less than his allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) he registers with and continue to report to a public employment office, or such other agency as the Board may designate, in accordance with regulations of the Board; or

(4) he is able to work and available for suitable work or is with the approval of the Board attending a training course: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to

an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

Disqualifications

SEC. 1202. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1201 a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily without good cause or if he is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of his employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work, in accordance with regulations of the Board, or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

(3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free training course, in accordance with regulations of the Board.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1201 a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

(1) he is not participating in or indirectly interested in the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute; *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) of this section, the disqualification period shall be the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and the consecutive weeks of unemployment, not more than four, which immediately followed such week.

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health, safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training, his experience and prior or probable earnings in his customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work in his customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the distance of available work from his residence and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages are less than his unemployment allowance.

(2) No work shall be deemed suitable if—

(a) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute;

(b) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(c) as a condition of being employed he would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

Amount of an allowance

SEC. 1203. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15 plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$7.50 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is less than \$1, it shall be raised to \$1.

(b) (1) As used in this section the term "dependent" includes only—

(a) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

(b) an unmarried child either (i) under 18 years of age, or (ii) of any age, if incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect.

(2) As used in this section the term "child" shall include only:

(a) a legitimate child;

(b) a child legally adopted;

(c) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's household; or

(d) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco parentis and has so stood for not less than 12 months prior to the date of claim on behalf of such child.

(3) The Board may find an individual to be a dependent of a claimant if a claimant certified the facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

(c) Where a child is a dependent of more than one claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Board.

(d) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a dependent who is separated from him under court order or written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance with regulations of the Board.

Payment

SEC. 1204. (a) Unemployment allowances shall be paid at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Board.

(b) Any allowance remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Board may make payment thereof to such person or persons it finds most equitably entitled thereto.

Adjustment of duplicate benefits

SEC. 1205. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant for a week under this title and where, for the same week, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law or a Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the amount received from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title.

Administration

SEC. 1206. (a) The Social Security Board, under the direction and supervision of the Federal Security Administrator, is authorized to administer this title and to prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as it may find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

(b) The Board may utilize the available facilities and services of other Federal departments and agencies, through agreement with the heads of such departments and agencies, and payment therefor shall be made either in advance or by reimbursement. It may enter into agreements with appropriate State or other public agencies and private persons, agencies, or institutions to utilize their facilities and services with or without compensation: *Provided*, That any State unemployment agency receiving funds under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, desiring to cooperate under such

an agreement shall be permitted to do so as long as it functions in accordance with the terms of such agreement. It may delegate to any officer or employee of its own or of any agency of the Federal Government or of any State, such of its powers and duties, except that of prescribing regulations, as it may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this title. It may require any such officer or employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such amount as it may deem necessary and the cost of such bond may be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of this title.

(c) Allowances shall be paid, upon certification by the Board and in accordance with such regulations as it may prescribe. The Board shall also, from time to time, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as it estimates to be necessary to compensate such agencies, institutions, or persons for their administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than 6 months.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Board, to the individuals or agencies designated, the amounts certified pursuant to subsection (c) of this section. Any money paid to any cooperating agency, person, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purposes of this title or, if returned after the expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Liability of certifying and disbursing officers

SEC. 1207. (a) No person designated by the Board as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Board.

Hearing

SEC. 1208. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal in accordance with regulations of the Board.

Decisions and procedure

SEC. 1209. (a) Any decision or certification with respect to an allowance by the Board, or by any agency or person to whom authority to make such decision or certification has been delegated, shall be subject to review in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of section 205.

(b) During any hearing, investigation, or other proceedings, the Board and, to the extent the Board determines, any agency or person to whom the Board has delegated such authority may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Insofar as they are applicable to the administration of this title, the Board shall have all the powers and duties conferred upon it by subsections (d), (j), and (k) of section 205 and the provisions of subsections (e) and (f) of that section and the provisions of sections 204, 206, and 207 shall be applicable to this title in the same manner and to the same extent as they are applicable to title II.

Requirement of reporting

SEC. 1210. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of any event which makes him ineligible for, or reduces his allowance. Any

claimant who fails to report any such event of which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligible to receive an allowance for 4 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

Penalties

SEC. 1211. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received or the period during which earned or paid, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such a claim shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

Appropriation authorized

SEC. 1212. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time sums sufficient to carry out the purposes of this title.

Definitions

SEC. 1213. As used in this title—

(a) The term "week" means such period of 7 consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Board.

(b) The term "United States" used geographically means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(d) The term "wages" means all remuneration for services from whatever source, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

Effective date

SEC. 1214. This title shall become effective 3 calendar months after the month in which the Armed Forces Social Security Act of 1943 is enacted.

The unemployment provision of the pending bill (S. 1767) reads as follows:

TITLE V

CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been separated from active service under other than dishonorable conditions after the date of enactment of this title or within the 52-week period preceding such date (except that no person shall be eligible for any benefit under this title by reason of any period of service from which he shall have been discharged or released on his own initiative to accept employment unless he had served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska), shall be entitled, in accordance with such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to 52 weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during the 24-month period after final payment of mustering-out pay: *Provided,*

That no such allowance shall be paid for any of the first 4 consecutive weeks following any payment of mustering-out pay, or for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation: *Provided further,* That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than 5 years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, or such other agency as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided,* That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

(3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free training course (not within the purview of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)), in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided,* That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

(1) he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however,* That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks.

(2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health, safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training, his experience and prior or probable earnings in his customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the distance of available work from his residence and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages are less than his readjustment allowance.

(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15, plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$3 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or fraction thereof of active service, the veteran shall be entitled to eight weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700.

(c) (1) As used in this section the term "dependent" includes only—

(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title, or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

(B) an unmarried child either (1) under 18 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect.

(2) As used in this section, the term "child" shall include only—

(A) a legitimate child;

(B) a child legally adopted;

(C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's household; or

(D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco parentis and has so stood for not less than 12 months prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

(d) The Administrator may find an individual to be a dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified the facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

(e) Where a child is a dependent of more than one claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

(f) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a dependent who is separated from him under court order or written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

CHAPTER X. ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant for a week under this title and where, for the same week, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or a Federal or State non-contributory benefit is received, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

CHAPTER XI. ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

(b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Provided, however*, That prior to the adoption of any rules and regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State departments or agencies with which agreements have been made, the Administrator shall consult and advise with representatives of such departments or agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regulations.

(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any other department or agency of the Federal Government or of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this title. The Administrator may require any such officer or employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the cost of such bond shall

be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of this title.

(d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, in advance or otherwise, such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than 6 months.

The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to be necessary for the administrative expense of such State under this title.

(f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, person, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. The representatives of the Administrator shall be the final authority in regard to contested claims, subject to appeal to the Administrator.

CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of any event which makes him ineligible for or reduces his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligible to receive any allowance for 4 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none

is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

(a) The term "week" means such period or periods of 7 consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

(b) The term "United States" used geographically means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(d) The term "wages" means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

(e) The term "noncontributory benefit" means a cash benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including payments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by reason of the past employment or services of any individual, under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, creating a system of such payments to individuals (including payments made under any such law or plan by private insurance carriers), if with respect to such individual the benefit system is supported without direct and substantial contributions by wage earners.

As I pointed out a moment ago, there is a great deal of apprehension among members of the committee that such provisions might encourage unemployment among certain elements, and provoke resentment because of the discrimination against the ones who secure or make their own employment.

For my part, I am of the opinion that it would be much better to extend the base pay for a given length of time, regardless of employment, and in that way treat all the servicemen alike. That could take the place of adjusted compensation, and prevent another controversy such as the so-called bonus fight the servicemen went through after the last war.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I earnestly hope that the so-

called bill of rights, the Legion bill, will pass the House very quickly after we return. Canada had a similar bill. In fact, I think this bill was based largely upon the provisions of the legislation which went on the statute books in Canada.

One of the finest things in the bill, I think, is the fact that the returning veterans discharged from the Army and cut off from the Army pay roll, or disabled veterans, or widows and orphans of veterans can have one place to which they can go where they can file their claims, get their insurance, be allowed to start their education. Going to one agency will greatly facilitate their securing these benefits. Their records will be in one spot. There is not quite such leeway in the case of those who have no service-connected disabilities, but there is provision for all to receive refresher courses, or a certain amount of added education. We know that many of the boys and girls who have gone into service had not finished high school. Many of them wanted to go on to college, but could not. This bill will give these boys and girls an opportunity to secure knowledge that will be of great value to them in later life. I hope that shortly after the passage of the bill, by giving the veterans speedy service on their claims of all kinds, that it will be possible for a service man or woman or his or her dependents to secure benefits immediately instead of having to wait for a long time. The bill provides for more hospitals and for training for the disabled. Some amendments must be placed in the bill, including increased benefits to the disabled, but the objectives of the bill are fine. It must be enacted on the earliest possible day. I think it is humiliating that this or similar legislation has not been enacted before.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I listened with interest and very close attention to the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] with respect to the soldiers' vote law which is now on the statute books. I notice he said he joined with all other Members in appreciation of the fact that this bill did become a law.

I hope the gentleman did not intend to give the impression that all the Members of the House are satisfied with the soldiers' vote bill as it finally became law, because there are a very considerable number of us who certainly are not satisfied and who feel that it is inadequate, that it will not serve the purpose its proponents claim for it. I notice also the gentleman from Michigan said the State ballot was preferable to the Federal ballot if a soldier could get the State ballot. I agree with him to that extent. If we could get a State ballot to the soldiers it certainly would be preferable, but that is the great question. The proponents of the Federal ballot law, of course,

took into consideration the recommendations of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy when they said it would be almost impossible to get a ballot to the various soldiers under 48 different State laws.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I believe the position of most of the Members of the House is that each of them could suggest some improvement in the soldier vote law which was passed. Personally I would have done everything possible to remove the disability of absence which the Government created for the soldier, as was evidenced by the bill H. R. 4283, which I introduced. The President, however, and a majority of both Houses of Congress accepted the proposition that the bill passed represented a great deal of legislative effort on the part of the Members of this body and of the other body of Congress and was possibly the only thing on which any agreement could be reached at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein some remarks I made at the annual convention of the South Dakota State Reclamation Association and a brief excerpt from the hearings of the House Appropriations Subcommittee dealing with flood control pertaining to the same subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to will appear later in the Appendix.]

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, also to the gentleman from Michigan, that all of us, of course, were in favor of the State ballot, but that was not the point at issue. As I see it, we were trying to give as many soldiers as possible the right to vote.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Surely.

Mr. MICHENER. I do not want to misinterpret the position of my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania. I thought every Member in the House was glad that the bill was on the statute books, because it gives a better opportunity to the servicemen to vote than they would have under the old law. I based that entirely on what the President said.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

RELIEF FOR STARVING PEOPLES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report on House Resolution 221, looking to the relief of the starving people of Europe (Rept. No. 1333) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

House Resolution 495

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 221) favoring action looking to relief for starving peoples of Europe. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the resolution and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. I take this time, Mr. Speaker, merely to clarify the statement made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]. As I understood, he merely reiterated the hope expressed by the President that those in the armed forces would be able to obtain the State ballot. I am sure that was the thought that he sought to convey, and nothing else.

Regardless of the contention of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and others, I have always maintained that the soldiers' 1942 act was constitutional and that it would afford a greater number of servicemen and servicewomen to vote than under the provisions of the conglomerated bill that the President was obliged to let become law without his signature because of his desire to avoid any further friction with Congress. He hoped and relied upon the assurances and promises of the various Governors to amend the State laws that would give the service men and women the fullest opportunity to cast their votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Gladly.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDERHARTER] and the gentleman from

Illinois [Mr. SABATH] that they need not worry about these State ballots; the soldiers will all get ballots from home and they can probably get them more easily than they could have got the bob-tailed Federal ballots.

Now, this fight over the soldiers' vote bill is over. There is not going to be any other such bill brought to the floor of the House or to the floor of the Senate, I am quite sure. The people back at home are just as much interested in these boys having the right to vote as you and I are, and they are going to see that State ballots are sent to them. For this purpose free air-mail service both ways is provided and the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission are directed to do everything possible to get these ballots to the boys in the service and back.

Mr. SABATH. I hope the gentleman from Mississippi is right.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, I am always right, on this proposition.

Mr. SABATH. Sometimes.

Mr. RANKIN. All the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, with the growing shortage of farm labor, and the continued depletion of farm machinery, there is an increased interest in the provision by the Federal Government for the supply and distribution of supplementary farm labor through the War Food Administration.

In response to various inquiries as to the origin and operation of the Federal aid system and funds appropriated for the purpose, I wish to call attention briefly to the details of the program and the success with which it is being administered.

Two direct appropriations have been made by Congress for farm labor supply and distribution. The appropriation for the calendar year 1943 was made in the act approved April 29, 1943, appropriating \$26,100,000 to the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution—now War Food Administrator. Of this sum not less than \$9,000,000, and not more than \$13,050,000 was allocable by the Administrator to the extension services of the States for intrastate labor and not more than \$13,050,000 was usable by the Administrator for interstate and foreign labor.

Some funds were available prior to the act of April 29, 1943, by allocation from the President's fund in the fall of 1942, and also by use of some funds of the Farm Security Administration. The amount allocated from the President's fund was \$4,500,000 and the amount of Farm Security Administration funds was \$1,694,904. These sums added to the \$26,100,000 above cited, made the total for 1942-43 calendar years, \$32,294,904.

The amount of the Budget estimate for the calendar year 1943 on which the act of April 29, 1943, was based was \$65,075,000, and Congress allowed \$26,100,000, a decrease of \$38,975,000.

The appropriation for the calendar year 1944 was based upon a Budget es-

timate of new direct appropriation of \$35,000,000, and a revised estimate of re-appropriation of funds carried over from calendar 1943 of \$6,750,000, making a total of \$41,750,000, of which \$12,800,000 was for allocation to State extension services for intrastate activity and approximately \$29,000,000 to the War Food Administrator for interstate and foreign activity.

The act of February 14, 1944, appropriated \$30,000,000 plus the unexpended balance of approximately \$8,425,000, making a total of \$38,425,000, or a decrease in the Budget estimate of new appropriation of \$5,000,000. The new act made adjustments in the amount allocable to the States for intrastate workers. Amounts made available by the law for 1943 were not used in full. Of the minimum allotment for State extension services for 1943 of \$9,000,000, only \$4,700,000 was used. The 1944 act carried the balances forward and the amount therefor available to State extension services for the 1944 program is \$10,382,000 of new allocation and \$3,418,000 of 1943 allocations, making a total of \$13,800,000 for 1944 for allocation for State extension services for intrastate labor. The amount remaining available to the War Food Administrator under the 1944 act is approximately \$24,625,000 for interstate and foreign workers.

The Budget estimates for 1944 act contemplated carrying on the domestic worker program by allocation to State extension services as contemplated and provided by Congress in the 1943 act. Congress, however, in the 1944 act directed the War Food Administrator to enter into contracts with the State extension services to perform for the United States the camp operations, feeding, health and medical services, and the keeping of contract performance records for the interstate and domestic workers and the funds for such agreements would be paid from the \$24,625,000 provided the War Food Administration for such workers.

At the beginning of the program in 1942 under money from the President's fund it is my understanding that the program was handled by the Farm Security Administration and the Budget estimates presented for the 1943 bill were contemplated to be handled in the main by the Farm Security Administration. The act of April 29, 1943, providing the funds for calendar 1943, changed all this, and in the administration of that act the Farm Security Administration performed some accounting duties and administrative work only, the camps being handled by the Office of Labor for the War Food Administration. In the 1944 program it is my understanding that the Farm Security Administration will not perform even accounting services and the only agency dealing with the program under the War Food Administration so far as interstate and foreign labor are concerned is the Office of Labor, and the domestic labor side is the Federal Office of Extension, so far as domestic labor handled by State extension services are concerned.

According to reports received up to this time, although it is too early in the

April 14





Appendix

Address of Speaker Sam Rayburn at
Jackson Day Banquet, San Francisco,
Calif.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 14, 1944

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address by Hon. SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, at the Jackson Day dinner in San Francisco, Calif., March 30, 1944:

When a man goes west across the country, for every 900 miles on the average, he has to set his watch back an hour. But when he gets to the Pacific coast he has to set his mind ahead a generation.

That is how I feel when I come among you, out here where tomorrow is always more important than yesterday; where the traveler, if he has eyes that see and ears that hear and a soul that responds to his fellow-man, always catches the contagion of looking ahead, always has a feeling that he has reached the gateway to a new world.

I think I remember hearing once or twice in my life, perhaps, some few brief references to your climate. Of course, that is a topic that you Californians never discuss with strangers.

Well, that may be. But the thing that exhilarates me here is not your climate. It is your people. It is the sense I get from them of being in a young country with a forward-looking viewpoint, where folks pride themselves less on what their ancestors did than on what their children are going to do.

Well, you and I know that California and Texas are doing their full share now, today, to make that future certain. Now, with just a little more of that same cooperation from the District of Columbia, a few more men in Washington from the far West, with that same western streak in the blood, we might speed up the solution of many problems.

Let no man tell you that those problems are going to come to an end with military victory. The days that lie beyond the armistice, beyond the peace treaty, loom before us even now as days of crisis.

To meet that time of crisis, our country will need men who have bred into them the habit of looking forward, with chins up; men who have in their very veins the life-blood of a new world.

I think our country is going to need men of that kind, and need them more in those days that lie just ahead than she has ever needed them since the time when our forefathers gave the world their courageous design of a new way of life.

So I am in dead earnest when I tell you that it would be a wholesome thing for the Nation if more men of California and your neighbor States on the west coast were taken into the high councils of government in Washington. And in coming here to speak to you, it is part of my purpose to pass on to

you this belief and more than belief, this intention.

There are some other intentions we have, that I think I should tell you about now. One of them is our intention, war or post-war, to keep our country safe, and especially to keep this particular part of it safe.

Nobody has to come and stand here before a meeting of Californians and warn them of the dark designs of those forces that we are now attacking out there on the Pacific. Long ago, you told us about the Japs. I am not going to tell you about them. I am going to talk about us.

The men in Congress refused to fortify the island of Guam. Where is Guam today? For what it was worth, those men had the satisfaction of overruling the aims and purposes of the administration.

Well, Guam is a spot on the Pacific. There are scores of dots in that vast expanse of water just like it. Now, with the passing months, above those dots—more and more of them—the American flag is flying.

In the world of tomorrow, with its new tools of war as well as peace, many of those islands will take on new strategic importance. They will be as vital as Guam once was. And the day will come when it will be up to us, not the Japs, to decide what shall be done with them.

We Americans don't need what Adolf Hitler calls living space. We don't want those islands for the sake of relieving the housing shortage in Richmond.

But we Americans do need to know, now and for all time, that there will never be another Pearl Harbor. We need to know, now and for all time, that there will never be another march of death like the one that took place at Bataan.

We need to know that never in the future can the island outposts of the Pacific Ocean be put to the treacherous uses of the Jap. They can send their emissaries to this country and they can smile and scrape and bow till kingdom come; we will be the ones to say what will be done with those islands in the future.

From now on, let us look at that smile of theirs over the barrel of our heaviest artillery. Let us turn our backs to only one kind of Jap—the dead kind.

There may be some who will say that this is empire. What I say is that when any Jap war lord knocks a foul ball our way, we want to be the umpire.

It must be our intention to safeguard our national security in the Pacific Ocean after this war in any manner and by any means that may be necessary. We know now that treaties and agreements, presuming a sense of honor in both parties, do not accomplish this in the case of the Japanese because the Japanese are not an honorable people.

They have interpreters to translate words of honor into their language but they have no interpreters who can bring the meaning of honor into their understanding and their hearts.

But there is one language that they can understand. Our battleships, our planes of war, our tanks, our fighting men, speak that language. Our 16-inch naval guns speak it fluently. So do our block busters and our torpedoes. And with this kind of language, we want to be ready at any time, now and forever, to talk to the Japanese in case they don't get what we mean.

For this reason, when the war is over, our great fleet is going to remain intact. We are not going to sit down with any representative of Tokyo and figure out ratios on paper and then sink our battleships to fit the details of a scrap-of-paper peace.

This time the only battleships that are going to be scrapped are those that fly the Rising Sun.

For our part, we can scrap any illusions that we may have had about dealing man-to-man with a Jap. We can scrap any dangerous notions of pacifism on the Pacific Ocean. We can scrap a lot of our old thinking and our old methods. If we want to get rid of something when this war is over, let's get rid of our red tape, of the endless controls over persons and business that this war has made necessary, and of old ideas that our trade with the world should be all take and no give.

But again, in order that the Japs will not misunderstand us owing to differences in language or to any other differences, when we say no more treachery, no more Pearl Harbors, we are not getting rid of our submarines, our airplane carriers. Our bombers and fighters and patrol planes are going to be ready for business at any time. When we end this war, it will be with the Jap in surrender at gun point; and after the war, we the people and the armed forces of America, are going to keep him covered.

And may I say now that with the heroism and courage that can spring only from confidence in a hopeful future for her people, our ally, China, continues—steadfast as ever—in its determination to fight until not one inch of her proud land any longer bears the imprint of the Japanese imperial sword.

For nearly 7 years China's fighting men and women and, yes, children, have marched against the Japanese in the soil that is drenched with the blood of China's brave dead.

In the realm of facts, had we not been witnesses in the war that China has waged against Japan, it might be nearly impossible to believe that a country whose only preparation for war was a deep desire for peace could for these many years hold off an aggressor whose long and careful preparation for war made her indeed a dreaded foe.

At no point did China underestimate the strength of her formidable enemy. At no time did she feel that victory would be early or easy, but she preferred death to compromise.

We are very proud of the 160 years of unbroken friendship that has existed between this country and China. The bond of understanding will be even stronger through our having fought side by side, sacrificing for each other in the common cause of free people.

Now, this problem of the post-war military, as much as any other post-war consideration, is going to take some good, hard thinking and planning. And one of my purposes in coming here to speak to you is to assure you people on the coast that the Congress is already at work on it.

As I see it, there ought to be a unit of the Congress exclusively devoted to that one job. In matters as vital as this to our national security, we must allow no possibility of a lag. As soon as hostilities end, alert peacetime policing of the Pacific Ocean begins. And the time to get ready for that is today.

Also, as I see it, in any such group of the Congress, the west coast should be given a direct, substantial representation.

Only recently I appointed a committee of 18 men to study post-war planning. We must get ready to do the great job of peace as our soldiers are doing the terrible work of war. I asked the members of this committee to consult with those in Government, in industry, in labor, and in agriculture in order that the best and soundest ideas may be put into our recommendations to the Congress. I appointed a Californian as a member of this 18-man committee, the Honorable JERRY VOORHIS.

We must have a military policy in the United States after this emergency is over. On Tuesday of this week I appointed a committee of 23 members to study post-war military policy. Almost 20 percent of that number, or 4, are from the 3 west coast States. Two of them, JOHN COSTELLO and HARRY SHEPPARD, are from the State of California. I do not know what all of our post-war military policy will be, but some of it I do know, and may I repeat that we are not going to destroy all of our munitions factories, we are not going to tear down our airplane plants, we are not going to sink our Navy.

Once we have tackled and licked that great post-war "must" job of making and keeping the Pacific Ocean safe, the West, your territory, will have its big chance to come into its own.

We hope, and we are determined, that prosperity will go hand in hand with peace throughout this country. But from what I have already seen here in California, I would venture to say now that your State and your neighbor States on the coast, together with my own State of Texas, will do the leading of the way.

Foreign trade depends on foreign policy. With a wise foreign policy, the commerce of that newly awakened world of tomorrow will be brought to the Golden Gate in volume such as may be hard at this time to imagine. For, remember, out there beyond those blue horizons to the west of you, when peace comes there will be a new world a-building. A vast world, embracing vast peoples who have been backward through the centuries but will be backward no longer.

Where you find progress, there you find trade. Nowhere else in the world is there such room for progress, nowhere will there be such demand for it, as we shall one day witness beyond those great wastes of water to the westward. And as that world builds, your State and your city will be channels of the trade that measures this growth of a new world.

In the focal points of any newly developed flow of commerce, in order to keep the ships sailing, the planes flying, there is other work—work to be done in offices and factories and shipyards, work on the docks and over the railways.

In your bay area here you have these facilities. They are in high gear now, working for war. They should not be let down when the time comes to work in peace.

Here, as in the field of the military, there should be no lag, and there need be none. But to prevent it, to keep the wheels turning and the people employed, real foresight real statesmanship, positive leadership, will be required.

That is going to be a stiff test of what we Americans and our future leaders are made of. And that is another reason why I think your territory and your people should have fuller representation in the Federal Government.

You have an example, in northern California, of what that kind of leadership can do, of what it has been doing in the past dozen years. That example is Shasta Dam and the whole Central Valley project.

Shasta Dam is helping America today to meet the tremendously increased need of

light metal production for war. It will help America tomorrow to meet other needs, needs that will be just as critical in time of peace.

In the whole Central Valley project, the investment of \$300,000,000 which the Federal Government has made will be returned to the American people manifold through the years.

Certainly it widens the horizons of the people of California. The supply of low-cost water for new lands and for supplementing what is now available to your farms will stabilize the agriculture of your rich valleys. Low-cost power will put industry that is now used for war into the new uses of peace. You will be able to find a workable balance between farm and factory. And that is where we want to see your working people—on the farm, in the factory—not on relief.

For the boys who come home from the war, no medals, no parades, will express the gratitude of America for what they have done as much as the chance at a job. For those who deserve bonuses we shall provide bonuses. But no dollar bonus within the gift of this rich Nation can equal, in their eyes, the great moral bonus of security, of steady employment, and the right to work. If that right can be granted them anywhere in America, it can be granted them here.

Problems of Men and Women in the Armed Forces and Their Dependents— Information of Interest to Returned Service Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM A. PITTENGER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 14, 1944

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, in these remarks I want to discuss some of the legislation that is of interest to men and women in the armed forces and to their dependents; also I want to call attention to legislation that has been passed which is very important to those who have been discharged on account of service in World War No. 2.

Preliminary to this discussion, however, I want to discuss the provisions of the law which entitles men and women in our armed forces to a vote in the coming elections. Public Law 277, Seventy-eighth Congress, which provides for such a ballot, became a law some time ago without the approval of the President. This legislation was designated in the newspapers as a compromise and I supported it. Prior to its enactment there was legislation known as the bobtailed ballot, which consists of a blank piece of paper and provided that men and women in the armed forces could write in their choice for President, United States Senator, and Member of the House of Representatives. There was no provision in the bill granting men and women in the armed forces the right to vote for State and county officials. Public Law 277 gives men and women in the armed forces that privilege. It is true that some high-pressure groups in the district have criticized me for not voting for the bobtailed ballot. I am satisfied that when people know the facts

that they will be glad that I supported legislation which is at least constitutional and which permits our armed forces to vote for State and county officials as well as Federal officials.

The War Department under date of April 3, 1944, issued Circular No. 128 giving in detail the procedure to be followed in voting by members of our armed forces. Of course, the Minnesota Legislature has passed a law which will facilitate the voting of every man and woman in the service of their country if they so desire. I take this occasion to suggest to relatives of every man and woman in the Army, Navy, or Air Forces to contact the county auditor of the county in which such person has legal residence and see to it that the county auditor is requested to have a ballot sent to the person in service. Under the Federal statute, Public Law 277, and under the law enacted by the State legislature there is absolutely no reason why every member of the armed forces cannot vote if they so desire. Any statements to the contrary are false and circulated purely for political and propaganda reasons.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING MEN AND WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

Congress has passed many laws which are to the advantage of those in the service of their country. I do not here enumerate all of them and I would suggest that interested parties confer with local veterans' service organizations because they have the necessary information and can advise fully as to rights and procedure. If there are any further questions, my office will be glad to have a letter from you and will render all possible assistance in connection with these cases. If Congress should not be in session, my congressional office in Washington will be open and in charge of competent and efficient secretarial help and any communication addressed to me at room 244, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C., will receive prompt and courteous attention.

During the summer I may be back in the district, but it will expedite matters if letters are addressed to me direct to Washington.

A great many people are not familiar with the rights and benefits under the various laws enacted by Congress, and I would again repeat that it is important that they confer with the service officers of the various veterans' organizations throughout the district.

I now discuss legislation in which you are particularly interested.

BENEFITS PROVIDED BY LAW FOR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR NO. 2 AND THEIR DEPENDENTS WHILE IN THE ACTIVE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE

Active service in the Army or Navy during the present war includes active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard and the personnel is composed of regular officers and enlisted men, members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, female reservists, National Guard men called into active service, volunteers and selectees and persons appointed to the armed forces from civilian life. The Women's Army Corps, the

Women's Reserve of the Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard are included among those in the active military and naval service. The Office of War Information, in its release of April 6, 1944, announced that the Army of the United States has reached its planned strength of 7,700,000 officer and enlisted personnel, but will require 75,000 to 100,000 men a month throughout the remainder of 1944 to maintain that strength. The Navy Department has estimated that it would reach a strength of 3,500,000, including the Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel, by July 1, 1944, and that approximately 300,000 men will be needed to reach that net strength and at the same time provide necessary replacements. An additional 100,000 men will be added to the net strength of the Navy between July 1 and September 1, 1944.

ACTIVE SERVICE PAY

The Pay Readjustment Act, 1942, as amended, increased the pay of privates from \$21 to \$50 per month with proportionate increases for noncommissioned officers to \$138 per month for master sergeant or chief petty officer, first grade. Longevity pay was improved by adding 5 percent to the base pay for each 3 years of service up to 30 years. A 20-percent increase is provided for enlisted men and 10 percent for officers on sea duty or in any place beyond the continental United States or in Alaska. Active flying duty increases base pay by 50 percent and active parachutist's duty increases the base pay by \$100 per month for officers and \$50 per month for enlisted men. Similar liberal increase is provided for submarine and diving duty. The Pay Readjustment Act, 1942, as amended, also provided entitlement for retired personnel to adjustment of retired pay.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended October 26, 1943, provides family allowances for dependents of any enlisted person, male or female. A rate of \$50 per month is provided for a wife where there is no child; \$80 per month if there is a wife and one child, with \$20 for each additional child; a rate of \$42 per month if the enlisted man has no wife but one child, with \$20 for each additional child; a rate of \$50 is provided if the enlisted man has one parent dependent upon him for chief support, but no dependent brother or sister; \$68 if such enlisted man has one parent and one brother or sister dependent upon him, with an additional \$11 for each dependent brother or sister; a rate of \$68 per month is provided if the enlisted man has two dependent parents but no dependent brother or sister, with \$11 additional for each dependent brother or sister. A rate of \$42 per month is provided if the enlisted man has no dependent parent but has a dependent brother or sister, with \$11 for each additional dependent brother or sister. The monthly pay of the enlisted man is reduced by or charged with the amount of \$22 per month for any month in which an allowance is paid with an additional \$5 if the dependents include more than one class of dependents.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, provides for a temporary suspension during the war and for 6 months thereafter of legal proceedings and transactions which may impair the civilian rights of persons in the active service. These rights involve rent, installment contracts, mortgages, insurance, taxes, homestead rights, and so forth. The primary purpose of this act is to relieve members in the military service from worry over their inability to settle their civilian liabilities by reason of reduced income because of military service. It does not relieve a soldier from the obligation but provides a means of relief. The courts are given jurisdiction to stay the enforcement of certain obligations. In title IV of this act, which is administered by the Veterans' Administration, any person in active service having a commercial life policy or policies meeting the requirements of the law, upon application to the Veterans' Administration upon a form supplied by the Army and Navy may secure guaranty of premiums on the amount of insurance not in excess of \$10,000 while he is in the service during the present war. The premiums guaranteed by the Government constitute a lien and must be paid by the company out of any settlement. In the event of the discharge of the insured, he has a period of 2 years within which to pay the premiums with interest so guaranteed, otherwise the indebtedness constitutes a lien upon the policy with interest. As of March 31, 1944, 72,204 applications, with insurance totaling approximately \$178,000,000 have been approved and premiums guaranteed.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Members of the active military and naval service may at any time while in such service file application for national service life insurance, which is administered by the Veterans' Administration. If the service person applies within 120 days after enlistment or enrollment no medical examination is required, otherwise satisfactory evidence of good health must be furnished. Insurance in the amount of \$10,000 with premiums paid by the Government is available for aviation cadets of the Army Air Corps; enlisted men detailed to schools as aviation students, participating frequently in aerial flights; cadets at the Military Academy while undergoing flight training; enlisted naval and Marine Corps Reserves or cadets undergoing training as aviation pilots; and aviation cadets of the Navy or Marine Corps are included within this protection. Upon being commissioned or released from flight duty they must pay premiums on the insurance.

This insurance is against death and includes waiver of premiums during total disability existing more than 6 months and commencing prior to the insured's sixtieth birthday. The policy is a 5-year level premium term policy and is payable to specified classes: Widow, widower; child, including stepchild or illegitimate child if designated as beneficiary by the insured; parent, including person in loco parentis; brother and sister of the in-

sured; and is payable only in monthly installments. The insured may change the beneficiary at any time. If the policy has been in effect for at least 1 year, while in force it may be converted into an ordinary life policy, 20-payment life, or 30-payment life policy upon application to the Veterans' Administration, without examination. As of March 30, 1944, over 14,000,000 applications had been received representing a total of over \$105,000,000,000 of insurance. The average policy is approximately \$7,382.69; the average coverage per life is \$8,926.74. In the event of the death of the insured the policy is payable as an annuity in 240 monthly equal installments of \$5.51 for each \$1,000 of insurance to any beneficiary under 30 years of age at the time of death of the insured; otherwise it is payable in continuous monthly installments throughout the life of the beneficiary with a guaranty of a payment of 120 monthly installments. Under the latter method of payment, the amount of the monthly installment is dependent upon age of the beneficiary. For example, if the beneficiary is 40 years old, the monthly installment is \$4.50 for each \$1,000 of insurance; if 50 years of age, \$5.39 per each \$1,000; if 60 years of age, \$6.81 per each \$1,000; or if 70 years of age, \$8.51 per \$1,000. Taking those particular ages and a policy for \$10,000, the monthly installment would be \$45 if the beneficiary is 40 years old; \$53.90 if the beneficiary is 50 years; \$68.10 if the beneficiary is 60; and \$85.10 if the beneficiary is 70. Claims for insurance benefits should be addressed to the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., but the necessary forms may be secured from the nearest Veterans' Administration facility.

GRATUITOUS INSURANCE

Any person in the active service on and after October 8, 1940, who, while in the service, and before April 20, 1942, died in line of duty without having in force at the time of death insurance under the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended, or the World War Veterans' Act, as amended, or the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended, in an aggregate amount of at least \$5,000 is deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance in the amount of \$5,000. This gratuitous insurance is payable to the widow or widower; or if no widow or widower, to the child or children; or if no widow or widower or child, to the dependent mother or father of the insured, if living. Provision is also made for gratuitous insurance to those who within such period suffered line of duty total disability for 6 months or more without having in force an aggregate amount of \$5,000 insurance under the acts aforementioned. The law also provides for gratuitous insurance to those who, prior to April 20, 1942, were captured, besieged, or otherwise isolated by the forces of any enemy of the United States for a period of at least 30 consecutive days and extending beyond April 19, 1942.

DEATH GRATUITY

A death gratuity equal to 6 months' pay at the rate received by the veteran at the time of his death in line of duty

is payable by the War and Navy Departments. Provisions for payment of this gratuity are administered by the Service Department having jurisdiction of the person in the armed forces, and the benefit is payable to persons within a certain class. Application for the 6 months' death gratuity should be submitted to the Chief of Finance, War Department, Washington, D. C., if the person served in the Army; Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., if the person served in the Navy; Commandant, United States Marine Corps, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., if the person served in the Marine Corps, and to the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D. C., in the cases of members of the Coast Guard.

MUSTERING-OUT PAY

With certain exceptions set forth in the act of February 3, 1944, members of the armed forces discharged or relieved from active service under honorable conditions on or after December 7, 1941, may receive mustering-out pay. The rate is \$100 if there was service of less than 60 days; if the person served more than 60 days in the continental United States, the rate is \$200, payable at the rate of \$100 upon discharge and \$100 1 month later; if the person served more than 60 days and served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, the amount is \$300, payable at the rate of \$100 upon leaving service, \$100 1 month later, and \$100 2 months later. This pay is in addition to whatever regular pay and allowances to which the person may be entitled. Persons entitled to base pay of over \$200 per month or who are retired with pay, or who were discharged at their own request to take a job, or who served only as a student in the Army educational program are not included for mustering-out pay. If the person served overseas, however, he would be entitled to mustering-out pay, even though discharged at his own request. Mustering-out pay is exempt from taxation and is not subject to the claims of creditors.

IN-SERVICE EDUCATION

Extensive programs of in-service education, including the retention in service of persons whose disabilities do not disqualify them completely for active service for readjustment into proper activities in the armed forces have qualified and will qualify thousands of persons for lucrative employment after the war and in a great many instances it has been possible for persons to supplement their education while in the active service so that in many instances the handicap from an educational standpoint has been materially reduced.

REEMPLOYMENT

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, preserves employment rights of persons entering the military and naval training forces, who occupied permanent positions at the time of entering service. These provisions are administered through the Employment Division of Selective Service. These provisions apply both to Government employment and private employ-

ment to insure restoration of the veteran to the former or similar position upon his discharge or release from the armed forces. It is necessary to apply for re-employment within 40 days after discharge.

The United States Employment Service, Veterans' Placement Service, with local agents, are ready to assist veterans in getting a job.

HOSPITALIZATION

Members of the armed forces are provided with all necessary medical care and hospital treatment and their rights upon discharge as veterans of World War No. 2 will be stated later.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

These benefits are administered through the Federal Security Agency and the operation of State plans. Practically all of the States have enacted legislation protecting the unemployment insurance credits of persons in the armed forces and legislation is pending to make certain that all necessary protection is afforded the insured workers who are in the service and to liberalize in any other manner which may be justified the laws governing these benefits.

RETIREMENT PAY

In addition to the regular retirement of officers and enlisted men of the armed forces, Reserve officers and officers appointed to the Army of the United States from civilian life and enlisted men with 20 years or more of service may be retired for disability incurred in service in line of duty and in such event they are entitled to three-fourths of their base pay which is paid by the Veterans' Administration upon certification of eligibility by the War Department.

BENEFITS ADMINISTERED BY THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND PERTAINING TO WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

The Veterans' Administration administers pensions to disabled World War No. 2 veterans, their dependents, national service life insurance, hospitalization and domiciliary care, and vocational rehabilitation for the service disabled as well as some other benefits which I will not enter into at this time.

The Veterans' Administration has 94 facilities throughout the country. To give you an idea of what has already taken place in connection with benefits to veterans of World War No. 2 and their dependents, I will give you a few figures. From December 1941 to January 31, 1944, there had been paid to World War No. 2 veterans for service-connected disabilities over twelve and one-half million dollars and in addition approximately \$700,000 in retired pay administered by the Veterans' Administration. There had also been paid approximately eleven and one-half million dollars in pension to dependents of deceased veterans of World War No. 2, making a total expenditure of approximately \$25,000,000. You will understand that this is an accumulated figure and the expenditures are of a continuing nature and are increasing steadily. Between December 1941 and January 31, 1944, the Veterans' Administration had paid national service life insurance cash benefits for death in the

amount of approximately \$20,000,000. Over the same period the cost of hospitalization and domiciliary care, World War No. 2 veterans, was over \$9,000,000. Through February 29, 1944, there had been approximately 52,500 admissions of World War No. 2 veterans for hospitalization or domiciliary care. The number remaining under such care at the end of February 1944 was 11,622.

PENSIONS

Pensions are payable for disability or death incurred in or due to active military service in line of duty and not the result of the person's own misconduct. Disability pension is payable to any person honorably discharged depending upon the degree of disablement, ranging from 10 to 100 percent with payments from \$10 to \$100 per month. For specific losses, as the loss of a hand or foot, blindness, and so forth, additional amounts are payable, the highest rate being \$250 per month. Death pension is payable where the World War No. 2 veteran died as the result of service-incurred disability. The rates of pension are: Widow, with no child, \$50; widow, with one child, \$65, with \$13 for each additional child; no widow but one child, \$25; no widow but two children, \$38, with \$10 for each additional child; dependent mother or father, \$45, or both, \$25 each. As to the widow and children, the total amount cannot exceed more than \$100 per month.

REHABILITATION (HOSPITALIZATION, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING)

The first step of rehabilitation is that of physical and mental repair for the service disabled. Medical and hospital care, prosthetic appliances, and domiciliary care are available to any veteran of the present war honorably discharged for a service-connected disability requiring such care, treatment, or appliance, or one who was discharged for disability and not dishonorably discharged, and also one not dishonorably discharged who is unable to defray his own expenses, is entitled if he has tuberculosis or neuropsychiatric ailment or disability which requires hospital care. Any veteran of the present war, not dishonorably discharged, suffering from disability, disease, or defect, and who is in need of such care and is unable to defray the expenses therefor, is entitled to hospitalization or domiciliary care, notwithstanding the disability, disease, or defect is not shown to be due to service. This latter benefit is contingent of availability of facilities. It might be stated at this point that in the 94 facilities of the Veterans' Administration, as of March 23, 1944, there was a total of 92,019 beds. The Veterans' Administration also has 7 diagnostic centers. The present building program will raise the total beds to 100,000. The Veterans' Administration anticipates and expects an eventual need of 300,000 beds to enable veterans of World War No. 2 and of prior wars to receive hospital and domiciliary care to the extent now provided. However, this is an estimated maximum and should not be needed until long after the war or require eventual additional construction of more than 100,000 beds since there will be, under present plans, 100,000 beds in

Veterans' Administration facilities, and it is anticipated that it will be possible to obtain another 100,000 beds from the Army and Navy shortly after the termination of the war.

Vocational rehabilitation of the World War No. 2 disabled is provided by the act of March 24, 1943. It covers the veterans of the present war, honorably discharged, and who have a disability incurred or connected with such service which is pensionable or would be but for the receipt of retirement pay and who are in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of the disability. This benefit is administered by the Veterans' Administration through the Director of Vocational Rehabilitation in central office and the planning and control functions are performed there. The operations, which include the determination of the need of training, vocational advisement, induction to training, supervision, and selection of training facilities, are handled by the Vocational Rehabilitation Division in the facility of the Veterans' Administration in the territory where the veteran resides. There are 53 such facilities. The veteran while in training, unless his pension equals such amounts, is entitled to \$80 per month if single; \$90 per month if married, with \$5 additional for each child and \$10 for each dependent parent. All expenses of training, including necessary transportation, are paid. Medical care is given as required. Persons honorably discharged from the service may make claims for vocational rehabilitation with the nearest Veterans' Administration facility.

TAXATION

Payments under any of the laws relating to veterans are exempt from taxation, exempt from claims of creditors, and are not liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by legal or equitable process. The exemption does not apply to certain claims of the United States arising out of such benefits or to property purchased in part or wholly out of such payments.

PENDING LEGISLATION

There are numerous bills pending in the present Congress proposing to grant additional benefits to veterans and their dependents and which would, if enacted, be applicable to persons who served in the present war. Exclusive of the bills to liberalize pensions and to change the existing law pertaining to national service life insurance, the major proposals are those which would grant aid to World War No. 2 veterans in securing employment; provide reasonable allowances as a protection against unemployment; afford educational and training opportunities without the requirement of a service-connected disability producing a handicap, and centralize in one agency, namely, the Veterans' Administration, the services to veterans without physical transfer thereto of other established agencies or any part thereof. There are other bills pending which would provide adjusted service pay, particularly in the form of bonds, which could be used by the veterans to meet their needs. The purpose of this state-

ment is to indicate the consideration now being given by the Congress to additional aid to World War No. 2 veterans without entering into the specific bills and their progress.

Not the American Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 14, 1944

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, President Roosevelt said that one of the objectives of this war where hundreds of thousands of Americans will be required to die, was to carry the "four freedoms" to the uttermost parts of the world in our time.

The death of a million or more Americans, which Rickenbacker predicted, cannot be justified on any ground other than that the war is necessary for self-preservation.

As the casualty lists grow and as community after community throughout this land of ours is notified that some of those who used to be met day after day on the streets have been wounded, killed, or are missing in action, the frightfulness of the war becomes more apparent.

The administration day after day calls for additional young men, who, it says, are necessary to carry on the fighting. But here at home the President, through his administrative agencies, denies to thousands of our people at least one of the "four freedoms"—freedom from want, unless they submit to the unjustifiable, unconstitutional demands of his political allies.

The press once again carries notice of picket lines, which, in mass formation, attempt to prevent, attempt to deny to, American citizens their God given, their constitutional, right to work to earn the wages which will keep them from want; which will supply them and the members of their families, their dependents, with food, shelter, and clothing.

While our armed forces are fighting abroad to open the way, so that people may be free, so that they may work to avoid want, this administration permits massed picket lines to interfere with American citizens who are on their way to their jobs in the plants of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Congress gave the War Labor Board authority to settle labor disputes by issuing orders, provided those orders were fair and reasonable and did not conflict with the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

The National Labor Relations Act permits, but it does not require, employers to enter into a closed-shop contract with any union. Nevertheless, the National War Labor Board, according to the testimony of its Chairman, William Davis—and I heard that testimony—has required employers and unions to enter

into contracts containing a so-called security-of-membership clause.

Under that clause, if a man belongs to a union which has a contract with an employer and does not withdraw from the union within a specified time, he must thereafter remain a member of the union, pay all dues and assessments levied by that union. The practical effect, regardless of the legal terminology used, is to establish in many instances a closed shop.

The Chairman of the Board admits that such an order was issued against Ward, but it also admits that it has no legal authority to enforce that order; that the only remedy is to notify the President of the situation and that he then can take over the plant.

And, if the usual course is followed, the President will take over the plant and his representative will then employ only union men, who will be required to pay all union dues and assessments and, in some instances, undoubtedly the dollar which will go into a fund, a part of which will be used to reelect the President.

According to reliable authority, Congress never gave the President or any administrative agency any authority over any industry or business which was not engaged in war production.

Montgomery Ward & Co. is not engaged either in war production or in war activity. It is carrying on a civilian mercantile business. Nevertheless the W. L. B. has issued an order which would ultimately, if the usual procedure is followed, compel the employees of that organization to join a C. I. O. union, pay dues, and assessments.

Some of the C. I. O. affiliates are levying an assessment of \$1 each against their members, the dollar to go into a political fund, a part of which is to be used in support of the administration and New Deal candidates for Congress.

Employees, in order to hold their jobs, will in some instances be forced to contribute to a campaign fund to be used to elect candidates whom they oppose.

To get the dollar, the employee must work. Analyzed, the procedure of the Board forces an American citizen to spend at least a part of his time in involuntary servitude to earn the dollar which the C. I. O. political action committee intends to use, and will use, in opposition to the employee's political views.

Is it not logical to argue that inasmuch as the administration and the War Labor Board forces employees to join a C. I. O. affiliate, which in turn forces them to work to earn the dollar which goes into the campaign fund of the C. I. O.'s Committee for Political Action, which in turn supports the President for a fourth term and supports those candidates who agree to go along with the President's program, the Administration is practicing involuntary servitude?

But get this: Last Monday, the United States Supreme Court, a majority of whom were appointed by President Roosevelt, held that a Florida statute, which made subject to fine and imprisonment a man who obtained money by

falsely representing that he would work to earn it, was unconstitutional and void; that the enforcement of such a statute amounted to involuntary servitude.

But is not the man who, in order to earn a livelihood, who in order to hold his job must pay an assessment of \$1 levied by a union to promote a political campaign, also subjected to involuntary servitude?

If he would eat, unless he steals, is wealthy, or is an object of charity, he must work. If he would work, he must join the union; and, if he belongs to the union and would remain in good standing and so hold his job, he must pay the dollar to support a candidate against whom he may intend to vote.

The inconsistency of such a situation is apparent to everyone. Boiled down, this phase of the administration's labor policy means that it is trading, through administrative order and directive, special privileges to C. I. O. unions in return for political support for the fourth term.

If the foregoing is not an accurate statement of the situation, if the conclusion is not logical, let some member of the majority side give us the answer from the floor of the House.

War Damage Insurance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 14, 1944

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following announcement by the Secretary of Commerce:

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced today that in consideration of premiums heretofore collected, War Damage Corporation will extend automatically for a period of 12 months from their respective expiration dates all war-damage policies duly in force March 31, 1944, without any additional premium or other charge. No action is required of the insured or the policyholder to keep the insurance in force for this extended period.

New and additional insurance that may be written effective on and after April 1, 1944, will be at the presently established rates and premiums.

This action is being taken with the approval of the President and also with the unanimous approval of representatives of the insurance companies participating in the program.

War Damage Corporation, created by R. F. C. pursuant to section 5d of the R. F. C. Act, as amended, began business July 1, 1942, and established uniform rates by classes throughout the country. By operating through the insurance industry, War Damage Corporation has been conducted on an economical basis, and great credit is due the insurance industry for its cooperation and assistance. 546 fire and 88 casualty-insurance companies have participated, taking an aggregate of 10 percent of the risks and being entitled to 10 percent of any profits. The fire-insurance companies have a maximum liability of \$20,000,000 and the casualty companies

\$5,000,000, with maximum possible profits of like amounts. Any company that does not wish to continue in the underwriting will be relieved by War Damage Corporation, the company withdrawing to be relieved of any possible losses and not to share in any possible profits. It is hoped that all companies now in the program will continue their participation.

Up to December 31, 1943, premiums collected amounted to approximately \$218,000,000 after payment of all expenses, which have been unusually light.

Claims for losses totaling \$72,899.74 are in process of adjustment. In addition, approximately 300 claims arising out of the explosion of the destroyer *Turner* in New York Harbor on January 3, 1944, have been presented and are being investigated.

United States Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANCIS J. MYERS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 14, 1944

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, it was with misgiving and dismay that I recently learned a board of naval officers had visited the United States Naval Home in Philadelphia and made a detailed inspection of the entire installation with a view to determining the further usefulness of the institution.

The Appropriations Committee has eliminated the sum of \$39,900 from the home's appropriation, which it seems would have been used for repairs and rehabilitation. This action indicates that the Navy Department is seriously considering turning the Naval Home to other purposes and transferring those who live there to some other facility.

The Naval Home is a safe harbor today for over 250 retired and disabled officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps. All of these veterans saw honorable service at sea and many of them are survivors of battles in the Spanish-American War and World War No. 1.

The Naval Home has a long and glorious history. In 1811 Congress granted authority for its construction and for 111 years it has harbored naval veterans. The Naval Academy was originally established in the home in 1839 when 11 midshipmen were ordered there for instruction, and it was not until 6 years later that the naval school was transferred to Annapolis.

Today it is a real home for many naval heroes and is the last word in comfort for the sick, the lame, and the halt who in the years that have fled rendered great service to their country.

No investigation is necessary to determine its usefulness. It has been a snug home for more than a century as the Navy Department well knows without any inspection, and I propose to do all in my power to see to it that these veterans of other wars do not lose their home. Any action on the part of the Navy to take over the institution for other pur-

poses would be the height of folly. But more than that it would be notice to the heroes of today that they, too, may be forgotten in the years to come.

The United States Naval Home must not be disturbed and I call upon all those who are interested in those heroes of yesterday to join with me in the fight today.

Inexcusable Confusion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 14, 1944

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, some waste, some confusion is connected with the operation of every business. The bigger the business, the greater the opportunity for mistakes which create unjust discrimination.

The administration in peacetime carries on what is probably the greatest single business enterprise in the world. With a million or more employees added to the Federal pay rolls, with Government activities increased to an almost incredible extent, with some 10,000,000 men and women in the armed forces, mistakes which work hardship are unavoidable.

Many a businessman has seen his means of livelihood destroyed by a Government order. Many a farmer has found it almost impossible to till the soil, produce the food which normally came from his land. Some workers in mill, mine, or factory and certainly many white-collar workers have found it almost impossible to meet the increased cost of living, pay increased taxes, buy War bonds, and create a fund for old-age security.

All those things are hardships which grow out of an inefficient administration which refuses to acknowledge the existence of the law of supply and demand, which refuses to admit that it cannot control the weather, the growing seasons, or the frailties of human nature.

But some hardships can be cured by the ousting of the New Deal next November. The substitution of practical men in the places of dreamers and theorists will give some relief. Some of the mistakes, some of the waste, some of the suffering, which our people have been enduring cannot be eliminated; much of it can in the manner just suggested.

But over and beyond those hardships to which reference has just been made, there have been hardships, loss of business, loss of opportunity, and acute mental and physical suffering for which there is no excuse.

THE DRAFT CONFUSION

April 13, speaking in the Senate, Senator TAFT clearly and concisely stated the evil, placed the responsibility, when he said:

The time has come to quit playing fast and loose with the existence of American men

office of the chairman is staffed by 2 other whites and 3 Negroes. His administrative office is staffed by 11 Negroes and no whites. His Operations Section is staffed with 7 Negroes and 6 whites, his Review and Analysis Section has 7 Negroes and 3 whites. His Legal Division 2 Negroes only. Hearing examiners, 1 white and 5 Negroes. The Director of Review and Analysis is a Negro. In fact, the whole set-up is strictly Negro dominated with just enough whites to give a slight diversity of color. This is the gang that goes into the South and sets up offices with Negroes and whites working together; to Detroit and sets up an office with one Edward M. Swann, a Negro man, as fair-practice examiner, at a salary of \$3,800 per year, with a white lady for his secretary at \$1,620 per year, the 2 constituting the entire office force. This is the same gang that has told the management of southern railroads they must use Negro engineers and conductors, and union officials that they must accept Negroes in their organizations.

In the capital of my State, Atlanta, Ga., this same gang of Washington Negroes, by the authority of this Committee, set up an office with Bruce Hunt, a white man, as senior fair-practice examiner, at \$5,400 per year; John Hope, Jr., a Negro, as associate fair-practice examiner, at \$3,800 per year; James H. Tipton, white, associate fair-practice examiner, at \$3,200 per year; Myra Bunting, white, clerk-stenographer, at \$1,800 per annum; and Thelma Horton, Negro, whose classification and salary was either intentionally or inadvertently omitted. Please note that Hope, the Negro, and Tipton, the white, have exactly the same classification, the only distinction being color, and the Negro gets \$3,800 and the white \$3,200 for the same duties and in the same office, and yet this internal Committee is designated the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

They were liberal enough to let the regional offices in the deep South have a slight advantage in number of white personnel. In New York, however, the regional office has a personnel of nine, six of whom are Negroes and three whites. The big boss, head of the office, with the classification of regional director, is a Negro at \$5,600 per year, and the highest paid white in the office is designated "associate field examiner" at \$3,200. His white lady assistant clerk-stenographer gets only \$1,620, while her Negro boss draws approximately three and one-half times this amount.

There are four regional directors in the entire United States, one Negro at \$5,600 per year and one Negro at \$4,600 and two whites at \$4,600 per year. You will note in every instance the Negro has the controlling voice and the higher salary with the same classification.

I am wondering if our people have reached the great divide in the path of civilization and have started down the slope to the sunset of the same. I wonder if they have become so spineless—and in this I include the membership of the Congress—and so weak and faint of heart that they will see perish before their eyes all that has made our Nation great, and sleep through the operation

being performed on our democratic system of government by the Communists of this country, and let them bury beside the heroes who made the air free for Old Glory to fly, the Stars and Stripes that has stood vigil over their tombs through the years of freedom and progress this Nation has enjoyed.

The greatest responsibility placed on mankind is to keep his race pure; the greatest destroyer of civilization and Christianity is the mongrelization of races. If this bunch of moral lepers is not stopped the depth to which they will bring our citizenry is unpredictable. God made his people as he would have them be, and if you doubt that the full plan and chart of these communistic rats call for a full race adulteration watch the years that are to follow soon, and your complacency so abundantly enjoyed now will stand before you an ugly skeleton of condemnation. I have in the past and expect to in the future warn my people of these dangers and fight these Communist enemies of America as long as I am able to speak.

I hope it will be borne in mind that the Congress had no part in establishing this Committee, nor was this body consulted with regard to the advisability of its establishment; nor has the Congress ever appropriated one dime for the operation of this Committee, the money for its operation being taken from the President's emergency fund.

The President created the Committee by Executive Order No. 9346, May 27, 1943, said Executive order providing:

First. All agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all contracts a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Second. All Federal agencies concerned with vocational and training programs for war production shall take all measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination.

Third. The Committee shall formulate policies to achieve the purposes of this order and shall make recommendations to the various Federal departments and agencies. It shall also recommend to the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission appropriate measures for bringing about the full utilization and training of manpower in and for war production without discrimination.

Fourth. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination. It may conduct hearings, make findings of facts, and take appropriate steps to obtain elimination of such discrimination.

Fifth. The Committee shall assume jurisdiction over all complaints and matters pending before the old committee.

Sixth. The Committee shall have the power to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be appropriate or necessary to carry out the provisions of the order.

I have given the full facts as disclosed by the records with regard to this committee's origin, powers, and functions. I leave it to the verdict of the citizenry

who make up these United States of ours—

First. Whether this Committee has any place in the orderly progress of our Nation.

Second. Whether the powers granted this committee are beyond that which should be vested in a board of Negroes to exercise against the people of the United States.

Third. Whether the effects of the activities of this Committee create unity or discord and, whether the war effort is advanced or retarded by its existence.

Fourth. Whether the expenditures of these great sums of money can be justified when the people are staggering under the tax load they are now carrying.

Business Controls of Army Service Forces' Procurement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 14, 1944

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address by Mr. Howard Bruce, deputy director of matériel, headquarters, Army Service Forces, before the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., Wednesday, April 5, 1944:

The Army Service Forces' procurement constitutes the largest business under one management that the world has ever seen. It represents an expenditure of close to \$2,000,000,000 each month. This figure includes substantial procurement for Lend-Lease, Navy, and the Air Forces, but does not include Army aircraft and related items.

Our task is to design, develop, procure, maintain, and distribute, on time, to camps and stations in this country and to theaters of operation that cover the globe, most of the items needed to equip and to maintain an army of over seven and a half million.

The number of items of supply, including spare parts; reaches a total of more than 1,000,000, involving, it is estimated, over a million prime and subcontracts.

In carrying out its program, the Army Service Forces, at one and the same time, are creating and expediting the completion of new facilities for the production of urgently needed items, putting in stand-by condition other facilities, placing and expediting emergency contracts, largely for newly developed items of supply, cutting back contracts for other items of supply, computing requirements, establishing throughout the organization machinery for accurate price analysis, renegotiating contracts, trying, through the War Manpower Commission and other agencies, to assist in relieving shortages of manpower in certain areas and in taking advantage of surpluses in others.

It is obvious that an enterprise of this magnitude requires close controls. We have been developing controls for years. Our critical problems requiring control are never static, which means that the major effort or the emphasis is constantly shifting. Our experience indicates that whenever and wherever sufficient intensive effort has been brought to bear on a critical problem, it responds to treatment and drops back in

degree of urgency. But there is always a new crop of problems to take its place.

The shifting of emphasis is illustrated by the phases through which Army Service Forces' procurement has passed. In 1941, while we were constantly planning and preparing, the war had not come close enough to bring about a complete change from the normal way of life. Then Pearl Harbor, overnight, brought on a period of unprecedented expansion—expansion of production in existing facilities and expansion of facilities. The results since that time represent the most remarkable accomplishment by industry, labor, and Government in all history.

Our sights were set high—in some instances, perhaps, too high. We began to run into conflicts between production and the creation of facilities for increased production. More and more we had to bring the various programs into a balance that was within the country's facilities and raw materials capacity.

The priorities system did not balance supply and demand, nor provide adequate controls of distribution of the basic raw materials. Such a system will not work successfully where demand substantially exceeds supply. The production requirements plan, which was an attempted combination of priorities and allocations, though an improvement, was still not adequate. Eventually the controlled-materials plan succeeded in balancing requirements against supply and in controlling distribution of the three basic materials—steel, copper, and aluminum. After some confusion and much education, C. M. P., together with limitation orders, brought the country's production into workable balance so that all essential programs could be met. As a result, it was astounding to observe the almost miraculous shift of emphasis from materials to critical components and finally to manpower.

This brings us to the present. Today the shortage of manpower is our No. 1 worry and is the chief threat to production. We are much concerned about this problem because, so far as we can see, the situation is likely to become worse before it becomes better.

Our second important problem is the necessity for developing even closer and more accurate controls over procurement. This need has become more pressing as the phase of procurement concerned with furnishing initial equipment to troops and filling the "pipeline" approaches completion. From now on, production must closely approximate consumption and with the rapidly changing demands of war, it is difficult to keep the two in balance at all times. This must be done in order to meet the needs of our armed forces and, at the same time, avoid the piling up of surpluses. Surpluses mean wasteful expenditure of money and the absorption of manpower direly needed for items in short supply.

In spite of these manifold problems, both the Army and industry have gained enormously from experience, and many of the production problems that were both difficult and critical have finally settled into grooves. Our procurement is more and more a going concern, and like any going concern, we should operate on a minimum working capital consistent with maintaining our ability to meet promptly all the needs of our armed forces.

For the purpose of closer supply analysis, there has been established an authorized stock level for each item of Army purchase. For each item, the necessary information on inventory, past issue, estimated future issue and scheduled procurement must be brought together. In an effort to achieve balance and flexibility, procurement agencies which a year ago were being urged to place contracts well into the future, in order to get the benefit of proper scheduling, are today being urged to restrict contract commitments to the practical minimum both as to time and

quantity. Regardless of the Army's efforts, it is inevitable that when this war does end, there will be surpluses. The mere fact that no one can predict the duration of the war makes it necessary to operate on the assumption of a continuing war. This means the "pipeline" must be kept filled all the way from the manufacturer through the many points of storage and transportation to the theater of operations.

Now that industry has the benefit of 2 years or more of experience, production costs of many items are subject to fewer uncertainties and cost-analysis work is assuming greater prominence. It is the hope that closer buying, with better knowledge of costs, will permit greater use of fixed-price contracts and will supply a substitute for renegotiation.

It is important to realize that such a vast program of procurement cannot be controlled in all minute details from one central point. Therefore, a large degree of decentralization is essential. Each of the seven technical services, which are the procuring and issuing agencies of A. S. F.—Ordnance, Quartermaster Corps, etc.—is responsible for certain classes of items; and these services, in turn, decentralize procurement to their field offices. The degree of decentralization varies with the type and character of the items involved. It is necessary to maintain a closer and more centralized control over items of major significance from a military, monetary, and materials-consuming standpoint than over less important items. Our procedures are designed to take into account such factors—we would become hopelessly enmeshed in red tape and detail if we did not do so.

Cut-backs and their byproducts of contract cancellation and settlement constitute another very large sector of Army Service Forces' business. Definite procedures have been laid down covering the actions to be taken from the moment requirements are reduced until a given plant has been released or placed in stand-by.

Cut-back recommendations of the procuring offices are passed upon in each service by a board of review whose findings are submitted to a similar board in the staff headquarters. There is in process of organization a War Production Board committee that will lay down the policies, criteria, and broad procedures governing the cut-back actions of all the procurement agencies.

In the selection of facilities to be cut back, among the considerations are: Dependability; cost of product to the Government; availability or scarcity of labor; the amount of subcontracting, with particular consideration to the use of smaller war plants; and transportation.

After giving due weight to the above, there often occurs the necessity of a selection between a Government-owned and a privately owned facility. Where there is a probability or even a possibility of a future need for the cut-back item in increased quantity, there is often an advantage in cutting back the Government-owned facility, as it can be placed in stand-by and later, if needed, quickly restored to production. This reasoning will be reversed when cut-backs become wholesale and conditions are such that private industry can return to normal peacetime production without jeopardizing the war effort.

The critical and decisive stage of the war is still ahead of us. Yet this discussion would not be complete without giving assurance that we are doing some sensible planning against the eventual end of the war. General Marshall has been aware of this problem from the beginning, and successive steps have been taken to perfect our plans.

Almost a year ago, a number of committees were set up in the Army Service Forces, among which was one under Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Director of Matériel, A. S. F., to begin planning on the industrial side of demobilization. Since we began this work, there has been much discussion in Congress, and recently a very able report by Mr. Baruch

and Mr. Hancock on war and post-war adjustment policies has disclosed the fact that we are cooperating in the preparation of "an 'X-Day reconversion plan' based on the assumed defeat of Germany on 'X-Day.'"

It is vital that this work be seen in its proper perspective. Today it is distinctly of secondary importance and must not be allowed to interfere with the all-out effort required to defeat our enemies.

The first rough A. S. F. demobilization plan was developed last September, and since that time there have been improvements so that we now have a better plan, not yet perfect, but the planning is being carried forward steadily by a small and detached group of officers working in close collaboration with the Baruch committee, the Army General Staff and other governmental agencies concerned.

It is extremely fortunate that present terminations are providing a laboratory in which the War Department and industry may test principles and methods so that when the problem becomes general, smooth-working plans will be in operation.

It has been our view that our greatest problem at the end of the war would be to clear the decks so that industry could provide employment in the production of civilian products. If we fail in this, demobilization will bring about chaos. Therefore, our plans have emphasized such matters as:

Setting up of machinery for prompt termination and settlement of canceled contracts.

Making available to industry, through prompt payment of claims or other means, its urgent needs for working capital.

Clearing plants so they can promptly return to peacetime work.

We now are sending the many thousands of private plants that contain Government-owned equipment a questionnaire to obtain from each an appraisal of its situation and its judgment of the measures necessary to free it for civilian production. This survey will also develop information on contractors' plans for purchasing or leasing Government-owned facilities.

I cannot leave this subject without again emphasizing the fact that it would be fatal if the Army, industry, labor, and the public generally in this country allowed any post-war considerations to reduce by even the smallest degree the concentration on our one important job—winning the war.

General Somervell recently said: "No organization ever reached perfection in its methods but no organization worth its salt ceases to strive for it." The organization of the Army Service Forces is "worth its salt." It is drawn 95 percent from civil life and represents a cross section of this country. Its management has the same habits of thought and familiarity with business procedures as the men who run this country's industries. They have a full appreciation of the problems and an earnest and enthusiastic desire to improve constantly their performance.

Veterans' Benefits—A Series of Articles by Congressman Philip J. Philbin, of Massachusetts, Appearing in the Boston Traveler and Other Newspapers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 14, 1944

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker under leave granted to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following ex-

cerpts from articles written by me and appearing in the Boston Traveler and other newspapers on veterans' benefits:

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—MATERNITY CARE PROVIDED BY ACT—PHILBIN POINTS TO APPROPRIATION FOR FREE MEDICAL AID TO WIVES, BABIES
(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

(This is the first of a series of articles to appear in the Boston Traveler on veterans' benefits by Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN, of the Third Massachusetts District.)

With the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, American families are facing many bewildering problems. In addition, there has been of late much agitation for congressional action on the recently enacted mustering-out pay bill for veterans of World War No. 2. Evidently some persons have the impression that Congress has done comparatively little for the man in the service.

Of course, this is not true, as I propose to show in this résumé, which describes the various governmental aids and benefits already extended to servicemen and discharged veterans.

I plan to touch, as briefly and as concisely as possible, on monthly family allowances, emergency aid for servicemen and their families made available through the Army Emergency Relief, Navy Relief, and Red Cross home service, maternity and child-care assistance through the State department of health, national service life insurance, veterans' compensation, and related matters which affect veterans of World War No. 2 and their families.

MATERNITY AID

In this first article, I would like to treat of a subject which has received far too little publicity: the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care Act, legislation provided by Congress.

Financed by Federal grants, free maternity care for wives of men in military service and free medical and nursing care for their babies are now provided through the Massachusetts State Department of Health, Dr. Florence L. McKay, director of the division of child hygiene, is in charge.

A total of \$4,400,000 for this purpose was appropriated by Congress last spring and an additional \$18,600,000 was voted by Congress on October 1, 1943. Of this amount, \$530,388 has been allocated to date to Massachusetts. These allocations are made monthly.

The emergency maternity and infant care program, or E. M. I. C. plan, as it is called, provides for prenatal care for the wife of a serviceman by a qualified doctor of her own selection at her home or at the doctor's office. At childbirth, whether the wife of the man in service stays at home or goes to a hospital, she and her baby can receive free medical and nursing care. Complete maternity care is provided including a physical examination 6 weeks after the baby is born. In addition, the baby is entitled to receive free medical care during the first year of his life.

Next: Further discussion of maternity and infant care.

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—MOTHERS TOLD HOW TO GET E. M. I. C. AID—WHEN THEY FIRST VISIT DOCTOR'S OFFICE SPECIAL UNITED STATES FORMS MUST BE FILLED OUT

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

(This is the second of a series of articles to appear in the Boston Traveler on veterans' benefits, by Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN, of the Third Massachusetts District.)

STUDY E. M. I. C. RULES

So that there be no question as to eligibility to participate in the E. M. I. C. program, wives of servicemen should acquaint themselves thoroughly with the rules made by Congress and the Children's Bureau of

the United States Department of Labor in Washington, which supervises State operation of this program. These regulations are procurable from the State department of health or from the Children's Bureau and they must be carefully followed in order to obtain this free care and service. When the wife visits her doctor the first time, she should ask the doctor for an application form to apply for this service. If the doctor does not have these blanks, write the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, asking that an application form be sent to you.

Fill out the application form carefully and be sure to include your husband's serial number. It is necessary for you to fill out part 1 of the form. Ask your doctor to fill out part 2 and then send it to Boston for approval. If your application is passed upon favorably, you will receive a letter from Dr. McKay within a few days to the effect that your physician and the hospital, in the event you decide to go to the hospital, have been notified that funds have been authorized for your case. Keep this letter since it will serve as a means of identification when you go to the hospital.

APPLY EARLY

It is important that wives apply for E. M. I. C. funds in early pregnancy. The State department of health will not approve payment of the doctor, hospital, or any service bill before the application is made. In case of emergency it is advisable that the doctor in the case make application for you within 48 hours after the service is rendered since no bills for hospital or medical service will be paid under the E. M. I. C. program if this is not done.

Wives can consult their regular family doctor for this aid. It is not necessary to go to a Government doctor.

Should you know of any wife of any serviceman who is in need of this care, be sure to impress upon her that it is necessary that she should see a doctor at once and make application. In too many instances wives of servicemen were refused E. M. I. C. funds, because no application was made beforehand, a very unfortunate and tragic occurrence, but this is required by the State.

CARE PROVIDED

The charges for this medical, hospital, and surgical assistance are paid through the division of child hygiene, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, directly to the hospital and the doctor and nurse. No money is given the wife.

A minimum stay of 10 days in the hospital after childbirth is arranged for the mother, if facilities permit. Hospital care may be authorized in any hospital, including Army and Navy hospitals, where maternity and pediatric services have been approved by the State department of health. Therefore, it is imperative that the prospective mother ascertain whether or not the local hospital has been approved by the State under the E. M. I. C. program.

Please direct inquiries to me at Washington, D. C.

Next: Employment opportunities for disabled veterans in the Government service.

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—PROVIDE TRAINING FOR DISABLED VET

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

(This is the third of a series of articles to appear in the Boston Traveler on veterans' benefits, by Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN, of the Third Massachusetts District.)

Both Congress and the Federal agencies recognize that the reemployment of disabled veterans is not exclusively a post-war problem since disabled veterans are being returned every day from the fighting fronts all over the world.

I think practically all of us feel that preferences should and will be extended to veterans, whether disabled or not, by both public and private employers. As a matter of public conscience, over 11,000,000 of our young men and women cannot be taken from their normal pursuits and asked to make every kind of sacrifice and then be cast aside to shift for themselves, deprived of previous jobs and new opportunities after the war has been won.

FEDERAL PLEDGE

The Selective Training and Service Act specifies that persons who have left positions in the Federal service and have entered the armed forces shall be restored to the positions they left, or to like positions of seniority, status, and pay. This is the obligation of every appointing officer of any Federal agency and there is no question that this obligation will be carried out conscientiously and honestly.

The act specifies that the veteran who formerly worked for the Government has a right to return to his old position or to a position with similar seniority, status, and pay if he is still qualified to perform the duties of such position. This provision could be interpreted by some Federal officials that the Federal Government, as an employer, is under no obligation to a former employee who becomes disabled and who is unable to perform the duties of his former position.

NEW TRAINING

This means that in many instances disabled veterans will have to be trained to do things which they have never done before. Fortunately, this training will be provided by several agencies, for instance, the Veterans' Administration through its vocational rehabilitation program, which is already functioning here in Massachusetts, the Federal Security Agency, the Army, the Navy, and the War Manpower Commission. All these are by law required to see to it that the disabled veteran is given some type of special training to utilize his skills and background in the best possible manner so that the veteran may take up his peacetime way of living without serious disruption. Other enabling laws will doubtless simplify and coordinate these efforts.

For some time past, the Civil Service Commission has been working on the rehabilitation phase of the veteran's problem. Over 2,500 different positions in the Government embracing millions of job opportunities have been examined and surveyed to find out what jobs can be filled by handicapped persons. This survey has disclosed just what abilities and what faculties are needed in particular jobs. Already, civilian persons, who are handicapped, have been placed in many of these positions on the basis of war-service appointments, and there is no question that these people are making a magnificent contribution to our war effort. Since October 1942, more than 15,000 physically handicapped persons have been placed in the Federal Government as the result of this special rehabilitation activity of the Civil Service Commission.

REAL SERVICE

There is no question but what our disabled veterans will be able to take over these and many other positions in the Federal Government without interfering with the status of faithful and efficient regular employees.

Armed with factual information obtained by various surveys, the Commission will be in a position to render real service to all former Government employees who have been disabled as a result of their war service. The Government will work with the handicapped veteran in finding jobs which can be filled by persons with the abilities and faculties which he possesses, even though he may be regarded at the same time by the Veterans'

Administration as a physically handicapped person. There is no question but that the handicapped veteran will be given preferential treatment once it has been demonstrated that as a result of special training he can do the job required.

WHAT OF OTHERS?

What of the disabled veteran who, prior to his entrance into the service, did not work for the Government? As an indication of official policy, I quote United States Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Fleming, in a recent talk before the Disabled American Veterans in New York City:

"They should be given preference in the filling of these positions.

"* * * we will present to appointing officers disabled veterans who have the faculties and abilities needed to perform particular jobs, irrespective of any other physical handicaps which they may have. Appointing officers who pass over veterans must now submit in writing their reasons for so doing."

Already the Commission has established in its Washington office an organizational unit charged with the responsibility of devoting all of its time to veterans' problems. In time each of the Commission's regional offices, including Boston, will have a similar staff.

It is evident that in pursuance of long established congressional policies, our administrative practices are being shaped to accord to returning veterans, especially the disabled, decisive preferences and widespread employment opportunities for training and placement.

Please direct your inquiries for further detailed information to the United States Civil Service Commission, the Veterans' Administration, both at the Federal Building, Boston, or to me at House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Next: What next of kin should know.

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—INSURANCE PAID ACCORDING TO AGE—BENEFICIARIES OF 6 MONTHS' WAGE SHOULD BE DESIGNATED AT ONCE

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

There is hardly a town in Massachusetts which has not felt the heavy burden of war through the loss of a native son on some distant battlefield. Sad to relate, more such sacrifices will follow. It is, therefore, appropriate that our people be informed as to just what dependents and next of kin are entitled to as a result of the loss of a son, a daughter, a husband, or a father. I hope and pray our people may be spared but if a casualty visits your family or your immediate neighborhood, you ought to know the rights of certain relatives. Basically, there are four money benefits as follows:

1. A 6-month gratuity payment: This payment is automatically paid to a wife of a deceased veteran; or if there is no wife, it is automatically paid to the surviving orphan child or children.

This 6-month gratuity is not automatically paid to parents or brothers or sisters. The man or woman in the service must designate beforehand that the parents or brothers or sisters receive the 6-months gratuity payment. As a result, it might be well to advise the unmarried soldier to obtain necessary forms from his commanding officer and designate his parents or brothers and sisters to receive this payment. If this is not done, the parents or brothers and sisters are not eligible for this payment.

DEPENDS ON RANK

The amount of the payment depends on the rank of the soldier. If the casualty is a private, it is \$300. If he is a corporal, it is \$396. If he is a sergeant, it is \$468. The payment is six times the monthly base pay of the man or woman in the service. This

payment is made in addition to insurance and is payable even if the soldier has no insurance.

2. Monthly insurance payments: This insurance is not paid in a lump sum. It is paid on a monthly basis, depending on the age of the beneficiary. The older the beneficiary, the higher the monthly payment. On a \$10,000 policy a beneficiary under 30 years of age will receive \$55.51 a month for 240 months. A beneficiary over 30 years of age will get a guaranteed 120 equal installments—and if they survive beyond 120 months, it is paid for life. The amount paid to the beneficiary over 30 depends on the actual age. Under the \$10,000 policy, a 50-year-old beneficiary will receive \$53.90 a month. Under the same policy, a 70-year-old beneficiary will receive \$85.10 per month, and so on, according to tables set up based upon the age of the beneficiary.

PERIODIC CHECK

It is always a wise procedure for the parents and next of kin of veterans to check periodically with the men in the service concerning insurance policies to make sure they are in effect and in order. The serviceman can name any of the following as beneficiaries: Wife, husband, child, stepchild, illegitimate child, parents, brother, or sister, including those of half blood.

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—PENSIONS, BACK PAY EXPLAINED—BE SURE TO DETERMINE IF WAGES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED UP TO DATE

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

Besides the 6-month gratuity payment and the monthly insurance payments, discussed in an earlier article in this series, benefits to veterans and their dependents include pensions and arrears in service-personnel pay.

A pension is paid automatically to a wife and children. All children under 18 are eligible and children up to 21 are eligible if they are in school at the time of death. If the child marries before 18 or 21, he or she is not eligible for this pension.

Parents who have been dependent upon the soldier can get a pension at the same time his wife and children are receiving a pension. The amounts of the monthly pension are:

One parent, \$45 a month. Two parents, \$25 each. A widow under 50 gets \$45. In addition, she receives \$10 per month for the first child up to 10 years of age. She also receives \$15 per month for each child between 10 and 18 and this continues up to 21 years of age if the child is in school.

It is important to note that a widow, a child, or parent receives the insurance payments, if a policy has been taken out by the enlisted man, in addition to getting a pension. Both may be collected, the pension and the insurance. Accordingly, make sure that insurance is in effect and in order.

BACK PAY

Arrears of pay is a possibility sometimes overlooked.

When a casualty occurs, there is always a chance the veteran has back pay due to him. For instance, if the casualty occurs on the 27th day of the month, the veteran had 27 days' pay coming to him. If the casualty occurs on the 15th day of the month, 15 days' pay is due, and so on.

Also, when soldiers are at the front, there is always the possibility that they may have missed several pay days. All this back pay is paid directly to the next of kin. Inquiries should always be made about possible arrears of pay so it can be collected by those entitled to it.

To summarize, I advise that you make careful note of these four payments due the dependents of deceased service men or women:

1. Six-month gratuity payment.
2. Insurance.
3. A pension.
4. Arrears of pay.

In the event there should be any difficulty in getting these payments from the Government, it might be advisable to write me at Washington.

Next: An explanation of the Increased Veterans' Dependents Allowances Act.

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—DEPENDENCY CLASS KEY TO PAYMENTS

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

AN EXPLANATION OF THE INCREASED VETERANS' DEPENDENTS ALLOWANCE ACT

Recently, Congress voted an increase in allowances to be paid to veterans' dependents. Since there is considerable confusion as to how these payments are made and who is eligible, this article may help clarify some of the problems of the dependents of veterans.

Broadly any dependent of a man or woman in the service, who is being paid \$138 a month or less, is eligible to receive a dependent's allotment or allowance from the Government. This act applies only to men and women in the service whose base pay is \$138 a month or less. Those servicemen who get more than \$138 a month come under another system. The new act provides for a monthly allotment as follows:

Class A dependents: a wife, \$50; a wife and child, \$80; each additional child, \$20. A divorced wife, \$42; a divorced wife with one child, \$72; a divorced wife with each additional child, \$20. In case of alimony, a wife separated or divorced from a serviceman will receive no more than the amount fixed in a court order or decree. If the divorce or separation order does not call for alimony or separate maintenance, she will not receive any allotment.

Class B dependents, or where the dependency on the serviceman is less than 50 percent: A parent, \$37; two parents, \$37; a parent and any number of brothers or sisters, \$37; two parents and any number of brothers and sisters, \$37. It is important to make mention that Class B dependents are classified as such because they are only partially dependent upon the service men or women for support. In other words, if the dependents are dependent upon men or women in the service, 50 percent or less, they come under Class B. Only \$37 is given in such cases and applicants have to prove that they are dependent upon the enlisted man or woman for support.

B-1 DEPENDENTS

Class B-1 dependents, or where the dependency on the serviceman is 50 percent or more: One parent, \$50; one parent and one brother or sister, \$68; one parent and each additional brother or sister, \$50 plus \$11 for each brother or sister; two parents, \$68; two parents and one brother or sister, \$79; two parents and each additional brother or sister, \$68 plus \$11 for each brother or sister; a brother or sister but no parents, \$52; each additional brother or sister without parents, \$11.

Here also it is necessary for the applicant to prove 50 percent or more dependency. If the proof given is not sufficient, the dependent automatically comes under class B and gets much less. Thus, the dividing line, above or below 50 percent dependency, has an important bearing as to the amount of the allotment.

Now that many of the married men in the community are being called for the services, it is important that they make application for allotment upon induction. The allotment payments are not retroactive and only begin the date the application is filed. As a result, if the enlisted man waits 1 month or 2 months, or even more, before filing his

application, he automatically loses 1 or more months' allotment money. It is highly desirable that the serviceman file the day he is inducted so that his family can be promptly provided for.

Next: Further discussion of veterans' dependents allowances.

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—DEPENDENTS' AID OF SEVERAL KINDS—NOT ONLY WIFE, CHILDREN BUT PARENTS, BROTHERS, SISTERS MAY BE ELIGIBLE

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

The application for veterans' dependents' allowance is important, and there is need for giving the matter prompt attention.

This application is made on special forms, available at the induction center from the enlisted man's commanding officer. In filling out the form the enlisted man should be careful to spell all names correctly and give exact information as to marriage, dates of birth, etc. Many of the difficulties concerning allotments are due to carelessness in filling out the form.

In the event the enlisted man fails for some reason or other to make application, any class A dependent can make application instead. These forms may be obtained from the War or Navy Department or you may obtain an application by merely writing your Congressman or Senator, who will be pleased to forward one to you and assist in every possible way. The Army requires that its regular application form be filled out, while the Navy simply requires a letter giving the name of the applicant's wife and children, date of birth, and service address of the enlisted man.

If the serviceman does not wish to make application for class B or B-1 dependents, no other person can apply. These allotments are granted and continued only at the will of the man or woman in the service. They cannot be forced to make application. However, whenever an enlisted man fails to make such application and the dependents are reasonably sure that he will approve it, they may make the application themselves.

The permission of the enlisted man then will be obtained by the service; and if he gives permission, the allotment will be approved and payments started.

Thus, it can be seen that only class A dependents can obtain allotments without the consent of the serviceman. All other dependents require his approval.

OTHER RELATIVES

Parents and brothers or sisters of servicemen can receive an allotment even if the serviceman's wife and children are getting one. If the enlisted man also partially supported his parents and brothers or sisters prior to his entrance into the service, they are also eligible for an allotment. Application can be made in the usual manner and all that is necessary is proof of dependency, as though the enlisted man were single.

For example, if there is a wife and one child dependent upon the serviceman, they receive \$80. If this same man has two parents and a sister, also dependent upon him, they can receive a total of \$79 also. To get this extra \$79, all that is necessary is an additional \$5 deduction from the serviceman's pay. The Government makes up the difference. If the parents and brothers or sisters are only partially dependent—that is, less than 50 percent—if they can get \$37.

In addition, if parents are dependent upon more than one son or daughter, who are both in the service, they are eligible for larger allotments. For example, if two parents are greatly dependent upon a son in the service, they receive \$68 a month. Now if another son or daughter enters into the service, upon whom they depended also for support, these same two parents are eligible to receive an-

other \$37 from the second son or daughter.

Often your Congressman can help expedite allotment applications when there is real need for this money, so it is advisable that you write him when payments are slow in coming to you. Also, your Representative in Congress often can help clear up some of your difficulties. Do not hesitate to write to him.

Next: Emergency relief for servicemen and their dependents.

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—RELIEF FUNDS FUNCTIONS TOLD—MEN THEMSELVES, AS WELL AS FAMILIES, OFTEN MAY RECEIVE TEMPORARY AID

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

Now that some of the married men of this community are being called into the service, there sometimes arise cases of extreme hardship involving dependents of servicemen. In some cases, even the men and women in the service have found themselves in destitute circumstances at one time or other. Many dependents, and even members of the armed forces themselves, are not fully acquainted with the two emergency agencies set up for the express purpose of helping such persons in need.

These two agencies have branches all over the country. They are the Army Emergency Relief Fund, whose functions have recently been assigned to the Red Cross, and the Navy Relief Society.

ARMY RELIEF FUND

Any member of the armed forces in the Army can appeal to the Army relief fund at the special offices set up in each Army camp in the United States and overseas or through the Red Cross, if he is not at camp, for needed immediate financial assistance, and he will receive courteous and willing assistance at all times. The fund is open to all dependents of men and women in the Army. Should anyone know of any destitute dependent at home or any destitute member of the Army, advise him to get in touch at once with the Army emergency relief fund direct or through the local Red Cross office.

Another agency is the Navy Relief Society. Any dependent of a man or woman in our naval forces can appeal to this agency for urgent financial assistance. Any member of our naval forces in destitute circumstances can appeal to this agency and his needs will be taken care of. Should you know of anyone in our naval forces in dire circumstances, advise him to take up his case with the Navy Relief Society. To get immediate action from the Navy Relief Society, it is advisable to take up the case through the local chapter of the American Red Cross. The Red Cross is in a position to expedite matters, but in the event that it is not possible for the dependents of the enlisted man in the United States Navy or the man himself, in destitute circumstances, to get in touch with the Red Cross, an appeal can be made to the Boston branch of the Navy Relief Society Auxiliary, Bank Building, Thompson Square, Charlestown, where prompt and courteous assistance will be given.

ONLY FOR SERVICEMEN

These two agencies were set up to take care of the urgent critical cases of men in service who are in need of immediate financial assistance. This service is available only to men actually in the armed forces and is not available to servicemen who have been discharged. Likewise, the service is available only to dependents of men in our armed forces, and not to dependents of a discharged soldier or sailor.

If urgent need actually exists, it should not take more than an hour or two to get financial help for anyone who is destitute. The Army and Navy Emergency Relief Funds reach out to every community in the coun-

try. This emergency help is available at all times, and our service men and women and their dependents should have no hesitation in making application for it when in real need.

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—RED CROSS AIDS SERVICE FAMILIES—WILL HELP WHILE DEPENDENTS OF FIGHTERS AWAIT RECEIPT OF THEIR ALLOTMENTS

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

Another agency that gives aid to the dependents of servicemen is the Home Service of the American Red Cross and this is available through the chapter located in your town or the nearest community. The Home Service gives financial assistance to dependents of servicemen during the period from the time of filing of the soldier's or sailor's application for a family allotment and the receipt of such allotment. There is no specific sum granted for all cases. The amount will depend on the extent of the dependents' needs at the moment.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

The Red Cross will not supplement the dependents' allotment once the checks start coming from the Government, taking the position that the increased allowances are ample to take care of the immediate needs of the families of servicemen.

Other assistance available from the home service of the Red Cross is funds for transportation of wives stranded far away from their homes when their husbands leave for overseas assignments, or transportation home when their husbands are transferred to other camps. Medical care to the wives and children of servicemen is also available from the home service in the event there are no community facilities available to provide such care. This medical care is especially given to wives or families of servicemen living in the so-called camp communities whose hospital facilities are closed to them because they are transients.

The home service is also equipped to give financial assistance to dependents of servicemen for special and unusual needs, such as operations, and so forth, when such assistance is not available from community welfare services.

FOR DISCHARGED VET, TOO

There is also this special fact to note about the home service of the Red Cross, as compared to the assistance from the Army Emergency Relief Fund and the Navy Relief Society; this financial assistance is also available to the discharged veteran, especially the disabled, during the interval of the filing of his claim for veterans' compensation and the adjudication of his claim by the Veterans' Administration, a period extending anywhere from 3 to 8 months.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

In response to inquiries I have made concerning problems of veterans' dependents as a result of the closing of the Army Emergency Relief district offices in Massachusetts, A. E. R. headquarters in Washington advises "This new arrangement with the Red Cross was effected in order to prevent duplication of effort by the Red Cross and the Army Emergency Relief and further in the interest of a conservation of Army manpower now used in relief work. The Red Cross has given every assurance that it will care for the needs of servicemen and their dependents and the Army Emergency Relief stands ready to supplement that aid in any case where the Red Cross is unable, due to the provisions of its home-service policy, to handle a particular case."

Where supplemental aid, not given by the Red Cross, is needed, servicemen or their families should ask the local Red Cross to channel their request to northeastern headquarters, American Red Cross, 300 Fourth

Avenue, New York, N. Y., where a liaison officer of the Army Emergency Relief is stationed, or write or wire me at Washington.

Next: The Nation cares for its veterans.

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS—DISABLED VETS GET GOVERNMENT CARE—PAYMENTS ARE FROM \$10 TO \$100 A MONTH; THOSE HANDICAPPED VOCATIONALLY TRAINED

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

Since the founding of the Republic, the United States has paid out more than \$21,000,000,000 in direct benefits to veterans and their families, including those of World War No. 2. This is ample proof that a grateful Nation has ever been mindful of the sacrifices made by her sons and daughters in defense of our country. At the present time, the Government is caring for veterans of all wars and their dependents and at last count, the Veterans' Administration was caring in one way or another in substantial manner for more than a million persons.

One theory underlying all laws concerning disability resulting from service in the present war is that the Government is under a duty to do everything humanly possible to enable our disabled men to become once again useful and self-supporting members of the community. Disability must have occurred or have been aggravated in line of duty in order to warrant a pension or vocational training, but hospital treatment and domiciliary care in soldiers' homes may be given for disability not due to war service.

DISABILITY PAYMENTS

These disability payments run from \$10 a month for a 10 percent disability to \$100 a month for total disability. The current average rate of disability for World War No. 2 is 40 percent, which means payments of \$40 a month. Sums as high as \$250 a month may be paid for certain specific disabilities of an unusual or particularly burdensome character.

If the disability is characterized by a vocational handicap, the veteran is entitled to receive vocational rehabilitation or training from the Veterans' Administration for a period of 4 years, if he requires and demands it. All expenses of this training are paid, including books, tuition or other equipment. In addition, the veteran's pension is increased to \$80 a month, if single, and \$90 a month if married, with additional sums for other dependents this man has to support while in training. Application for this training should be made at the Veterans' Administration, Boston.

LIFE INSURANCE

Every serviceman may apply for what is known as national life insurance. This insurance is sold at a lower price than would be possible for a private insurance company because the Government assumes the entire cost of operation, as well as the cost of the extra war hazard. Beneficiaries of this insurance are limited to wife, children, parents, sisters, and/or brothers. The serviceman may apply for amounts running from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and within these limits may take out more than one policy if he so desires. He may designate beneficiaries of his own choice within the categories mentioned above.

The serviceman may apply for this insurance without examination during the first 120 days following his induction. After the first 120 days, he is given a physical examination when he applies. After 1 year, the serviceman may convert his insurance to standard forms such as 20-pay life, which in addition to protecting his family, will build up a solid asset for him when he returns to civilian life. The serviceman may continue his insurance after he has left the service by forwarding the required monthly

payments to the Veterans' Administration at Washington. While in the service, the man has regular deductions made from his monthly pay. More than 13,000,000 policies have been applied for with a face value of about \$92,000,000,000, a number larger than the total enlisted in all the armed services.

Next: Further means of emergency assistance.

FAMILIES GUARDED AGAINST EVICTION

(By PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Congressman, Third Massachusetts District)

There are other benefits arranged by the Federal Government for the war veterans, besides insurance and others which have been discussed in this series.

Other servicemen's benefits I might mention include protection against eviction of servicemen's dependents for nonpayment of rent under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act. Under this law, evictions for rentals not exceeding \$80 a month may be made only on court order and may be stayed for 3 months by the court.

In addition, stays of judgments, attachments, garnishees, in the discretion of the courts, on actions against men during their service or within 90 days thereafter, may be granted. Further information concerning these legal protections is available at the local courthouse or soldiers' relief agent in your town.

The Seventy-eighth Congress during its first session has already enacted several sweeping and vital measures extending liberal benefits and rights to service men and women. Those include Public Law No. 10, providing hospitalization, domiciliary care, and burial benefits to World War No. 2 veterans on a parity with World War No. 1 veterans; Public Law No. 13, authorizing renewal of the expiring 5-year level premium term insurance policies by the agent or beneficiary of an insured serviceman who is outside the continental United States; Public Law No. 16, providing for the rehabilitation of disabled veterans, mentioned earlier in this article.

MUSTERING-OUT PAY

Of very direct interest to all discharged veterans in certain categories is the so-called mustering-out pay bill, which provides for payments ranging from \$100 to \$300, depending on the length and character of service of the veteran. Now that this legislation has become law by virtually the unanimous vote of Congress, veterans eligible for mustering-out pay receive such payments as they are discharged from the service without making the special application required of the 1,300,000 or more veterans discharged prior to the enactment of this bill. Of this number, about 700,000 are believed eligible for mustering-out pay and I desire to make some brief observations for the benefit of these men and women which may help them to expedite their respective applications.

Discharged veterans, desiring to apply for mustering-out pay may obtain mimeographed application forms from the Finance Officer, United States Army, Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street, Boston. These same forms may be used by Navy, Coast Guard, and marine veterans. In addition, local veterans' organizations may also have a supply of forms, and newspapers throughout the country have printed the official blank, which is readily procurable.

CERTIFICATE NEEDED

Let me emphasize here that the serviceman must return this application with his original service-discharge certificate. Under regulations, photostatic copies will not serve the purpose inasmuch as the original certificate itself must be marked with appropriate notations that the serviceman has applied for and has been granted mustering-out pay. This

ruling was made in order to minimize duplicate or fraudulent claims and at the same time expedite payment to the veteran, inasmuch as centralized discharge records will not be consulted for some time following actual payment of these benefits. The applications of all discharged veterans who were inducted from this area must be returned to the Army Finance Officer at Boston and payment will be made from that office. Veterans should not become concerned if they receive their first check without their discharge certificate returned in the same envelope. The certificate will be sent in a day or two as an added protection against mail-box theft of the check. These safeguards were deemed necessary to prevent fraud and misrepresentation.

WRITE FOR OTHER DATA

It is exceedingly difficult to write at length and explain in full detail all benefits available to veterans of this and previous wars.

I have tried in these articles to sketch briefly and closely the benefits and rights of veterans under existing legislation. Of necessity, it was impossible to recite in full detail in such limited time and space all the ramifications and technicalities of the relief provided by Congress.

I hope the information contained herein will, in the main, point the way of guidance and effective action by which veterans may move to avail themselves of current legislative measures in their behalf. If anyone has special questions or special problems, I suggest you write to me personally, 420 Old House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

This is the last of a series by Congressman PHILBIN. Possession of these articles may be of inestimable value as guidance if you need them later.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Printing and binding for Congress, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 145, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury and accounted for in his annual report to Congress, and no sale shall be made on credit (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

April 20





Mr. Roosevelt does remarkably well, too, under the heading "Historic American Speeches and Documents." Here are printed the Declaration of Independence, the preamble (only) to the Constitution, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Wilson's Fourteen Points, the declaration of the United Nations, the Atlantic Charter, and speeches by Mr. Roosevelt on the "four freedoms," the Philippine Commonwealth, and the Allied invasion of north Africa.

In short, this Handbook of the United States of America is a book which tortures and emasculates United States history for two obvious purposes. One of these is to glorify Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States. The other is to push the idea that he would be the ideal choice for President of the world.

Those two purposes stick out throughout the volume, and are plain to any connoisseur of propaganda.

DAVIS WANTS \$64,000,000

The O. W. I., which produced this masterpiece of propaganda, has now come around to ask Congress for \$64,000,000 of your money to carry on for another year. That is an increase of \$25,000,000 over its current appropriations of \$39,000,000.

Congress, we believe on the face of the facts thus far publicized about the O. W. I., should scrutinize this request for \$64,000,000 with the greatest care and skepticism. The O. W. I.'s story is that it is fighting the same kind of war of propaganda and nerves for us as Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels is fighting for Germany. The facts as thus far dug up go to indicate that O. W. I. on the contrary is spending our money for a lot of paper, short-wave and news-reel boondoggling whose main effect is to make our allies laugh at us behind our backs.

The American people, who pay the bills, are entitled to know what the truth about O. W. I. is—and to have free and easy access to all the propaganda products it gets out for foreign consumption.

As for the presidency of the world, Mr. Roosevelt can now be assured that there is at least one part of the world where he will never be President. That part is Russia. Pal Joey Stalin has made it more than plain that he isn't stepping aside for anybody.

Allied Victory in Russia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1944

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the New York World-Telegram of April 19, 1944:

ALLIED VICTORY IN RUSSIA

At Sevastopol the Red armies are completing the liberation of southern Russia in the most remarkable military campaign of the war; in the number of troops involved, territory reclaimed, and the steady 800-mile advance despite an entrenched enemy, snow, ice, floods, mud, and bad communications, this offensive is historic.

By destroying so many Hitler divisions and so much equipment; by depriving him of Ukraine food, Donbas minerals and industries, north Caucasus oil, the Kiev-Khar'kov networks and Black Sea ports; by threat-

ening the Balkans, and by shattering the myth of Nazi military superiority, the Red armies have opened the way to final Allied victory. There is still much fight left in Germany but, barring miracles, she never can recover from this blow.

Marshal Stalin has said Russia's achievement would not have been possible without our help. While it would be neither fitting nor fair to us to measure our munitions against the blood they have shed, the victory is all the finer for them and for us because it is shared.

Our bombers from Italy have weakened Nazi armies in Russia by blasting their Danubian communications and supply lines, including their precious Ploesti oil source.

The continuous western air offensive has drawn about three-fourths of the Nazi fighter planes away from Russia, where they might have turned the battle. American air forces alone since November have cut Nazi fighter production by about 5,000 planes, and since January have shot down down 5,200 planes, all of which Hitler might have thrown against Russia.

In western and southern Europe, Russia's allies have tied down more than 40 percent of Hitler's total divisions, many of them hastily withdrawn from the Russian to the Italian front or to the western invasion coasts.

Nimitz, MacArthur, Stilwell, and Chennault kept Japan so busy that Stalin could concentrate against Hitler instead of using larger Red forces to guard the Siberian back door.

To cite such American contributions is not to lessen Russia's paramount achievement, but to demonstrate anew that there are no separate fronts and no isolated battles in this global war. The only possible complete victory is joint victory.

The G. I. Bill of Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FOREST A. HARNES

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1944

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial appearing in the April 15 issue of Army Times:

THE G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

There is no reason for any delay on the part of the House of Representatives in passing the G. I. bill of rights. The Senate has already unanimously passed the measure, the entire Nation is behind the bill, the President has indicated that he is wholeheartedly in favor of the legislation, so it is up to the House to quit stalling and take action on the measure.

To the men on the combat fronts the G. I. bill of rights represents a definite move in their behalf. Its concrete provisions give them something to tie onto, a lift for their morale.

Although little opposition has been voiced by any groups or individuals, the credit for getting the bill before Congress goes to the veterans' organizations. Their efforts and actions in behalf of the bill assured its passage.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women in the armed forces are wondering what has

become of this bill, and why the House committee has not acted more promptly upon it. The families and friends of service people feel exactly the same way about it, as indicated by the fact that thousands of citizens in my district have signed petitions urging speedy enactment of this measure.

The committee received this bill originally on January 10. It has had a revised form of the bill under consideration since March 27. The Senate passed the bill unanimously on March 24. I urge the committee to complete its deliberations, and to report this measure to the House for action without further delay.

Fathers of the Race

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. NORRIS POULSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1944

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, the following poem was written by a friend of mine, Mr. Neal D. Ireland, 1055 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif., shortly after the War Department notified him that his son was killed in action while on a bombing expedition over Berlin:

FATHERS OF THE RACE

(By his father, in the hour of travail, as a memorial to Lt. Robert Neal Ireland)

Fathers of the race, I come seeking entry to your fellowship.

I have the eternal password—"A son given in war."

I do not come demanding, neither do I beg admission.

Out of my own father heart I know your hearts.

We no longer have pride. We no longer believe in demanding.

So out of a great humility I come to you, my brothers in suffering.

I do not ask your color, your politics, or your faith,

Nor does it matter on which side of the tracks—or of the world—you may live.

If you have given—as I gave—all your heart's pride

As your part of Humanity's great sacrifice, Then neither will you ask any questions.

You are admitted to our great fraternity.

Let us sit together on the banks of some quiet stream,

The Volga, the Rhine, the Yangtze, or the Po, And tell each other of the dreams we had for him

Whom we loved better than our very lives—Him for whom we planned since early manhood.

Let us, my brother-fathers, hold together in loss

And in the cleansing flame of pain burn out The ancient hatreds, all vanity and all pride

That have made man slay his brothers since the time of Cain.

And as we talk together, sharing our common pain

You may be sure I'll never hate again.

Let us pledge faith that we will hence be brothers

Because of this—our Brotherhood of Fathers.

Why They Hear So Much About Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1944

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am inserting herewith an article that appeared in the *Paris News*, Paris, Tex., April 17, 1944, entitled "Aussies Ask Clemo Why They Hear so Much About Texans." It is as follows:

Texans in the present war are upholding the traditions of our State by distinguishing themselves on all battle fronts as well as on the home front. Repeatedly have Australians asked me why they hear so much more about Texas than they do other States in the Union. If such a question was put to me by an American from another State I would, without giving the matter further thought, immediately reply, "Why because it is the best gol derned State in the Union, that's why." But to a citizen of another country one must be less boastful and state specific supporting facts. Due to the number of Australians asking me such questions and due to the necessity to render a plausible reply, I have had to ponder over the facts.

Unquestionably our Texas history plays an important role in giving us such an intense provincial pride in our State. Our forebears fought for and won our independence in such spectacular and dramatic circumstances that would rival or surpass the history of other States, nations, or peoples. We have been a nation unto ourselves, self-governing, and independent. Our State is rich in folklore and legend. Our people are steeped in a pioneer tradition and imbued with intense and justifiable pride in our heritage. Our men have always fervidly answered the call to arms in any crisis. In so doing they have proceeded to commit themselves on the field of battle with the same courage manifested by those Texas immortals of the Alamo, Goliad, and San Jacinto. It is little wonder when the call to arms is sounded that Texans are among the first to answer. It is little wonder that on the battlefield Texans acquit themselves in a manner in keeping with the heritage bequeathed to them by Houston, Bowie, Crockett, Travis, and other immortals of Texas history.

The size of Texas tends to give her people an individuality not possessed by others. Not only is our State large geographically, but gigantic in accomplishments. Our oil fields are extensive, our fields of corn and cotton are of great size, our herds of cattle large, and our timber land plentiful. We have large modern cities, thousands of miles of paved highways, and seaports that are growing by leaps and bounds. We have a diversity of climate as well as terrain. We cultivate cotton in the northeast sector of the State, produce choice cattle and sheep in the west, rice in the south, and citrus fruit in the valley. As one proud Texan exclaimed, "You name it and we'll have it."

Texans are their own best publicity agents. When any Texan is asked his home State his chest will bulge with pride and he proudly acclaims, "I'm from Texas." Texans never miss an opportunity to publicize Texas. Only since I have been away from Texas have I fully realized how other people are so universally conscious of the Lone Star State. Australians feel a keen kinship with Texas and Texans. Recently an American war correspondent published an article in an Au-

stralian paper on the Australian soldier (the Digger). In his justifiable eulogy of them he chanced to state that they (the Aussies) reminded him very much of Texans. Instead of resenting this comparison, as they would be justified in doing, for, after all, they are of English stock and take great pride in the fact, they loved it. Since that time, upon meeting an Australian and he discovers I am a Texan, I am quizzed as to my opinion on the accuracy of the comparison. An assenting vote that the comparison is true inevitably leads to an invitation to tea as the guest of the pleased Aussie. (Never fear, I am not selling my birthright for a pot of tea. To be compared to an Aussie Digger is a high compliment.)

By our constant boasting of Texas it may appear that fellows from other States would find our conversation a trifle obnoxious. A braggart is never one to endear himself to those around him. Instead of resentment, those from other States thrive on the good-natured rally that goes on between those from Texas and those not so blessed. A genuine Texan never wears his feelings on his sleeve. He welcomes comment on Texas, whether good or bad. Actually I think that most Texans assume the philosophy of the renowned circus major domo, P. T. Barnum, who made the classic remark, "I don't care what you say about me just as long as you mention my name." So it is with Texans, just mention Texas, whether good or bad. When a non-Texan relates in detail the disadvantages and discomforts he experienced while training in Texas or the heat, rain, or cold experienced when passing through on the way to a port of embarkation, the Texans present will not deny anything said. In fact, they will proceed to tell of even greater catastrophes that he had missed. When an outsider mentions our unpredictable weather, our drought, blizzards in the Panhandle, incessant rain in the spring, or dry heat in the summer, some Texan will inform them that they were lucky to have missed the really bad seasons and then relate instances when we had real droughts, real blizzards, and real rain. I've heard tall tales of atmospheric catastrophes that, if they were true, would have destroyed the State beyond any hopes of reclamation.

When a Texan does boast about his State, or the accomplishments of other Texans, it is always done on such an exaggerated scale that non-Texans take it with a grain of salt and proceed to heckle the boastful individual. I was seated at the mess table eating breakfast one morning when a fellow Texan rushed into the tent and excitedly exclaimed, "Italy has just surrendered to Texas! I just got it over the radio." In the excitement that ensued no one gave thought to what the Texan had said, other than that Italy had surrendered. It finally dawned on those present, "Surrendered to Texas, bosh!" stated a native son of Connecticut. "To hear you Texans talk you'd think you were personally winning the war." From the far end of the mess hall came the drawing voice of a Texan, "I wouldn't exactly say that, brother, the Russians are helping us a lot."

In this war as in the past one Texas A. and M. has provided officers on a larger scale than any other such institution in the United States. Almost daily I meet a Texas A. and M. graduate. Texans in this theater have distinguished themselves in combat. The exploits of lads from the Lone Star State have become almost legendary. The Air Corps is packed with Texans. The highly successful invasion of New Britain was executed by a Texas cavalry division. From the limited information we receive over here I have gleaned the fact that troops from the Thirty-sixth Division (Texas) were the first allies to set foot on European soil, this at Salerno, Italy. All of this I can now relate to my Australian friends who inquire of me why

they hear so much about Texas. Texans make their own news and their own history.

The current rumors floating around here in Australia is that Germany and Japan are suing for a separate peace with Texas. But we Texans aren't concerned because we're in this fight to the finish and will stick with our favorite ally—the United States of America.

Social Security Funds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. COCHRAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1944

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, for some time certain individuals and some editors have been critical in expressing themselves concerning the Social Security surplus. Let it be understood that the law, not rule or regulation, provides those funds must be invested in interest-bearing Government bonds. That provision in the law results in an increase in the surplus. There is an excellent editorial published in this week's issue of *Labor* on this subject. Under permission granted me, I include that editorial as part of my remarks:

AN OLD SCARE STORY IS REVIVED—SOCIAL-SECURITY FUNDS ARE BEING INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND THAT'S THE SAFEST IOU IN THE WORLD

From time to time, newspapers in various parts of the country endeavor to scare their readers by repeating the old yarn about the way the Government is using social-security funds to meet ordinary expenses.

The latest to come to our attention is an editorial in the *Times of Beatrice*, Nebr. The editor says:

"Instead of creating an honest reserve of these paid-in funds for some future showdown, the Government has been spending the money on current expenses and placing in the reserve fund a series of IO U's."

By weird calculations which no ordinary person can hope to follow, the editor reaches the conclusion that there is an over-all 300 percent loss.

It would be most unfortunate if any considerable number of people were to accept that statement at its face value, for it is entirely erroneous.

We don't know what the editor had in mind when he wrote about an honest reserve, but we take it for granted he would agree that any surplus in the social-security fund should be invested, and not piled up in the Treasury vaults in the form of currency and gold and silver.

He would also probably agree that the surplus should be invested in the best securities available.

Well, that is exactly what has happened. The social-security surplus is used to buy a special kind of Government bond. It pays 3 percent. Such a bond would command a premium on the open market, but it is sold to social security at par. That means that Social Security is getting the best security available at a remarkably favorable price.

Of course, these bonds are IO U's, but they're Uncle Sam's IO U's. Every bond he has issued since the Constitution was adopted was just an IO U—that is, it was a promise that it would be redeemed at face value by Uncle Sam on a given date.

Uncle Sam has never run out on such a promise. He has always redeemed his IO U's.

May 5





In my consideration of the problem of settling terminated war contracts I have consistently urged, as necessary to the adequate protection of the Government's interest, that authority to make final payments under proposed settlements should not rest with the contracting agencies but that such payments should be made only after an audit and review of the proposed settlements by an independent agency. The bill makes no provision for such an independent audit and review prior to final payment and because I believe a settlement program without such a provision will not operate to protect adequately the interests of the Government and the taxpayers I cannot approve the program which enactment of the bill would establish. However, and especially in the absence of such a provision, I am convinced that an independent agency should exercise effective control over the program and it is noted that the bill provides for an independent agency—the Office of Contract Settlement—clothed with supervisory and regulatory authority which should be effective, if properly exercised and administered, to control termination settlements and payments in the various war contracting agencies and bring uniformity to the program. In this respect it is noted that the Director of Contract Settlement would be authorized not only to prescribe the records to be used in connection with settlements and interim financing but, also, to prescribe binding regulations with respect to carrying out the provisions of the bill, payment of interest on terminated claims, methods of determining fair compensation, settlement of subcontractor's claims, interim financing and evidence in support thereof, terms and conditions of financing, appeals, etc.

Section 23 of the bill S. 1718 would authorize the Director to delegate any authority and discretion conferred upon him to the head of any Government agency and to authorize successive redelegation of such authority and discretion. I seriously doubt the wisdom of this provision of the bill. Not only is the necessity for such delegation and redelegation not apparent but there can be no doubt that the whole scheme of having supervision and control of the settlement program independent of the contracting agencies would be weakened, if not entirely destroyed—depending on the extent to which the authority to delegate and redelegate be exercised—as complete authority with respect to the settlement of termination claims, interim financing, loans, etc., could be delegated direct to the contracting agencies and the various contracting officers thereof whose action is not subject to appeal except in the interest of the contractors. Consequently, I recommend that subsection (a) of section 23 of the bill be eliminated.

Section 16 of the bill would authorize the General Accounting Office to examine all records of any contracting agency relating to the settlement of any termination claim, after the final settlement of such claim, for the purpose of determining (1) whether the settlement payments to the war contractor were made in accordance with the terms of settlement, and (2) whether such records or other information warrant a reasonable belief that the settlement was induced by fraud. The said section further provides that—

"Whenever the General Accounting Office believes that any settlement was induced by fraud, the Comptroller General of the United States shall report all of the facts relating thereto to the Congress, to the Director, to the Department of Justice, and to the contracting agency concerned, but shall not suspend or withhold, or direct or require any contracting agency to suspend or withhold, by set-off or otherwise, any amounts owing to the war contractor by the United States under such settlement or otherwise, and shall not suspend credit to any disbursing officer

for any disbursements made by him under such settlement. In any such case the contracting agency, on its own initiative, may, or, upon order of the Director, shall, take such action as it deems appropriate to recover or withhold payments to such war contractor."

While I assume it is not so intended this section as now worded might be understood as imposing on the General Accounting Office the responsibility for detecting and reporting frauds although the bill would clearly deprive said Office of any effective means of doing so or of preventing payments induced by fraud. My position consistently has been—as the hearings before the committee will show—that unless the General Accounting Office is to be given an effective part in the contract-termination program it should be expressly relieved of responsibility in connection therewith. Therefore, in order that there may be no doubt in the matter, and to be consistent with other provisions of the bill, I recommend that section 16 be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. (a) Any other provision of law notwithstanding, the function of the General Accounting Office with respect to any termination settlement made, authorized, ratified, or approved by a contracting agency shall be confined to an examination for the purpose of determining (1) whether the settlement payments to the war contractor were made in accordance with the terms of settlement, and (2) whether the records submitted to it or other information warrant a reasonable belief that the settlement was induced by fraud, but the General Accounting Office shall not be charged with the duty or responsibility of detecting fraud in connection with such settlements except as the presence of fraud may be indicated by records transmitted to the General Accounting Office with the termination settlement or with the voucher covering payment thereunder. Whenever the General Accounting Office believes that any settlement was induced by fraud, the Comptroller General of the United States shall report all of the facts relating thereto to the Congress, to the Director, to the Department of Justice, and to the contracting agency concerned, but shall not suspend or withhold, or direct or require any contracting agency to suspend or withhold, by set-off or otherwise, any amounts owing to the war contractor by the United States under such settlement or otherwise and shall not suspend credit to any disbursing officer for any disbursements made by him under such settlement. In any such case the contracting agency on its own initiative may, or upon order of the Director shall, take such action as it deems appropriate to recover or withhold payments to such war contractor.

"(b) The jurisdiction of the Comptroller General of the United States shall not be affected by this act except to the extent necessary to give effect to the specific provisions thereof."

While as hereinbefore stated, I still am of the view that there should be an independent audit and review of proposed settlements prior to the making of final payments thereunder, nevertheless, if the Congress, as a matter of public policy, should decide otherwise, I have no objections to offer to the bill S. 1718, except as hereinbefore noted, as it is believed that the provisions of the bill, if properly administered, are adequate to accomplish the announced objectives thereof.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1718. An act to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war

contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 22 minutes) the House pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Monday, May 8, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Thursday, May 11, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Daylight Savings Time of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, May 11, 1944.

Business to be considered: To begin public hearings on daylight-savings time bills.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

(Wednesday, May 10, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Patents on Wednesday, May 10, 1944, at 10 a. m., to further consider H. R. 2987, a bill to provide equitable compensation for useful suggestions or inventions by personnel of the Department of the Interior.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, May 18, 1944)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, May 18, 1944, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 2809, to amend section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (ship construction reserve fund).

(Thursday, May 25, 1944)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, May 25, 1944, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 4486, to provide for the sale of certain Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes.

Persons desiring copies of the printed hearings when available will please notify the clerk by letter.

Witnesses are requested to notify the Clerk by letter at least a day in advance of the hearing of their desire to testify in order that a list of witnesses may be prepared. Written statements for the record from persons other than witnesses should be submitted a day in advance. Amendments to be proposed during the hearing should be submitted to the reporter in duplicate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1516. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a survey of the Buffalo Creek watershed in New York describing an investigation of a program of water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention in aid of flood control made pursuant to the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 574); to the Committee

on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

1517. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936; one copy of various legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1518. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. S. 1767. An act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War 2 veterans; with amendment (Rept. No. 1418). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HARE: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 271. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 for emergency maternity and infant care for wives of enlisted men in the armed forces; without amendment (Rept. No. 1419). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 1348. An act to amend the second paragraph of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; with amendment (Rept. No. 1420). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 4282. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the Government of the United States of America," approved May 7, 1926, as amended, to permit of the sale of buildings and grounds and the utilization of proceeds of such sale in the Government interest; without amendment (Rept. No. 1421). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 4311. A bill to authorize the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State; without amendment (Rept. No. 1422). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on Elections No. 2. House Resolution 534. Resolution to dis-

miss election contest of Edward T. McEvoy against Hugh Peterson, First Congressional District of Georgia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1423). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 3891. A bill to provide night differential for certain employees; without amendment (Rept. No. 1424). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 521. A bill for the relief of Toby Lena Rosenberg, alias Maria Louisa Nasco, alias Alejandrino Nasco Echegaray; with amendment (Rept. No. 1425). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COMPTON:

H. R. 4758. A bill to provide for court review of decisions of the National War Labor Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 4759. A bill authorizing the preparation of a medal for presentation to members of the armed forces who participated in the battle for the Philippine Islands in the present war with Japan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 4760. A bill to grant temporary commissioned rank to certain male nurses serving in the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 4761. A bill to provide for the transportation to their homes of persons discharged from the naval service because of underage at time of enlistment; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 4762. A bill relating to the flood-control project for the Fresno County stream group in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin, Calif.; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. BOREN:

H. R. 4763. A bill to provide for making certain surplus materials, equipment, and supplies available for soil- and water-con-

servation work through the distribution thereof, by grant or loan, to public bodies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. R. 4764. A bill to provide for making certain surplus materials, equipment, and supplies available for soil- and water-conservation work through the distribution thereof, by grant or loan, to public bodies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 4765. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to extend the time for awarding decorations to persons for service in the armed forces in any war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOLAN:

H. J. Res. 273. Joint resolution to relieve members of the armed forces of the United Nations of the transportation tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. J. Res. 274. Joint resolution requesting the President to establish friendly diplomatic relations with Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRNE:

H. R. 4766. A bill for the relief of Warren G. Holdridge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 4767. A bill for the relief of the Revere Sugar Refinery; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H. R. 4768. A bill for the relief of Joseph Boris Tchertkoff; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5624. By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL: Petition of the Hall Furlough Club, No. 4, tenth ward, Binghamton, N. Y., and signed by 111 residents of the Thirty-fourth Congressional District urging the passage of the Hall furlough bill (H. R. 1504), providing free transportation during furloughs for members of our armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5625. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of Mrs. Harvey Bechtelheimer and 48 other citizens of Sabetha, Kans., opposing the passage of House bill 3947; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PROVIDING FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE RE-
ADJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING
WORLD WAR II VETERANS

MAY 5, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. RANKIN, from the Committee on World War Veterans' Legis-
lation, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1767]

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation having had under consideration S. 1767, entitled "An act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, report the bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and as amended recommend that the bill do pass.

As indicated in the print of the bill herein, the amendment is to strike out of the bill as it passed the Senate everything after the enacting clause and to substitute the language shown in italics.

EXPLANATION OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The bill as reported by the committee is the result of arduous study over an extended period of time. Hundreds of bills have been filed and numerous proposals were before the committee dealing with the same general subject of post-war benefits for veterans of the present conflict, including better care for those disabled in service. Public hearings on the general subject were held by the committee early in the year, but some of the proposals were beyond the then jurisdiction of the committee. Immediately after the passage of S. 1767, that bill was referred to the committee, and public hearings were conducted daily for a week or more in order to give all interested parties a full opportunity to present their views, including a number of Members of Congress who desired to speak on the bill or to suggest amendments thereto.

After the recess, executive sessions were held daily over a period of approximately 3 weeks, under permission of the House, afternoon sessions being held also. The Senate bill was studied section by section, and several of the titles were recast in what is believed to be simpler, more direct form for the purpose of insuring more adequate administration, as well as for purposes of economy in administration.

The problem before the committee consisted of three principal fundamentals:

- (1) To insure adequate administration of existing laws for the benefit of disabled veterans and the dependents of deceased veterans.

- (2) Supplementation of existing statutes to provide for readjustment into the civilian economy of veterans returning from service in the present war.

- (3) Concentration in one agency, namely the Veterans' Administration, of all responsibility for the administration of veterans' benefits as such.

There was, and can be, it is believed, no divergency of opinion on the necessity for this last point, inasmuch as the only way to avoid the confusion which existed after the close of World War I in connection with veterans' benefits is to have one agency to which the veterans individually may look for all rights extended to them by statute and which the Congress may hold responsible for the proper administration of such benefits.

The first essential named, that of insuring adequate administration of existing laws providing benefits for disabled veterans, is covered by the first title of the bill which, in its essentials is the same as passed by the Senate but with somewhat minor clarifying amendments to several sections of the title. Likewise, title VI, dealing with general administrative provisions, was adopted with amendments believed essential and tying in with the principal titles of the bill.

The remaining portion of the bill—titles II to V, inclusive—deals with the additional benefits for veterans in the post-war period. This problem is a tremendous one and has been the subject of great controversy. The object sought is the same in any event, namely, the reintegration of the discharged soldier, sailor, and marine into the civilian economy in the most prompt and adequate manner. Many plans were advocated, the general consensus appearing to be that, considering length and character of service, together with comparable sacrifices, the plan which would guarantee the most nearly uniform consideration would be an adjusted service pay. Thorough and painstaking exploration of this field, however, demonstrated that now is not the time to consider such plan for there are too many unforeseeable factors which might have a direct bearing upon any such proposal. Furthermore, it is not clear that the tremendous expense involved in such plan can be borne by the national economy should the war continue beyond present expectations.

Alternatives were therefore favorably considered as the least which may be necessary to accomplish the end desired. Briefly, these are as follows:

- (1) Education or training, including apprenticeship training.

- (2) Loans for the purpose of buying, constructing, or repairing homes, buying or leasing farms or business properties, and purchasing or leasing implements and equipment therefor.

(3) An adequate placement or employment service and veterans' preference in employment.

(4) Unemployment or readjustment compensation.

These benefits were provided in the bills that passed the Senate. The changes evolved by the committee are designed primarily to insure more direct and, consequently, better administration.

Title II of the Senate bill dealing with the education of veterans was an attempted compromise between two irreconcilable principles; namely, (1) a Federal-State educational bureaucracy for the purpose of meting out education to veterans, or (2) a simple direct benefit to veterans, administered as such, and without any additional machinery or control whatsoever of any educational systems or institutions. This title, as adopted by the committee, will insure educational or training opportunity to any veteran whose education was interrupted, prevented, or interfered with by service, the length of the period of education or training being dependent upon the length of service in the armed forces and satisfactory progress of the individual student or trainee. The administration will be by the Veterans' Administration in the manner already established for vocational training for disabled veterans by the act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law 16, 78th Cong.). In addition to the expenses of tuition, books, fees, and supplies, every veteran while attending a course of education or training will be entitled to a moderate subsistence allowance for himself and dependent or dependents, if any.

Title III, relating to loans, has likewise been completely recast, the entire responsibility has been placed upon the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs without requiring him to depend upon other governmental agencies but with discretion placed in him to secure, if desired and available, advice or assistance from other agencies, State or Federal. No loans will be made by the Veterans' Administration but instead authority is afforded for the guaranty of not to exceed 50 percent of a loan or loans for the purposes stated, the aggregate of such guaranty not to exceed \$1,500 for any veteran. Instead of loans being made solely by Federal agencies, they may be made by any individual, bank, corporation or other lending agency, or by a State or Federal corporation or agency. Such guaranty is intended to take the place of what is normally required as a down payment.

Title IV, employment service for veterans, has likewise been completely recast in principle. The entire responsibility is placed upon the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs instead of the attempt made by the Senate bill to hold him responsible by making him simply the chairman of a policy council. The House amendment transfers to the Veterans' Administration not only the responsibility but the machinery to carry it out. This will insure a veterans' employment service, cooperative, or course, with and through the Federal and State services but wholly responsible for carrying out the intent of the Congress that eligible qualified veterans shall have a preference in employment and in employment placement.

Title V, dealing with unemployment or readjustment compensation, has been accepted in principle as in the Senate draft, but it has been simplified both as to administration and as to benefits provided. Essentially the qualifications provided by the applicable State laws will apply, with added restrictions as to disqualifications, and the administration by the Veterans' Administration will be the most

direct possible through the State agencies. While in some respects greater restrictions have been adopted, the plan has been broadened to cover the self-employed during a waiting period of production as in many agricultural and other productive enterprises. These amendments, it is confidently believed, will remove most, if not all, of the objections seriously urged to the provisions of this title as passed by the Senate.

Title V is designed to provide for the full utilization of existing State unemployment agencies in the payment of allowances provided therein. It is assumed that all State agencies will fully cooperate with the Veterans' Administration in assisting the Nation to meet the tremendous problem of readjusting its service men and women to the ways of peace.

The administrative expenses incurred by State agencies in their participation in this program will be provided for by the Social Security Board out of funds appropriated to it for the making of administrative grants to States under section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, with reimbursement by the Veterans' Administration out of its appropriation. This procedure will prevent duplication of fiscal controls and require only a single audit of State administrative expenses, namely, the regular audit of State agencies made by the Social Security Board; but requiring that the amounts found due be certified by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

The final title—VI—as amended, will integrate this enactment with the system of laws established by Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, dealing with pensions, compensation, hospitalization, medical care and vocational rehabilitation of veterans, and is designed to insure uniform administrative control to the end that all of these provisions for veterans generally, as well as disabled veterans, will be adequately and satisfactorily administered. Furthermore, the intent of the Congress is declared that benefits provided shall not be cumulative but selective, and that it is the purpose of the present Congress that they shall be deducted from any adjusted compensation or similar adjustment of service pay which may be provided in the future.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF BILL AS REPORTED

TITLE I

Title I of the bill relates to priorities for the Veterans' Administration hospitalization and claims of veterans, procedures in connection therewith, aid by veterans' organizations and reviewing authority of the War and Navy Departments to correct irregular discharges.

Section 100, as amended, insures recognition of the Veterans' Administration as an essential war agency, entitled to priorities for personnel equipment, and material second only to the War and Navy Departments.

Section 101 authorizes and directs the establishment of additional hospital facilities and additional regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where required, and where not now available. This section authorizes from time to time such appropriations as may be necessary to carry out the expanded hospitalization program.

Section 102 authorizes the interchange of hospital and domiciliary facilities between the Veterans' Administration and the War or Navy Department as agreed upon by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the Secretary of War, or Secretary of the Navy, respectively, subject to a limitation that such agreements shall not result in permanent reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number required for eligible veterans, nor subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government; or for transfer, without reimbursement of appropriations, of facilities, supplies, equipment, or material. The section contains a further provision affording specific statutory authority for the detail or transfer of commissioned or enlisted personnel from the War or Navy Department to the Veterans' Administration. The amendments which have been added to the section as adopted by the Senate are for the purpose of clarification and to insure that transfers may be made without the necessity of transferring appropriations and also that personnel which may be loaned or transferred to the Veterans' Administration include nurses as well as officers and enlisted personnel.

Section 103 authorizes the Administrator to place designated officials and employees in Army and Navy installations for the purpose of giving aid and advice to members of the armed forces about to be discharged, or to adjudicate the disability claims of such persons.

Section 104 requires, preliminary to discharge or release from active duty, that a certificate of discharge and the soldier's final pay, or substantial portion thereof, be ready for delivery to him or to some person on his account, and that no person shall be discharged or released from active service on account of disability until he shall have executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization to be filed with the Veterans' Administration, or has signed a statement that he has had explained to him his right to file any such claim. These are safeguarding provisos to insure possibility of immediate discharge of persons who refuse to cooperate in the signing of such claims or

statements. The amendments made to this section as it was passed by the Senate are for purpose of clarification, with an added provision to insure proper and necessary care and training for those entitled to prosthetic appliances.

Section 105 provides that no person in the active service in the armed forces shall be required by any officer thereof to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, or any other statement against his own interest, and that any such statement signed at any time shall be null and void and of no force and effect.

Section 200 authorizes the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to make provision for permitting accredited representatives of veterans' organizations, certified by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to aid and assist persons in the active service and who are about to be discharged or released therefrom in the preparation and presentation of their claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. Amendments have been added to the Senate draft for the purpose of limiting the number of organizations, as well as the number and type of representatives which may be recognized and to insure that existing legislative authority with respect to the American Red Cross is not affected by the amendment of this action. The section further authorizes promulgation of joint regulations by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to accomplish the purposes intended. It limits the space to be afforded such organizations and representatives to that available at the various headquarters.

Section 300 authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to review certain cases wherein the veteran was separated from active service by a dishonorable discharge or a discharge for certain causes generally considered as constituting dishonorable conditions, and upon his determination that the person was insane at the time the offense was committed, he may authorize benefits otherwise payable under such laws. The proviso makes clear that section 300 applies only to benefits in the nature of a gratuity and does not apply to policies of Government (converted) or national service life insurance. This section reenacts, in effect, the provisions of section 23 of the World War Veterans' Act. It has been held in Administrator's Decision No. 553 that these provisions are still in effect but the reenactment will clearly make them applicable to future cases and afford a basis for the provisions added by the immediately succeeding section.

Section 301 authorizes the establishment by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy of boards of review, which boards are given authority upon the request of a former officer or enlisted person to consider the type and nature of discharge or dismissal except one by sentence of a general court martial, and upon the facts found, to change, correct, or modify such discharge or dismissal with the exception stated. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are modified accordingly, and the provision is made that the findings of the boards shall be subject to the final approval of the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy as the case may be. This section as it passed the Senate has been amended in several respects for purposes of clarification but with an added provision in the nature of a statute of limitation.

TITLE II

Section 400 providing for educational opportunities for veterans in addition to those provided for vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, has been completely rewritten. The Senate bill was an obvious attempt at compromise. Bills have been introduced in both Houses and reported which, if enacted, would set up an additional educational agency either in the Veterans' Administration or in the Federal Security Administration. These educational bills are designed to establish cooperative Federal and State educational machinery for the purpose of affording educational benefits to veterans, the State agencies to be supreme on the questions of facilities, eligibility, continuation of courses, etc., and all expenses to be paid by the Federal Government. The committee can see no necessity for additional machinery, either State or Federal, but is of the unanimous opinion that all that is necessary is to provide for the payment of necessary expenses and a moderate subsistence allowance to enable eligible veterans to attend schools or other institutions of their own choice, including apprenticeship and other training, with the simplest form of administration identical with that established for vocational training by Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress. This will insure that no Federal officer or agency shall exercise any control whatsoever over any State agency or over any school or institution. At the same time it will not subject private schools and institutions to control or supervision by State educational agencies. In this respect title II as reported, is diametrically opposed to the principles of the educational bills, but affords the same benefits to veterans.

Section 400 amends subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law 2 Seventy-third Congress, added by Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, and adds an additional part designated part VIII, providing for educational and training opportunities for veterans.

Paragraph 1, part VIII, establishes eligibility for education and training. In essence this is the same as adopted by the Senate. It provides eligibility for any person who served in the active service between the date September 16, 1940, and the termination of the war, who was discharged under honorable conditions, if he served 90 days or more, or was discharged for an injury or disability actually incurred in service. A further requirement as to eligibility is that his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted or interfered with by reason of service, or that he requires a refresher or retraining course not to exceed 1 year, to fit him for employment or a profession. A limitation is provided that he must enter a selected course not later than 2 years after discharge or after the termination of the war, whichever be the later, and that no education or training shall extend beyond 7 years after the termination of the war. Upon satisfactory completion of the original 1 year of education or training, any person, except one afforded a refresher or retraining course, which is limited to 1-year period, shall be entitled to an additional period of instruction not to exceed the total period of his service less the 90 days qualifying period, and also excluding any period that he received academic training while in the service, and with an over-all limitation of 4 years.

Paragraph 2 provides that any veteran eligible may enroll in any school or institution of his choice, which will accept him. The Administrator is required to secure from the appropriate agency of each State, Territory, or possession, or of the District of Columbia, a list of all schools or institutions equipped to supply education or training within their jurisdiction, and any school or institution named in such list, or lists, together with any additional added by the Administrator shall be recognized as qualified to enroll eligible veterans approved for education or training. Provisions are made for discontinuance of training at any time if it be found by the Administrator that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory.

Paragraph 3 authorizes a maintenance allowance of \$50 per month for a person without dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month if he has a dependent or dependents, to be paid while he is following a course of education or training under part VIII. It also provides for an election of benefits if the person be entitled to either education or training under part VIII or vocational rehabilitation training under part VII, with limitations to prevent duplication of benefits and also to prevent securing greater financial benefits by such election.

Paragraph 4 authorizes any person who is eligible for educational training under this part to pursue a part or full time course or courses as he may elect without maintenance allowance. The purpose of this is to permit an eligible veteran to pursue such course while employed.

Paragraph 5 requires that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pay the school or institution to which an eligible veteran is enrolled, the customary cost of tuition, laboratory fees, books, supplies, and equipment, and other necessary expenses not to exceed \$500 for each regular school year, meaning the normal school year of not to exceed 36 weeks. While the eligible veteran is not restricted as to the location of the school he selects to attend, paragraph 5 precludes payment of transportation for such purpose by the Veterans' Administration.

Paragraph 6 is for the purpose of insuring that no one in connection with the administration of this part of the act shall exercise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any State educational or training institution.

Paragraph 7 incorporates by reference the provisions of paragraphs 2, 6, and 7 of part VII, Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, that makes them applicable to part VIII. Paragraph 2 so incorporated by reference, gives the Administrator full authority to utilize and extend existing Veterans' Administration facilities, to utilize those of any other governmental agency as well as those maintained by joint State and Federal contributions and, in addition, to provide by agreement or contract with public or private institutions or establishments for such additional training facilities as may be suitable or necessary to accomplish the purpose of the act. The other two sections deal with the general administrative authority to issue regulations with respect to conduct and leave of the persons receiving instruction in education or training courses.

Paragraph 8 is intended to prevent duplication of benefits under this title and title V.

Section 401 amends section 3 of Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, so as to include authority for the use of appropriated funds for the purposes of part VIII.

Section 402 adds an additional section 4, Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, providing in effect that books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII, vocational rehabilitation, or part VIII, education or training, shall be deemed released to him, with a provision that if he through his own fault fails to complete the course of training or education, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended in training or to repay the reasonable value of those not returned.

Section 403 amends paragraph 1, part VII, Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, to extend the period of eligibility retroactively from December 6, 1941, to September 16, 1940.

TITLE III

This title, comprising provisions for loans for the purchase and construction of homes, the purchase of farms or business property, or for equipment for a farm or business property, has been recast on an entirely different principle. As passed by the Senate this title authorized the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, on approval of another Federal agency, to lend to eligible veterans not to exceed \$1,000 for the purpose of making the usual required down payment in connection with a loan secured through a Federal agency or other lending agency. It left no discretion in the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to approve or disapprove the loan. The committee draft places full responsibility in the Administrator but authorizes him to utilize the services of any State or Federal agency. It does not authorize the making of any loan but instead authorizes the Administrator to guarantee not to exceed 50 percent of a loan secured from any person or lending agency, with the proviso that the aggregate amount of guaranty of any loan or loans in the case of any individual veteran shall not exceed \$1,500.

Section 500 establishes eligibility, the period of service being the same as that prescribed by title II but with a safeguarding provision that application for loan may be made only within 2 years after separation from the active service or 2 years after termination of the war, whichever is the later date, and in no event more than 6 years after such termination. The purpose of this is to restrict loans to the period immediately following termination of the war. The testimony before the committee is to the effect that the purposes of the title would largely be defeated by guaranteeing loans during the period of the war due to the restrictions as to priorities, availability of materials, the manpower situation, and other factors, including inflationary trends. The interest for the first year on the part of the loan guaranteed by the Administrator shall be paid out of appropriations made for such purpose. No security for such guaranty is required except the right to be subrogated to the rights of the holder of the obligation guaranteed. Loans guaranteed shall be payable under terms and conditions approved by the Administrator, provided that the interest rate will not exceed 6 percent per annum and the loan shall be repaid in full in not more than 20 years. Loans eligible

for guaranty under this title may be made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations or governmental agencies or corporations, either State or Federal.

Section 501 provides for the guaranty of loans to be used in purchasing residential property or in constructing a dwelling to be used by the veteran as his home, and prescribes criteria for application in passing on the propriety of such loans.

Subsection (c) provides that no first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reasons of the application of the provisions of this title.

Subsection (d) authorizes the Administrator to designate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for determining whether the guaranty of loans shall be approved under this section.

Section 502 provides similar criteria with respect to guaranty of loans to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering or improving any buildings to be used in farming operations conducted by the eligible veteran.

Section 503 provides similar criteria for the approval of loans to be used in purchasing any business, lands, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the eligible veteran in pursuing a gainful occupation other than farming. The provisions of these sections 501, 502, and 503, are essentially identical with those of the similarly numbered sections of the Senate bill. One essential difference is that approval is based upon proper and adequate appraisal rather than for an appraisal to be made by any other Federal agency. Testimony before the committee was to the effect that Federal agencies do not have facilities for making such appraisals.

Section 504 provides for the promulgation and issuance of rules and regulations necessary and appropriate for carrying out the provisions of the title, and also for the delegation of authority to a subordinate employee or employees to approve loans subject to the provisions of the title and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

TITLE IV

EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

This title has been completely recast by the committee. As it passed the Senate it merely provided that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs should be the Chairman of a Veterans' Placement Service Board, the other members being the Director of the National Selective Service System, the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, or such other official having the responsibility of administering the functions of the United States Employment Service. The purpose of the Board to be to establish veteran placement policies and for the purpose of carrying out such policies with additional personnel was authorized. The committee draft places the entire responsibility in the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and provides for the transfer to the Veterans' Administration of those functions dealing with the placement of veterans, together with the equipment, files, appropriations, etc., connected therewith. These functions are to be discharged through cooperation with the established employment agencies.

Section 600 declares the intent and purpose of the Congress that there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment placement service for veterans, to the end that preference in placement shall be afforded qualified veterans and places the entire responsibility of carrying out this purpose and intent upon the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. At the same time it authorizes him to utilize agencies and facilities of the Federal Government as he may determine is necessary.

Section 601 transfers effective as of the first day of the month following the date of the enactment of this act the duties, powers, and functions of the Veterans' Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission to the Veterans' Administration. Likewise, effective as of or not later than the date of termination of hostilities in the present war, there is transferred to the veterans' Administration the duties, powers, and functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940, as amended. The proviso is added giving the Chief Executive authority to effectuate such transfer prior to the termination of the present war. The records, property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service are transferred to the Veterans' Administration and upon transfer of the stated functions of the Director of Selective Service the records and property of the Employment Division, Selective Service, shall be transferred to the Veterans' Administration.

Section 602 authorizes in the central office of the Veterans' Administration such organization as is deemed necessary by the Administrator to carry out the provisions of this title. In addition he is authorized and directed to appoint and assign to each of the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia a veterans' employment representative whose qualifications shall be: that he is an honorably discharged war veteran, that he shall have resided in the State at least 6 months prior to his appointment and that he shall be appointed according to the civil-service laws, at a compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Such veterans' employment representative is required to be associated with the staff of the public employment service in the State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia to which he has been assigned and he is required to be administratively responsible to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the execution of the veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in such jurisdiction. His functions in cooperation with the public employment service staff or on his own initiative are prescribed as follows:

- (a) Supervision of the registration of veterans for employment.
- (b) Maintenance of current information as to available employment.
- (c) Promote interest of employers in employing veterans.
- (d) Make contact with employers and veterans' organizations for such purposes.
- (e) Advance the employment of veterans in every possible way.
- (f) See that laws pertaining to veterans' preferences are enforced, persuade employers, if possible, to give preference to veterans who have qualifications equal to nonveteran applicants for employment.

Section 603 authorizes the assignment of one or more employees on the staffs of local employment service offices for the purpose of discharging locally the veterans' employment duties delegated to him by the State office and by the veterans' employment representative by agreement with the State office.

Section 604 authorizes and requires any Federal agency, upon request of the Administrator, to supply such records, statistics, or information as may be available and necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this title and to cooperate with the Administrator in providing employment opportunities for veterans.

Section 605 transfers unexpended balance of appropriations to the Veterans' Administration in connection with any functions so transferred.

Section 606, by definition, extends the provisions of this title to any veteran of any war.

TITLE V

This title as reported by the committee follows essentially the title as passed by the Senate, being more restrictive in some respects and broader in others as will appear.

CHAPTER VII. READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

Section 700 (a) provides eligibility uniform with that of titles II and III as to service. In addition, it provides that a veteran shall be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of the title and regulations authorized to be issued pursuant thereto by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to a readjustment allowance or compensation for each week of unemployment not exceeding 26, beginning after the first Sunday of the third calendar month after the date of enactment and occurring during the 24-month period subsequent to discharge of the veteran from the active service. Provisos are added to preclude duplicate allowances under this title and parts VII and VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended by title II of this act and that no readjustment allowance shall be payable more than 3 years after termination of the war.

Subsection (b) authorizes payment of the prescribed allowance for any week of unemployment if claim therefor is made and the Administrator finds (1) that the person is residing in the United States; (2) is completely unemployed, or was employed for less than a full week, and the wages for such partial employment are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3; (3) the person is registered for employment with the appropriate public employment office; and (4) the person is able to and available for work. Noncompliance because of illness will not preclude receipt of benefit.

CHAPTER VIII. DISQUALIFICATIONS

Section 800 (a): A person eligible under the preceding chapter will be rendered ineligible for receiving an allowance if (1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily without cause or is suspended or removed for misconduct; (2) without good cause fails to accept suitable work offered; or (3) without good cause does not attend an available free training course as offered by regulation.

Subsection (b): A further disqualification is prescribed if unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which the veteran is or was last employed, but this disqualification shall not

apply (1) if he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute; (2) does not belong to the grade or class of workers employed at the premises any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute. There is a further proviso that permits differentiation between separate branches of work even though conducted in the same premises.

Subsection (c) (1) prescribes the term of disqualification for one disqualified under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) as to the week in which the disqualification occurs and the three immediately following weeks. Further, the total number of weeks of eligibility is shortened accordingly.

Subsection (c) (2) in similar manner prescribes duration of disqualification under paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) and to the effect that in addition to the week during which the disqualification occurs there shall be precluded all subsequent weeks until he has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than 2 weeks. In the event of subsequent disqualification the Administrator may prescribe a longer period not to exceed 4 weeks.

Subsection (c) (3) authorizes the Administrator in the event of successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph (1) subsection (a) to impose the further disqualifications provided in subsection (c) (2).

Subsection (d) (1) provides that in determining the suitability of work or the existence of good cause the conditions and standards set by the compensation laws of the State in which the veteran files claim shall govern.

Subsection (d) (2) prescribes that no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if (A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out or other dispute, or (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or (C) as a condition of being employed he would be required to join, or to resign from, or to refrain from, joining any labor union or labor organization.

CHAPTER IX. AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

Section 900 (a): The allowance prescribed per week shall be \$20 less that part of the wages payable for such week which is in excess of \$3 with a provision for the nearest multiple of \$1.

Subsection (b) prescribes an over-all limitation as to the number of weeks of eligibility providing that for each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service the veteran within the limitations of section 700 shall be entitled to 3 weeks of allowances.

Section 901 (a): The allowances are payable at intervals, as prescribed by the unemployment laws of the State in which the claim is made.

Subsection (b): The amount of any allowances remaining unpaid on the death of the veteran is payable by the Administrator to such person or persons as he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

Section 902: This section contains a provision which was not contained in the Senate bill. The purpose of the amendment is to afford readjustment allowance relief to persons not employed by any one other than themselves; that is to say, persons who engage in

farming or business pursuits which require a period of waiting before any considerable returns may be expected. It is at once apparent that the disqualifications prescribed for unemployment cannot be applicable to self-employment. Therefore, other administrative procedures have been authorized. Concededly this provision will be difficult of administration but it is the view of the committee that equality to veterans demands that readjustment allowance be provided for the veteran who engages in self-employment with no prospect of immediate return. It is believed that this provision greatly strengthens the bill and will go far to remove the more important objections that have been advanced against this entire title.

CHAPTER X. ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

Section 1000 (a) is intended to preclude receipt of duplicate unemployment allowances or benefits under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, but not including pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration.

Subsection (b) precludes duplicate allowances under this title and title II.

CHAPTER XI. ADMINISTRATION

Section 1100 (a) places the responsibility of administering title V in the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, but authorizes him to utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements therewith, such agreements to provide for the filing of claims for readjustment with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment compensation agencies, and such agencies are authorized and required to be used in the processing, adjustment, and determination of claims and payment of allowances. Authority is granted to appoint in each State, including Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia, a representative of the Administrator who shall be an honorably discharged war veteran, a resident of the State 6 months prior to appointment, and who shall be located in the participating State department or agency.

Subsection (b) authorizes the Administrator to prescribe and issue necessary rules and regulations and to require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out the purposes, and consistent with the provisions of this title.

Subsection (c) authorizes the Administrator to delegate to any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, or of any cooperating department or agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as he may consider necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this title.

Subsection (d) provides that allowances paid by the cooperating State agencies shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator. The Division of Disbursement of the Treasury is authorized to pay monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified without the necessity of audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office.

Subsection (e) authorizes the Administrator to certify from time to time to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or

otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title, but such sums are restricted to a period not longer than 6 months. The Administrator is also authorized to certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title, whereupon the Social Security Board shall certify for payment to each State such amount as may be necessary to cover additional administrative expense so incurred, which shall be in addition to those certified under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. The amendment added by the committee makes clear that the additional sum so certified and paid will be covered by transfer of amounts from the Veterans' Administration appropriations to the appropriation for the Social Security Board.

Subsection (f) requires that any money paid or advanced which is not used for the purpose which paid, or during the period for which it was paid, shall be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of period covered by this title, shall be deposited into miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury.

Section 1101 (a) protects certifying officers from liability except as to gross negligence or intent to defraud.

Subsection (b) protects disbursing officers with the same exceptions.

Section 1102 provides for a fair hearing for any veteran, who has been denied a claim for allowance, before an impartial tribunal of the State agency, but provision is made that the representative of the Administrator located in the State shall be the final appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in such State, and that his decision shall be final subject to review by the Administrator.

CHAPTER XII. DECISION AND PROCEDURES

Section 1200 makes applicable to the provisions of this title the provisions of title III of the act of June 29, 1936 (38 U. S. C. 131,133), pertaining to the issuance of subpoenas and invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to the making of investigations and the authority to administer oaths.

CHAPTER XIII. PENALTIES

This chapter as passed by the Senate related to the requirement of reporting discontinuance of qualifications. This has been omitted and the penalty provision thereof has been included in chapter XIII relating to penalties.

Section 1300 provides that any claimant who knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further allowance under this title.

Section 1301 (sec. 1400 of Senate draft) provides penalties for the making or causing to be made any false statement or representation for the purpose of causing an allowance to be paid, or for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance or in connection with a claim for allowance.

Subsection (b) provides a penalty for obtaining or receiving any money, check, or allowance under this title without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States.

CHAPTER XIV. DEFINITIONS

(This was ch. XV of Senate draft)

Section 1400 (a) defines the term "week" as any period or periods of 7 consecutive calendar days that may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator. This will permit a week to begin on any particular day of a calendar week.

Subsection (b) defines the term "United States" as being the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. At this point it should be noted, however, that possessions are included although not defined.

Subsection (c) the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Subsection (d) the term "wages" defined to mean all remuneration for services from whatever source or sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of any medium other than cash.

TITLE VI

CHAPTER XV. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

(This was ch. 16 of the Senate draft)

Section 1500 makes applicable except as otherwise prescribed in this act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions of Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and the provisions of Public Law 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended. This is for the purpose of integrating the provisions of this act with a system of laws and veterans' regulations based upon the said Public Law 2 and to provide uniform administration thereunder. The provisions of Public Law 262 relate to guardianship procedures and the safeguarding of funds paid the guardians of beneficiaries, penal provisions for misappropriation or embezzlement of such payments by fiduciaries, and the exemption from taxation and claims of creditors of benefits payable or paid under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Section 1501 makes available, except as otherwise specified, the appropriations of the Veterans' Administration for the purposes of this act and authorizes the appropriation of such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish such purposes.

Section 1502 prescribes that unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural, the masculine includes the feminine, and the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Section 1503 amends section 1603 as passed by the Senate and, as amended, requires a discharge or release from active service under honorable conditions as a prerequisite to entitlement to benefits under this act or Public Law 2, as amended, but adds a liberalizing provision to the effect that, except as to persons dishonorably discharged, benefits to which a person otherwise would be entitled but for a discharge under other than honorable conditions may be awarded if his service is shown to be otherwise meritorious, honest, and faithful. It is the view of the committee that generally a discharge under honorable conditions should be required as basic entitlement to benefits; but it was shown by testimony of representatives of the service

departments, veterans' organizations, and of the Veterans' Administration that instances occur where after long and faithful or otherwise extremely meritorious service a person may receive a discharge other than honorable because of some infraction of the regulations or rules, perhaps in a period of furlough immediately prior to discharge—perhaps a civil offense rather than military. If such offense occasions dishonorable discharge, or the equivalent, it is not believed benefits should be payable. Except upon dishonorable discharge, it is the view of the committee that recognition should be given of meritorious, honest, and faithful service.

Section 1504 requires the usual annual reports by the Administrator.

Section 1505 declares the intention of the present Congress that if there hereafter be authorized an allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation, or adjusted-service pay, there shall be deducted therefrom any benefits received by, or paid for, any veteran under this act; and that in the event a veteran entitled to adjusted compensation, or similar pay, shall have had a loan guaranteed under the terms of this act, which loan is not fully repaid, the agency disbursing the adjusted compensation, or similar allowance, shall pay the unpaid balance and accrued interest due on such loan to the holder of the evidence of such indebtedness to the extent that the amount of adjusted compensation which may be payable will permit.

The title of the act as passed by the Senate is changed to Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

RAMSEYER RULE

The only specific amendments to existing law are contained in title II of the bill reported by this committee. The changes in the present law made by sections 400 to 403, inclusive, of title II, are hereinafter explained.

In accordance with the provisions of clause 2a, rule XIII, House of Representatives, the changes in the present law made by the various sections of title II of the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no changes are proposed is shown in roman):

Section 400 (A) of the bill specifically amends subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law 16, 78th Cong.):

(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after [December 7, 1941] *September 16, 1940*, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, *or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII hereby added to said regulation.*

Section 400 (B) amends Veterans Regulations No. 1 (a), by adding a new part VIII. The new part VIII is contained in its complete form in the bill as reported.

Section 401 specifically amends section 3, Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress.

SEC. 3. The [appropriations] *appropriation* for the Veterans' Administration, "Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions", shall be available for necessary expenses [including but not confined to necessary medical care, and pension payment, payment or reimbursement of expenses in connection with supplying suitable training under this Act;] *under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a)*, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes [of this Act] *thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a).*

Section 402 would specifically amend Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, by adding thereto a new section 4. Section 4 is contained in its complete form in the bill as reported.

Section 403 specifically amends paragraph 1, part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) (Public Law 16, 78th Cong.):

1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service at any time *on or after [December 6, 1941] September 16, 1940*, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is honorably discharged therefrom, and who has a disability incurred in or aggravated by such service for which pension is payable under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or would be but for receipt of retirement pay, and is in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of such disability, shall be entitled to such vocational rehabilitation as may be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to fit him for employment consistent with the degree of disablement: *Provided, That no course of training in excess of a period of four years shall be approved nor shall any training under this part be afforded beyond six years after the termination of the present war.*



78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1767

[Report No. 1418]

MARCH 27, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation

MAY 5, 1944

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in *italic*]

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 *That this Act may be cited as the "Servicemen's Aid Act of*
4 *1944".*

5 TITLE I

6 CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND

7 PROCEDURES

8 SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-
9 clared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only
10 to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in per-

1 sonnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws,
2 Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and
3 in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the
4 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the
5 same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Depart-
6 ments and the United States Public Health Service.

7 SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
8 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
9 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
10 additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter
11 into agreements and contracts for the use of suitable Army
12 and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administration after
13 cessation of hostilities and after such institutions are no
14 longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator
15 of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to
16 establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact
17 units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population
18 where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where
19 such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Pro-*
20 *vided,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated
21 the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional
22 hospital facilities.

23 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
24 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
25 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for

1 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
2 facilities; and such supplies, equipment, and material as
3 may be needed to operate properly such facilities; except
4 that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
5 enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent
6 reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domicil-
7 iary beds below the number now established or approved,
8 plus the estimated number required to meet the load of
9 eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Adminis-
10 tration; or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of
11 the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the
12 Government.

13 Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of
14 1940, as amended; or any other Act, shall be construed to
15 prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned or enlisted
16 personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Adminis-
17 tration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War
18 or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Vet-
19 erans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made
20 or extend beyond six months after the termination of the war.

21 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
22 have authority to place officials and employees designated
23 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
24 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
25 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the

1 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released
2 from active service.

3 SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released
4 from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of
5 discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a sub-
6 stantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to
7 his next of kin or legal representative; and no person shall
8 be discharged or released from active service on account of
9 disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compen-
10 sation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Vet-
11 erans' Administration or has signed a statement that he
12 presently does not desire to file such claim: *Provided*, That
13 this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a vet-
14 erans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor preclude the
15 discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or
16 statement.

17 SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be re-
18 quired to sign a statement of any nature relating to the
19 origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he
20 may have, or any other statement against his own interest.
21 In the adjudication of any claim against the United States
22 arising out of service in the armed forces, all Government
23 agencies are hereby authorized and directed to disregard
24 and to hold for naught any such statements heretofore signed
25 by any such person.

1 CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

2 SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary
3 of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of
4 Veterans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the vet-
5 erans' organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of
6 June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth
7 Congress), and other such organizations recognized by the
8 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the pres-
9 entation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans'
10 Administration, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of
11 the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the
12 functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pur-
13 suant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited
14 representatives in military or naval installations on shore
15 from which persons are discharged or released from the
16 active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing
17 in this section shall operate to affect measures of military
18 security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in
19 effect.

20 (b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated
21 by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy
22 jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to
23 accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the prepa-
24 ration of such regulations the national officer of each of
25 such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims

1 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
2 manding officer of each such military or naval installation
3 shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives
4 in the providing of available space and equipment for such
5 representatives.

6 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

7 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the
8 sentence of a court martial of any person from the military
9 or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the
10 ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused
11 to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform
12 or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent
13 military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the
14 acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service,
15 shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period
16 of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed,
17 under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administra-
18 tion: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it
19 be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that
20 at the time of the commission of the offense such person
21 was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which
22 he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the
23 Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That
24 this section shall not apply to any Government (converted)-
25 or national service life-insurance policy.

1 SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of
2 the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Vet-
3 erans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in
4 the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of
5 review composed of five members each, whose duties shall
6 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or en-
7 listed man or woman, the type and nature of his discharge
8 or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of
9 the sentence of a court martial. Such review shall be
10 based upon all available records of the service department
11 relating to the person requesting such review, and such
12 other evidence as may be presented by such person. Wit-
13 nesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in
14 person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall
15 be allowed to appear before such board in person or by
16 counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this
17 section shall be construed to include, among others, ac-
18 credited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized
19 by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the
20 Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-
21 fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority to
22 change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, except
23 a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a
24 court martial, in accord with the facts presented to the
25 board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Gov-

1 ernment of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the
2 Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish
3 such boards of review, the findings thereof to be subject to
4 final approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of
5 the Navy, respectively.

6 TITLE II

7 CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

8 SEC. 400. Veterans Regulations 1 (a), as amended by
9 Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March
10 24, 1943, is hereby further amended by adding part VIII,
11 to read as follows:

12 "PART VIII

13 "1. That any person who served in the active military
14 or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior
15 to the termination of the present war, and who shall have
16 been discharged or relieved therefrom under conditions other
17 than dishonorable shall be eligible for education and training
18 under this part: *Provided*, That such person shall have been
19 in active service not less than six months, or shall have been
20 discharged or released from active service by reason of an
21 actual service-incurred injury or disability.

22 "2. The President shall appoint in the Veterans' Admin-
23 istration upon the recommendation of the Administrator
24 of Veterans' Affairs a Director of Servicemen's Education
25 and Training who, subject to the direction of the Adminis-

1 trator of Veterans' Affairs, shall administer the provisions
2 of this part. The Administrator shall from time to time
3 promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary
4 to carry out the provisions of this part; and he may exercise
5 any power or authority conferred on him by this part
6 through the Director and such additional officers and em-
7 ployees as the Administrator may appoint, within appro-
8 priations made therefor by the Congress. The Administrator
9 may utilize the services of any legally designated Federal
10 or State educational or vocational agency in the execution
11 of this part subject to agreements with the responsible
12 heads of such agencies.

13 "3. There is hereby authorized to be established an
14 advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the
15 execution of his duties under this part. The council shall
16 consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,
17 the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Security Adminis-
18 trator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs who shall be
19 chairman, the United States Commissioner of Education,
20 and eight representatives of the public, to be appointed
21 by the President on the recommendation of the Administrator
22 of Veterans' Affairs, who shall be recognized leaders
23 in the fields of education, labor, agriculture, and industry.
24 The public representatives shall be selected as nearly

1 as practicable on a regional basis. The members of
2 the council shall not receive any compensation for their
3 services on the council, but shall be reimbursed for all neces-
4 sary travel expenses and members appointed shall receive
5 a per diem allowance of \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away
6 from their respective places of residence on the business of
7 the council.

8 "4. Persons eligible for education and training under
9 this part shall be entitled to receive education and training
10 at any approved educational or training institution in which
11 they wish to enroll, whether or not it is located in the State
12 in which they reside: *Provided*, That they are accepted
13 as students by such institution in any field or branch of
14 knowledge for which they are found by such institution to
15 be qualified.

16 "5. Persons eligible under this part shall be entitled
17 to education and training at an approved educational or
18 training institution for a period of one year (or the equivalent
19 thereof in continuous part-time study); or for such lesser
20 time as may be required to complete the course of instruc-
21 tion chosen by them, beginning not later than two years
22 after the date of discharge or release from active duty or
23 two years after the date of termination of the present war,
24 whichever is later: *Provided*, That no education or training

1 under this part shall be afforded beyond seven years
2 after termination of the present war.

3 “6. ~~Except~~ as to a refresher or retraining course, a
4 further period of education or training not exceeding
5 three additional years may be provided for persons who
6 have satisfactorily completed the first year of education
7 or training: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for
8 a period of such additional education or training in excess
9 of the total period he served in the active service during
10 the present war, exclusive of (1) the six months' qualifying
11 service and (2) any period of education or training which
12 he may have received under the Army Specialized Train-
13 ing Program or the Navy College Training Program, or as
14 a cadet at one of the service academies. Such persons shall
15 be selected from those voluntarily applying for such further
16 period of education or training. The further period of
17 education or training shall be continuous instruction on a
18 full-time basis as defined by the institution in which it is
19 obtained. Subject to the above limitations, any person who
20 has not completed his course of education or training but
21 has satisfactorily completed his first year, shall be eligible
22 and entitled to continue his course of education or training
23 until he has completed the same, provided his work con-
24 tinues satisfactorily throughout the remaining period. The

1 selection of persons for a further period of education or
2 training under this part shall be made in accordance with
3 rules, standards, and methods established by the Adminis-
4 trator.

5 “7. The Administrator shall provide for the payment
6 by the United States of such customary, tuition, laboratory,
7 library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges,
8 as may be approved by the Administrator, to the educational
9 or training institutions furnishing education or training to
10 persons under this part so long as such persons maintain
11 regular attendance and are in good standing at such institu-
12 tions, but in no event shall such payment with respect to any
13 person exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided*,
14 That such payments shall not include charges for board, lodg-
15 ing, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made
16 to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or
17 other training on the job. If any publicly supported insti-
18 tution has no established tuition fee or if the established tuition
19 fee at any publicly supported institution (including the fee for
20 nonresident students) shall be found by the Administrator to
21 be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing
22 education or training to persons eligible under this part, he is
23 authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any
24 such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair

1 and reasonable, but not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school
2 year.

3 "8. Every person who attends on a full-time basis an
4 approved educational or training institution in accordance
5 with this part shall be entitled to receive a subsistence
6 allowance of \$50 per month while in attendance and in good
7 standing at such institution, including regular holidays and
8 leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year, in accord-
9 ance with regulations issued by the Administrator. A person
10 having a dependent or dependents shall be entitled to re-
11 ceive an additional sum of \$25 per month. Persons attend-
12 ing on a part-time basis and persons receiving compensation
13 for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice
14 or other training on the job at business establishments shall
15 be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence
16 or dependency allowances as may be determined by the
17 Administrator.

18 "9. The Administrator may arrange for educational and
19 vocational guidance to the persons eligible for education and
20 training under this part. At such intervals as he deems
21 necessary, he shall make information available respecting
22 the need for general education and for trained personnel
23 in the various trades, crafts, and professions: *Provided*, That
24 facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such informa-
25 tion shall be utilized.

1 “10. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress
2 annually a report of operations under this part. If the
3 Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session,
4 such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the
5 Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the
6 case may be.

7 “11. The President upon recommendation of the Ad-
8 ministrator may request the chief executive of any State to
9 designate the legally constituted State educational agency
10 or agencies; or, if no such State educational agency is avail-
11 able, may request the creation of a special board to act
12 in lieu thereof for the purpose of furnishing lists of ap-
13 proved educational or training institutions in such State
14 which are found, in accordance with standards established
15 by the Administrator, to be qualified to provide education
16 and training to persons eligible under this part: *Provided,*
17 That in the event the Administrator is of the opinion that
18 any institution should be included in, or excluded from, such
19 lists from any State he shall make recommendations to that
20 effect to the appropriate State agency or special board.
21 Wherever the State educational agency is not representative
22 of all the educational or training institutions eligible for
23 approval in accordance with this part, the President upon
24 the recommendation of the Administrator may request the
25 chief executive of the State to appoint an advisory commit-

tee consisting of persons who shall represent the elementary, secondary, and vocational schools, the colleges, junior colleges, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and business and other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job in the State, to aid and advise the State educational agency in the execution of their functions under this part. Only such educational or training institutions as are included in such lists and approved by the Administrator shall be deemed approved educational or training institutions within the meaning of this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprentice training, the Administrator shall, whenever possible, utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of one year's duration or more.

"12. As used in this part, the term 'State' shall include the States of the United States, the Territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That until the termination of Japanese occupancy of the Philippine Islands and the restoration of orderly processes of government therein, the provisions of this part, to the extent that they require action within the territorial limits of the Philippine Islands, shall not apply; the term 'educational or training institution' shall include public or

1 private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing
2 education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific
3 and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior
4 colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional
5 schools, and universities, and shall also include business or
6 other establishments providing apprentice or other training on
7 the job under the supervision of an approved college or uni-
8 versity, or any State department of education or any State
9 apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education,
10 or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Appren-
11 tice Training Service established in accordance with
12 Public, Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any
13 agency in the executive branch of the Federal Govern-
14 ment authorized under other laws to supervise such
15 training. No business or other establishment providing ap-
16 prentice or other training on the job to persons eligible for
17 training under this part shall be approved for training under
18 the provisions of this part unless such establishment com-
19 pensates such persons at rates of pay required by applicable
20 State or Federal laws and which are fair and reasonable
21 for any productive labor performed as part of their training
22 and unless such establishment meets all applicable State and
23 Federal statutes and regulations relating to health, safety,
24 and other conditions of labor.

25 "13. Any person eligible for the benefit of this part

1 who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect
 2 which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That subsistence allow-
 3 ance hereunder shall not, in the event of such election, exceed
 4 the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were
 5 the training under said part VII.

6 "14. No department, agency, or officer of the United
 7 States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise
 8 any supervision or control over any State educational agency
 9 or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training
 10 institution with respect to their personnel, curriculum, or
 11 methods or materials of instruction. Nothing in this section
 12 shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or
 13 officer of the United States from exercising any supervision
 14 or control which such department, agency, or officer is
 15 authorized by other provisions of law to exercise over any
 16 educational or training institution, or to prevent the furnish-
 17 ing of education or training under this part in any institution
 18 over which such supervision or control is exercised under
 19 authority of other provisions of law."

20 SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16,
 21 Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as
 22 follows:

23 "SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Adminis-
 24 tration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and

1 compensation and pensions'; shall be available for necessary
2 expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Vet-
3 erans Regulation 1 (a); and there is hereby authorized to
4 be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may
5 be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such ex-
6 penses may include, subject to regulations issued by the
7 Administrator, and in addition to medical care, treatment,
8 hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such
9 care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accom-
10 plish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII
11 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)."

12 SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth
13 Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new sec-
14 tion 4 to read as follows:

15 "SEC. 4. Any books or equipment furnished a trainee
16 or student under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of
17 Veterans Regulation 1 (a), shall, unless waived by the
18 Administrator, be returned or the reasonable value thereof
19 accounted for if he, because of fault on his part, fails to com-
20 plete satisfactorily a course of training or schooling afforded
21 thereunder."

22 SEC. 403. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public,
23 Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, and paragraph 1 of
24 part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as
25 amended by Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress,

1 March 24, 1943, are hereby amended by deleting the dates
2 "December 7, 1941" and "December 6, 1941", and sub-
3 stituting the date "September 16, 1940".

4 ~~TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CON-~~
5 ~~STRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSI-~~
6 ~~NESS PROPERTY~~

7 ~~CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS~~

8 SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in
9 the active military or naval service of the United States at
10 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
11 nation of the present war, and who shall have been dis-
12 charged or released therefrom under conditions other than
13 dishonorable after active service of ninety days or more, or
14 shall have been discharged or released therefrom after less
15 than ninety days of service for disability incurred in line
16 of duty, shall be deemed to be a veteran eligible for the
17 benefits of this title, except that no person shall be eligible
18 for such benefits by reason of service from which he shall
19 have been discharged or released on his own initiative to
20 accept employment unless he had served outside the con-
21 tinental limits of the United States or in Alaska. Any such
22 veteran may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
23 for a loan for any of the purposes specified in sections 501,
24 502, and 503. If the Administrator finds that the veteran
25 is eligible for the benefits of this title and is in need of such

1 loan, the Administrator shall submit the veteran's application
2 for approval of the loan as provided in sections 501, 502,
3 and 503. When any such loan has been approved as pro-
4 vided in such sections, the loan shall be made by the Ad-
5 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs.

6 (b) The aggregate of all loans made to any one veteran
7 under this title shall be for such amount not in excess of
8 \$1,000 as may be applied for by the veteran. Any such
9 loan shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan
10 is made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of
11 3 per centum per annum, compounded annually. No guar-
12 antor of any such loan shall be required and no security for
13 the loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be
14 subject only to a lien covering the balance of the purchase
15 price or construction cost and such ground rents as may arise
16 from the purchase of a leasehold estate. No loan to be used
17 in paying a part of the purchase price of any real property
18 or a part of the construction cost of a dwelling to be erected
19 upon unimproved real property owned by the veteran shall
20 be denied or disapproved under this title because another
21 loan is made or to be made to finance any part of the re-
22 mainder of the purchase price or construction cost of such
23 property, or because a lien upon the property is given or
24 to be given as security for such other loan.

25 (c) Any loan made under this title shall be repayable

1 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and, except as
 2 otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms
 3 and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Admin-
 4 istrator and the head of the department or agency to whom
 5 the application is submitted for approval of the loan.

6 PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES

7 SEC. 501. (a) Any application made under this title
 8 for a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in
 9 constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by
 10 the veteran to be occupied as a home by the veteran applicant
 11 shall be submitted to an agency designated pursuant to sub-
 12 section (d) for its approval. Such agency shall approve the
 13 loan if it finds—

14 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
 15 for such property to be purchased or constructed by the
 16 veteran;

17 (2) that the contemplated terms of payment re-
 18 quired in any mortgage to be given in part payment of
 19 the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper
 20 relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income
 21 and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the
 22 property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes;
 23 and

24 (3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid
 25 by the veteran for such property or the construction cost,

1 including the value of the unimproved lot, does not
2 exceed the appraised value thereof as determined by such
3 designated agency.

4 ~~(b)~~ Any application for a loan under this section for
5 the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements
6 in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assess-
7 ments on, residential property previously purchased or owned
8 by the veteran, and used by him as a home, shall be submitted
9 to an agency designated pursuant to subsection ~~(d)~~, which
10 shall approve such loan if it finds that such loan will be used
11 for such purpose.

12 ~~(c)~~ No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance
13 under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of
14 any loan made under this title, or by reason of any secondary
15 lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

16 ~~(d)~~ The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may desig-
17 nate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for
18 determining whether or not loans should be approved under
19 this section; and he may designate the agency to which
20 any application shall be submitted for approval under this
21 section, except that if the veteran so requests in his applica-
22 tion for the loan the agency designated for such purpose with
23 respect to such loan shall be the Federal Housing Admin-
24 istration.

1 PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

2 SEC. 502. (a) Any application made under this title
3 for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, live-
4 stock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing,
5 altering, or improving any buildings, to be used in farming
6 operations conducted by the applicant, shall be submitted to
7 the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of the loan.
8 Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

9 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
10 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
11 chased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming
12 operations conducted by him;

13 (2) that such property will be useful in and reason-
14 ably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

15 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
16 and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be
17 conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable
18 likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

19 (4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by
20 the veteran for such property does not exceed a reason-
21 able appraised value therefor as determined by the
22 Secretary.

23 (b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of
24 Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits

1 of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is
 2 found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his
 3 ability and experience, to be likely to carry out successfully
 4 undertakings required of him under a loan which may be
 5 made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall
 6 be eligible for the benefits of such Act to the same extent
 7 as if he were a farm tenant.

8 PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

9 SEC. 502. Any application made under this title for a
 10 loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings,
 11 supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the
 12 applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farm-
 13 ing), shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for
 14 his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the
 15 loan if he finds—

16 ~~(1)~~ that such loan will be used for part payment
 17 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
 18 chased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide
 19 pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

20 ~~(2)~~ that such property will be useful in and rea-
 21 sonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit
 22 of such occupation;

23 ~~(3)~~ that the ability and experience of the veteran,
 24 and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue
 25 such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable like-

lihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such
 occupation; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by
 the veteran for such property does not exceed a reason-
 able appraised value therefor as determined by the Secre-
 tary.

TITLE IV

CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

SEC. 600.(a) In the enactment of the provisions of
 this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that
 there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment
 placement service for veterans; and that, to this end, policies
 shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for
 them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gain-
 ful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created
 within the United States Employment Service, as established
 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1932, a Veterans'
 Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Adminis-
 trator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of
 the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator
 of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have
 the responsibility of administering the functions of the United
 States Employment Service. The members of the Board
 may be represented by alternates. The Board shall deter-

1 mine all matters of policy relating to the administration of
2 the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States
3 Employment Service.

4 (b) The Chairman of the Board, through an executive
5 secretary, who shall be the Chief of the Veterans' Employ-
6 ment Service of the United States Employment Service,
7 shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying
8 out its policies through the veterans' employment representa-
9 tives in the several States.

10 (c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel
11 Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veter-
12 ans' Employment Service of the United States Employment
13 Service shall be available to the Board.

14 SEC. 601. The United States Employment Service shall
15 assign to each of the States (the Territories and the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia) a veterans' employment representative,
17 who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States
18 and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the
19 Board, in accordance with the civil-service laws, and
20 whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the
21 Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such vet-
22 erans' employment representative shall be attached to the
23 staff of the public employment service in the State (the
24 Territory or the District of Columbia) to which he has
25 been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to

1 the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execu-
 2 tion of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the
 3 public employment service in the State (the Territory or
 4 the District of Columbia). In cooperation with the public
 5 employment service staff in the State, he shall—

6 (a) be functionally responsible for the supervision
 7 of the registration of veterans in local employment offices
 8 for suitable types of employment;

9 (b) assist in securing and maintaining current in-
 10 formation as to the various types of available employ-
 11 ment in public works and private industry or business;

12 (c) promote the interest of employers in employ-
 13 ing veterans;

14 (d) maintain regular contact with employers and
 15 veterans' organizations with a view of keeping em-
 16 ployers advised of veterans available for employment
 17 and veterans advised of opportunities for employment;
 18 and

19 (e) assist in every possible way in improving work-
 20 ing conditions and the advancement of employment of
 21 veterans.

22 SEC. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board,
 23 there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the em-
 24 ployment service in the State one or more employees of the
 25 staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall

1 be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed to
2 the veterans' employment representative.

3 SEC. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board
4 such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed
5 necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this
6 title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in pro-
7 viding continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

8 SEC. 604. Failure of the employment service of a State to
9 give preference to qualified registered veterans on job assign-
10 ments and to cooperate in the execution of the policies of the
11 Board shall be sufficient cause to withhold the funds made
12 available to the State under the Act of June 6, 1933, until
13 such time as the employment service of the State complies
14 with the laws and regulations governing the Board's admin-
15 istration of its veterans' placement functions. The Federal
16 agency administering the United States Employment Service
17 shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during
18 the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions
19 of this title.

20 SEC. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secre-
21 tary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and
22 efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall
23 include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents,
24 printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums
25 thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the an-

1 nual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any
 2 funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained
 3 in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall
 4 not be available for any purpose other than that for which
 5 they were appropriated, except with the approval of the
 6 Board.

7 (b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its
 8 current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient
 9 funds to carry out the provisions of this title during the
 10 current fiscal year.

11 SEC. 606. The term "United States Employment
 12 Service" as used in this title means that Bureau created
 13 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such suc-
 14 cessor agencies as from time to time shall perform its
 15 functions and duties, as now performed by the War Man-
 16 power Commission.

17 TITLE V

18 CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FOR- 19 MER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE 20 UNEMPLOYED

21 SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in
 22 the active military or naval service of the United States at
 23 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
 24 nation of the present war, and who shall have been separated
 25 from active service under other than dishonorable conditions

1 after the date of enactment of this title or within the fifty-
 2 two-week period preceding such date (except that no person
 3 shall be eligible for any benefit under this title by reason of
 4 any period of service from which he shall have been dis-
 5 charged or released on his own initiative to accept employ-
 6 ment unless he had served outside the continental limits of
 7 the United States or in Alaska); shall be entitled, in accord-
 8 ance with such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans'
 9 Affairs may prescribe, to receive a readjustment allowance
 10 as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to
 11 fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date
 12 of this title, and (2) occurs during the twenty-four month
 13 period after final payment of mustering-out pay: *Provided,*
 14 That no such allowance shall be paid for any of the first four
 15 consecutive weeks following any payment of mustering-out
 16 pay, or for any period for which he receives increased pen-
 17 sion under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a
 18 subsistence allowance under part VIII of such Regulation:
 19 *Provided further,* That no readjustment allowance shall be
 20 payable for any week commencing more than five years after
 21 the termination of hostilities in the present war.

22 (b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an
 23 allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made
 24 for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect
 25 to such week that—

(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, or such other agency as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without

1 good cause, or is suspended or discharged for miscon-
 2 duct in the course of employment;

3 ~~(2)~~ he, without good cause, fails to apply for suit-
 4 able work in accordance with regulations of the Ad-
 5 ministrator or to accept suitable work when offered him;
 6 or

7 ~~(3)~~ he, without good cause, does not attend a free
 8 training course (not within the purview of part VIII
 9 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)), in accordance with
 10 regulations of the Administrator.

11 ~~(b)~~ Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
 12 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
 13 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that
 14 his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
 15 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establish-
 16 ment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed:
 17 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
 18 that—

19 ~~(1)~~ he is not participating in or directly inter-
 20 ested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
 21 of work; and

22 ~~(2)~~ he does not belong to a grade or class of
 23 workers of which, immediately before the commence-
 24 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
 25 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom

are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:

Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks.

(2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health,

1 safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training;
 2 his experience and prior or probable earnings in his custom-
 3 ary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the
 4 length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work
 5 in the customary occupation or one for which he has been
 6 trained, the distance of available work from his residence
 7 and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be
 8 deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages
 9 are less than his readjustment allowance.

10 ~~(2)~~ In determining under subsection ~~(a)~~ of this section
 11 the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable
 12 for an individual if—

13 ~~(A)~~ the position offered is vacant due directly
 14 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

15 ~~(B)~~ the wages, hours, or other conditions of the
 16 work offered are substantially less favorable to him than
 17 those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

18 CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

19 SEC. 900. ~~(a)~~ The allowance for a week shall be—

20 ~~(1)~~ \$15, plus

21 ~~(2)~~ ~~(A)~~ \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

22 ~~(B)~~ \$8 if he has two dependents, or

23 ~~(C)~~ \$10 if he has three or more dependents,

24 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week

25 which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allow-

1 ance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the
2 next highest multiple of \$1.

3 ~~(b)~~ The number of weeks of allowances to which each
4 eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as fol-
5 lows: For each calendar month or fraction thereof of active
6 service, the veteran shall be entitled to eight weeks of allow-
7 ances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in
8 section 700.

9 ~~(c)~~ ~~(1)~~ As used in this section the term "dependent"
10 includes only—

11 ~~(A)~~ the lawful wife of a claimant living with him
12 or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful
13 husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for
14 support, who, in the week for which an allowance is
15 claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages,
16 as an allowance under this title, or under any Fed-
17 eral or State unemployment or disability compensation
18 law; or

19 ~~(B)~~ an unmarried child either ~~(1)~~ under eighteen
20 years of age, or ~~(2)~~ of any age, if incapable of self-
21 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

22 ~~(2)~~ As used in this section the term "child" shall
23 include only—

24 ~~(A)~~ a legitimate child;

25 ~~(B)~~ a child legally adopted;

1 ~~(C)~~ a stepchild; if a member of the claimant's
2 household; or

3 ~~(D)~~ a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
4 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
5 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

6 ~~(d)~~ The Administrator may find an individual to be a
7 dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified the
8 facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

9 ~~(e)~~ Where a child is a dependent of more than one
10 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on
11 behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

12 ~~(f)~~ Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
13 ent who is separated from him under court order or written
14 agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed
15 the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agree-
16 ment. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the por-
17 tion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance
18 with regulations of the Administrator.

19 SEC. 901. ~~(a)~~ Readjustment allowances shall be paid
20 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

21 ~~(b)~~ Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
22 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
23 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
24 debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and

1 the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person
2 or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

3 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

4 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
5 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
6 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
7 or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or
8 a Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
9 amount received or accrued from such other source shall be
10 subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (ex-
11 cept that this section shall not apply to pension, compen-
12 sation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration);
13 and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall
14 be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

15 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

16 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Af-
17 fairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar
18 as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal
19 and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual
20 agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agree-
21 ments shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment
22 allowances with the Administrator through established pub-
23 lic employment offices and State unemployment compen-
24 sation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall

1 also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determina-
2 tion of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To
3 facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State depart-
4 ments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the
5 Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of
6 the Administrator shall be located in each participating
7 State department or agency.

8 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
9 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
10 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
11 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
12 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
13 departments or agencies with which agreements have been
14 made, the Administrator shall consult and advise with repre-
15 sentatives of such departments or agencies as to the pro-
16 visions of such rules and regulations.

17 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
18 employee of his own or of any other department or agency
19 of the Federal Government or of any State such of his
20 powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and
21 regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary
22 to carry out the purposes of this title. The Administrator
23 may require any such officer or employee to give a surety
24 bond to the United States in such amount as the Adminis-
25 trator may deem necessary and the cost of such bond shall

1 be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of
2 this title.

3 ~~(d)~~ Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
4 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
5 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to
6 audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office,
7 shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator,
8 to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the
9 amounts so certified.

10 ~~(e)~~ The Administrator shall from time to time certify
11 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or
12 otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
13 compensate any Federal department or agency for its ad-
14 ministrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall
15 cover periods of no longer than six months.

16 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
17 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
18 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
19 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
20 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provi-
21 sions of section 302 ~~(a)~~ of the Social Security Act, as
22 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-
23 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines
24 to be necessary for the administrative expense of such
25 State under this title.

1 ~~(f)~~ Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
2 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for
3 which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement
4 with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the
5 Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carry-
6 ing out the purpose of this title; or, if returned after the
7 expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury
8 as miscellaneous receipts.

9 SEC. 1101. ~~(a)~~ No person designated by the Adminis-
10 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
11 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
12 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
13 under this title.

14 ~~(b)~~ No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
15 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
16 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
17 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
18 by the Administrator.

19 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
20 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
21 impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency
22 as may be designated by the Administrator. The repre-
23 sentative of the Administrator shall be the final authority
24 in regard to contested claims, subject to appeal to the
25 Administrator.

1 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

2 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provi-
3 sions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in
4 ease of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to
5 administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June
6 29, 1936 (49 Statute 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
7 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
8 title.

9 CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

10 SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of
11 any event which makes him ineligible for or reduces his allow-
12 ance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of
13 which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to
14 which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligi-
15 ble to receive any allowance for four weeks of unemployment
16 thereafter.

17 CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

18 SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing
19 an increase in any allowance authorized under this title,
20 or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid
21 where none is authorized under this title, shall make or
22 cause to be made any false statement or representation as
23 to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes
24 to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim

1 for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or
 2 causes to be made any false statement, representation, affi-
 3 davit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be
 4 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
 5 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
 6 than one year, or both.

7 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
 8 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
 9 and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be pun-
 10 ished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
 11 for not more than one year, or both.

12 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

13 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

14 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods
 15 of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed
 16 in regulations by the Administrator.

17 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
 18 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
 19 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

20 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
 21 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

22 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
 23 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
 24 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium
 25 other than cash.

1 ~~(e)~~ The term "noncontributory benefit" means a cash
2 benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation ~~(including pay-~~
3 ~~ments under any workmen's compensation law)~~ payable by
4 reason of the past employment or services of any individual,
5 under any law or plan of the United States, any State,
6 Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or
7 any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the
8 foregoing, creating a system of such payments to individuals
9 ~~(including payments made under any such law or plan by~~
10 ~~private insurance carriers)~~, if with respect to such individual
11 the benefit system is supported without direct and sub-
12 stantial contributions by wage earners.

13 TITLE VI

14 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL 15 PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
17 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
18 Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall be for
19 application under this Act.

20 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Ad-
21 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
22 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is
23 hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts
24 as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

25 SEC. 1602. Wherever used in this Act, unless the con-

1 text otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural and
2 the masculine includes the feminine, and the term "Adminis-
3 trator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

4 SEC. 1603. A discharge or release from active service
5 under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a pre-
6 requisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this
7 Act or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress,
8 as amended.

9 *That this Act may be cited as the "Servicemen's Readjust-*
10 *ment Act of 1944".*

11 TITLE I

12 CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND 13 PROCEDURES

14 SEC. 100. *The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-*
15 *clared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only*
16 *to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities, in per-*
17 *sonnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws,*
18 *Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and*
19 *in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the*
20 *Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the*
21 *same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Depart-*
22 *ments and the United States Public Health Service.*

23 SEC. 101. *The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and*
24 *the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized*
25 *and directed to expedite and complete the construction of*

1 additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter
2 into agreements and contracts for the use or transfer of suit-
3 able Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administra-
4 tion after cessation of hostilities or after such institutions are
5 no longer needed by the armed services; and the Adminis-
6 trator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to establish
7 necessary regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact
8 units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population
9 where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where
10 such a facility is not readily available or accessible: Pro-
11 vided, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated
12 from time to time such sums as may be necessary for the con-
13 struction of additional hospital facilities.

14 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
15 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
16 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for
17 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
18 facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as
19 may be needed to operate properly such facilities, or for
20 the transfer, without reimbursement of appropriations, of
21 facilities, supplies, equipment, or material necessary and
22 proper for authorized care for veterans, except that at no
23 time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into
24 any agreement which will result in a permanent reduction
25 of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds

1 below the number now established or approved, plus the
2 estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under
3 laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in
4 any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the Vet-
5 erans' Administration to any other agency of the Govern-
6 ment.

7 Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of
8 1940, as amended, or any other Act, shall be construed to
9 prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned, ap-
10 pointed or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the
11 Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the
12 Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the
13 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: Provided, That no such
14 detail shall be made or extend beyond six months after the
15 termination of the war.

16 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
17 have authority to place officials and employees designated
18 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
19 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
20 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the
21 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released
22 from active service.

23 SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released
24 from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of
25 discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a sub-

1 *stantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him; and no*
2 *person shall be discharged or released from active service on*
3 *account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim*
4 *for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with*
5 *the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that*
6 *he has had explained to him the right to file such claim:*
7 *Provided, That this section shall not preclude immediate*
8 *transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care,*
9 *nor the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such*
10 *claim or statement: And provided further, That refusal or*
11 *failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right*
12 *the veteran may subsequently assert.*

13 *Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be*
14 *entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, in-*
15 *cluding institutional training, in the use of such appliance,*
16 *whether in a Service or a Veterans' Administration hospital,*
17 *or by out-patient treatment, including such service under*
18 *contract.*

19 *SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be re-*
20 *quired by any official thereof to sign a statement of any*
21 *nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of*
22 *any disease or injury he may have, or any other statement*
23 *against his own interest, and any such statement against his*
24 *own interest signed at any time, shall be null and void and*
25 *of no force and effect.*

1 *CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS*

2 *SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary*
3 *of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of*
4 *Veterans' Affairs of paid full time accredited representatives*
5 *of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the*
6 *Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-*
7 *fourth Congress), and other such national organizations*
8 *recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs there-*
9 *under in the presentation of claims under laws administered*
10 *by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and*
11 *Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed*
12 *to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations*
13 *prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such*
14 *accredited representatives in military or naval installations*
15 *on shore from which persons are discharged or released from*
16 *the active military or naval service: Provided, That nothing*
17 *in this section shall operate to affect measures of military*
18 *security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in*
19 *effect, nor to prejudice the right of the American Red Cross*
20 *to recognition under existing statutes.*

21 *(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated*
22 *by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy*
23 *jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to*
24 *accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the prepa-*
25 *ration of such regulations the national officer of each of*

1 such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims
 2 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
 3 manding officer of each such military or naval installation
 4 shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives
 5 in the providing of available space and equipment for such
 6 representatives.

7 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

8 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the
 9 sentence of a general court martial of any person from the
 10 military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person
 11 on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who re-
 12 fused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform
 13 or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent
 14 military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the
 15 acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service,
 16 shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period
 17 of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed,
 18 under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administra-
 19 tion: Provided, That in the case of any such person, if it
 20 be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that
 21 at the time of the commission of the offense such person
 22 was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which
 23 he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the
 24 Veterans' Administration: And provided further, That this

1 section shall not apply to any war risk, Government (con-
2 verted) or national service life-insurance policy.

3 *SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of*
4 *the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Vet-*
5 *erans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in*
6 *the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of*
7 *review composed of five members each, whose duties shall*
8 *be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted*
9 *man or woman or, if deceased, by the surviving spouse, child,*
10 *or dependent parent, the type and nature of his discharge*
11 *or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of*
12 *the sentence of a general court martial. Such review shall*
13 *be based upon all available records of the service depart-*
14 *ment relating to the person requesting such review, and such*
15 *other evidence as may be presented by such person. Wit-*
16 *nesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person*
17 *or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be*
18 *allowed to appear before such board in person or by counsel:*
19 *Provided, That the term "counsel" as used in this section*
20 *shall be construed to include, among others, accredited repre-*
21 *sentatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Vet-*
22 *erans' Administration under section 200 of the Act of June*
23 *29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Con-*
24 *gress). Such board shall have authority, except in the case*
25 *of a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a*

1 *general court martial, to change, correct, or modify any*
2 *discharge or dismissal, and to issue a new discharge in*
3 *accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles*
4 *of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy*
5 *are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and*
6 *the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review,*
7 *the findings thereof to be final subject only to review by the*
8 *Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively:*
9 *Provided, That no request for review by such Board of a*
10 *discharge or dismissal under the provisions of this section*
11 *shall be valid unless filed within ten years after such discharge*
12 *or dismissal or after the effective date of this Act whichever*
13 *be the later.*

14 TITLE II

15 CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

16 *SEC. 400. (A) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public*
17 *Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the*
18 *Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-*
19 *eighth Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:*

20 *“(f) Any person who served in the active military or*
21 *naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to*
22 *the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be en-*
23 *titled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and*
24 *limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as*
25 *amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to*

1 *the provisions and limitations of part VIII hereby added*
2 *to said regulation."*

3 *(B) Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), is hereby*
4 *amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:*

5 "PART VIII

6 "1. *Any person who served in the active military or*
7 *naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior*
8 *to the termination of the present war, who is discharged or*
9 *released therefrom under honorable conditions, shall be en-*
10 *titled to financial assistance to enable him to undertake and*
11 *pursue a course of education or training as may be elected*
12 *by him, subject to regulations promulgated by the Admin-*
13 *istrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to the authority and*
14 *within the limitations herein contained: Provided, That such*
15 *course be initiated not later than two years after discharge*
16 *or after the termination of the war, whichever be the later*
17 *date, and that no such schooling or training shall be afforded*
18 *beyond seven years after the termination of the present war:*
19 *Provided further, That he served ninety days or more, or*
20 *was discharged within such period by reason of an actual*
21 *service-incurred injury or disability: And provided further,*
22 *That his education or training was impeded, delayed, inter-*
23 *rupted or interfered with by reason of entrance into such*
24 *service, or that he requires a refresher or retraining course,*
25 *in no event to exceed one year, to fit him for employment or*

1 to practice a profession. Any such person, upon application,
2 shall be afforded a course of education or training or a re-
3 fresher or retrainer course not to exceed one calendar year.
4 Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or
5 training, except a refresher or retrainer course, a veteran shall,
6 upon application to the Veterans' Administration and subject
7 to the provisions of this title, be entitled to an additional
8 period or periods of continuous instruction not to exceed the
9 time the person was in active service on or after September
10 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive
11 of (1) the ninety days qualifying service, and (2) any period
12 he was assigned for education or training under the Army
13 specialized training program or the Navy college train-
14 ing program or as a cadet at one of the service academies:
15 Provided, That in no event shall the total period of education
16 or training exceed four years.

17 "2. A veteran eligible under this part may enroll in any
18 school or institution of his choice, which will accept him, for
19 education or training, and may for reason satisfactory to the
20 Administrator, change a course or institution: Provided, That
21 any course of education or training under this part may be
22 discontinued at any time if it is found by the Administrator
23 that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory:
24 Provided further, That the Administrator from time to time
25 shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State, Ter-

1 ritory or possession, or of the District of Columbia, a list of
 2 all schools or institutions equipped to supply education or
 3 training within such jurisdiction, which schools and institu-
 4 tions, and such additional public or private schools or insti-
 5 tutions as may be recognized by the Administrator, shall be
 6 deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans approved for edu-
 7 cation or training under this part.

8 “3. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this
 9 part each veteran, upon application, shall be paid a mainte-
 10 nance allowance of \$50 per month if without a dependent
 11 or dependents, or \$75 per month if he have a dependent or
 12 dependents: Provided, That no maintenance allowance shall
 13 be paid for other than full-time enrollment and attendance in-
 14 clusive of leave as may be authorized under this part: Pro-
 15 vided further, That any person eligible for the benefit of this
 16 part who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may
 17 elect which benefit he desires: And provided further, That
 18 subsistence allowance hereunder shall not, in the event of
 19 such an election, exceed the amount of additional pension
 20 otherwise payable were the training under said part VII.

21 “4. Any person eligible under this Part, and within the
 22 limitations thereof, may pursue such full or part-time course
 23 or courses as he may elect without maintenance allowance.

24 “5. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay
 25 to the school or institution for each person enrolled in full-

1 *time or part-time courses of education or training under this*
2 *Part the customary cost of the tuition, laboratory fees, books,*
3 *supplies and equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclu-*
4 *sive of any charge for maintenance, as are generally required*
5 *for successful pursuit and completion of the course in the*
6 *institution by other students, but such payment shall not*
7 *exceed \$500 for each regular school year: Provided, That no*
8 *expenses for infirmary and medical care other than those*
9 *included in the customary fees, or for travel, shall be au-*
10 *thorized under this part.*

11 “6. No department, agency, or officer of the United
12 States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exer-
13 cise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State
14 educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any
15 educational or training institution.

16 “7. The authority vested in the Administrator by para-
17 graphs 2, 6, and 7, part VII, Public Law Numbered 16,
18 Seventy-eighth Congress, with respect to vocational rehabilita-
19 tion shall be vested in, and may be exercised by, him with
20 respect to education or training under this part.

21 “8. In the event a veteran applies for and receives main-
22 tenance benefits under this part and subsequently, for any
23 reason, ceases to receive such benefits and becomes eligible
24 to receive allowances under title V of this Act, any benefits

1 received under this part shall be deducted from the total al-
2 lowances provided in title V of this Act."

3 SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16, Seven-
4 ty-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

5 "SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Admin-
6 istration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and
7 compensation and pensions', shall be available for necessary
8 expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of
9 Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), and there is hereby
10 authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or
11 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes
12 thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations
13 issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care,
14 treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise author-
15 ized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary
16 to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part
17 VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a)."

18 SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth
19 Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section
20 4 to read as follows:

21 "SEC. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished
22 a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans
23 Regulation Numbered 1 (a) shall be deemed released to him:
24 Provided, That if he fail, because of fault on his part, to com-
25 plete the course of training or education afforded thereunder,

1 *he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator,*
2 *to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not*
3 *actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."*

4 *SEC. 403. Paragraph 1, part VII, Veterans Regulation*
5 *Numbered 1 (a), (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth*
6 *Congress) is hereby amended by inserting after the word*
7 *"time" in line 2 the words "on or" and deleting the date "De-*
8 *cember 6, 1941" and substituting therefor the date "Septem-*
9 *ber 16, 1940".*

10 *TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR*
11 *CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND*
12 *BUSINESS PROPERTY*

13 *CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS*

14 *SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in*
15 *the active military or naval service of the United States at*
16 *any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the*
17 *termination of the present war and who shall have been*
18 *discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions*
19 *after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an*
20 *injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall*
21 *be eligible for the benefits of this title. Any such veteran*
22 *may apply within two years after separation of the applicant*
23 *from the military or naval forces, or two years after termi-*
24 *nation of the war, whichever is the later date, but in no*
25 *event more than six years after the termination of the war,*

1 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty
2 by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 per centum of a loan
3 or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501,
4 502, and 503; provided that the aggregate amount guaranteed
5 shall not exceed \$1,500. If the Administrator finds that the
6 veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and that the loan
7 applied for appears practicable, the Administrator shall guar-
8 antee the payment of the loan or part thereof as set forth in
9 this title.

10 (b) Interest for the first year on any loan or part thereof
11 guaranteed by the Administrator shall be paid by the Ad-
12 ministrator out of available appropriations. No security
13 for the guaranty of a loan shall be required except the
14 right to be subrogated to the lien rights of the holder of the
15 obligation which is guaranteed.

16 (c) Loans guaranteed by the Administrator under this
17 title shall be payable under such terms and conditions as may
18 be approved by the Administrator: Provided, That loans
19 guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate
20 not exceeding six per centum per annum and shall be pay-
21 able in full in not more than twenty years. The Adminis-
22 trator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to vet-
23 erans subject to the provisions of this title on approved appli-
24 cations made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations

1 *and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State*
2 *or Federal.*

3 *PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES*

4 *SEC. 501. (a) Any application made by a veteran under*
5 *this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing*
6 *residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unim-*
7 *proved property owned by him to be occupied as his home*
8 *may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs*
9 *if he finds—*

10 *(1) that the proceeds of such loans will be used for*
11 *payment for such property to be purchased or constructed*
12 *by the veteran;*

13 *(2) that the contemplated terms of payment re-*
14 *quired in any mortgage to be given in part payment of*
15 *the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper*
16 *relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income*
17 *and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the*
18 *property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes;*
19 *and*

20 *(3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid*
21 *by the veteran for such property or the construction cost,*
22 *including the value of the unimproved lot, does not*
23 *exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by*
24 *proper appraisal.*

1 (b) Any application for the guaranty of a loan under
2 this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or
3 improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or
4 special assessments on, residential property owned by the
5 veteran and used by him as a home, may be approved by
6 the Administrator if he finds that the proceeds of such loan
7 will be used for such purpose or purposes.

8 (c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance
9 under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of
10 the guaranty of any loan made under this title, or by reason
11 of the lien of the Government upon the property securing
12 such guaranty.

13 (d) The Administrator may designate such agency or
14 agencies as he deems appropriate for determining whether
15 the guaranty of loans should be approved under this sec-
16 tion.

17 PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

18 SEC. 502. (a) Any application made under this title
19 for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any
20 land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or imple-
21 ments, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings,
22 to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant,
23 may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
24 if he finds—

25 (1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for

1 *payment for real or personal property purchased or to be*
 2 *purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming*
 3 *operations conducted by him;*

4 *(2) that such property will be useful in and reason-*
 5 *ably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;*

6 *(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,*
 7 *and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be*
 8 *conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable*
 9 *likelihood that such operations will be successful; and*

10 *(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by*
 11 *the veteran for such property does not exceed the reason-*
 12 *able value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.*

13 *PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY*

14 *SEC. 503. Any application made under this title for the*
 15 *guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any business,*
 16 *land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to*
 17 *be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation*
 18 *(other than farming) may be approved by the Administra-*
 19 *tor of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—*

20 *(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for*
 21 *payment for real or personal property purchased or to be*
 22 *purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide*
 23 *pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);*

24 *(2) that such property will be useful in and rea-*

1 sonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit
2 of such occupation;

3 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
4 and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue
5 such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable like-
6 lihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such
7 occupation; and

8 (4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by
9 the veteran for such property does not exceed the reason-
10 able value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

11 *SEC. 504. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is*
12 *authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are*
13 *deemed necessary and appropriate for carrying out the pro-*
14 *visions of this title, and may delegate to a subordinate em-*
15 *ployee authority to approve loans subject to the provisions of*
16 *this title and the rules promulgated thereunder.*

17 *TITLE IV*

18 *CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS*

19 *SEC. 600. In the enactment of the provisions of this title*
20 *the Congress declares the intent and purpose that there shall*
21 *be an effective job-counseling and employment placement serv-*
22 *ice for veterans, so that preference in placement shall be*
23 *afforded qualified veterans, and in order to accomplish the*
24 *foregoing purposes the responsibility for administering Fed-*
25 *eral aid in the employment of veterans is hereby vested in the*

1 *Veterans' Administration. The Administrator of Veterans'*
2 *Affairs is hereby authorized to utilize agencies and facilities*
3 *of the Federal Government whenever he determines that such*
4 *utilization is necessary in securing the employment of vet-*
5 *erans.*

6 *SEC. 601. Effective as of the first day of the month*
7 *following the date of enactment of this Act the duties, powers,*
8 *and functions of the Veterans' Employment Service, War*
9 *Manpower Commission, under the provisions of the Act of*
10 *June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49b), without*
11 *exception, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Adminis-*
12 *tration.*

13 *Effective as of, but not later than, the date of termination*
14 *of hostilities in the present war the duties, powers, and func-*
15 *tions vested in the Director of Selective Service by subsection*
16 *(g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public*
17 *Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved September 16,*
18 *1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)), are hereby*
19 *transferred to the Veterans' Administration: Provided, That*
20 *the President is hereby authorized to effectuate such transfer*
21 *of duties, powers, and functions at any time prior to the*
22 *termination of the present war*

23 *The records, property, and personnel of the Veterans'*
24 *Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, are*
25 *hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration; and*

1 upon transfer of duties, powers, and functions vested in the
2 Director of Selective Service as provided herein, the records
3 and property of the Employment Division, Selective Service,
4 shall be transferred to the Veterans' Administration.

5 SEC. 602. In addition to such organization in the central
6 office of the Veterans' Administration as is deemed necessary
7 to administer the provisions of this title, the Administrator of
8 Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to appoint and
9 assign to each of the States (the Territories, possessions,
10 and the District of Columbia) a veterans' employment repre-
11 sentative, who shall be an honorably discharged war veteran
12 and have resided in the State for a period of at least six
13 months prior to his appointment, and who shall be appointed
14 in accordance with the civil-service laws, at a compensation
15 fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as
16 amended. Each such veterans' employment representative
17 shall be associated with the staff of the public employ-
18 ment service in the State (the Territory, possession, or
19 the District of Columbia) to which he has been assigned.
20 He shall be administratively responsible to the Adminis-
21 trator of Veterans' Affairs for the execution of the veterans'
22 placement policies through the public employment service in
23 the State (the Territory, possession, or the District of Colum-
24 bia). In cooperation with the public employment service
25 staff in the State or on his own initiative, he shall—

1 (a) supervise the registration of veterans or register
2 veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of
3 employment;

4 (b) assist in securing and maintaining current in-
5 formation as to the various types of available employment
6 in public works and private industry or business;

7 (c) promote the interest of employers in employing
8 veterans;

9 (d) maintain regular contact with employers and
10 veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers
11 advised of veterans available for employment and veter-
12 ans advised of opportunities for employment;

13 (e) assist in every possible way in the advancement
14 of employment of veterans; and

15 (f) see that any laws pertaining to veterans' pref-
16 erences are enforced, and where possible, persuade em-
17 ployers to give the preference to any veteran who has
18 qualifications equal to those of a nonveteran applicant for
19 employment.

20 SEC. 603. There may be assigned by the administrative
21 head of the employment service in the State one or more em-
22 ployees of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose
23 services shall be primarily devoted to discharging locally the
24 veterans' employment duties delegated to him by the State

1 office and by the veterans' employment representative, Vet-
2 erans' Administration, by agreement with the State office.

3 *SEC. 604. Any Federal agency shall upon request*
4 *furnish the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs such records,*
5 *statistics, or information as may be necessary or appropriate*
6 *in administering provisions of this title, and shall cooperate*
7 *with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in providing*
8 *employment opportunities for veterans.*

9 *SEC. 605. The unexpended balance of funds appro-*
10 *priated for the current fiscal year for the Veterans' Em-*
11 *ployment Service shall be transferred by the War Manpower*
12 *Commission to the Veterans' Administration for use in*
13 *carrying out the provisions of this title.*

14 *SEC. 606. The term “veteran” as used in this title shall*
15 *mean a person who served in the active service of the armed*
16 *forces during a period of war in which the United States*
17 *has been or is engaged and who has been discharged or re-*
18 *leased therefrom under honorable conditions.*

TITLE V

20 CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FOR-
21 MER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE
22 UNEMPLOYED

23 SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in
24 the active military or naval service of the United States at
25 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-

1 nation of the present war, and who shall have been discharged
 2 or released from active service under honorable conditions
 3 after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of
 4 an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty,
 5 shall be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of this
 6 title and regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans'
 7 Affairs pursuant thereto, to receive a readjustment allow-
 8 ance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up
 9 to twenty-six weeks, which (1) begins after the first Sunday
 10 of the third calendar month after the date of enactment
 11 thereof, and (2) occurs during the twenty-four-month period
 12 after discharge or release: Provided, That no such allow-
 13 ance shall be paid for any period for which he receives
 14 increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation
 15 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such
 16 Regulation: Provided further, That no readjustment allow-
 17 ance shall be payable for any week commencing more than
 18 three years after the termination of hostilities in the present
 19 war.

20 (b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an
 21 allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made
 22 for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect
 23 to such week that—

24 (1) the person is residing in the United States at
 25 the time of such claim;

1 (2) the person is completely unemployed, having
 2 performed no service and received no wages, or is
 3 partially unemployed in that services have been per-
 4 formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for
 5 the week are less than the allowance under this title
 6 plus \$3;

7 (3) the person is registered with and continues to
 8 report to a public employment office, in accordance with
 9 its regulations;

10 (4) the person is able to work and available for
 11 suitable work: Provided, That no claimant shall be con-
 12 sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-
 13 ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this
 14 subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-
 15 ability which occurs after the commencement of such
 16 period.

17 CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

18 SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
 19 tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an
 20 allowance if—

21 (1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without
 22 good cause, or is suspended or discharged for miscon-
 23 duct in the course of employment;

24 (2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suit-
 25 able work to which he has been referred by a public

1 *employment office, or to accept suitable work when*
 2 *offered him; or*

3 *(3) he, without good cause, does not attend an*
 4 *available free training course as required by regula-*
 5 *tions issued pursuant to the provisions of this title.*

6 *(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a*
 7 *claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-*
 8 *ance for any week with respect to which it is found that*
 9 *his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which*
 10 *exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establish-*
 11 *ment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed:*
 12 *Provided, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown*
 13 *that—*

14 *(1) he is not participating in or directly inter-*
 15 *ested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage*
 16 *of work; and*

17 *(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of*
 18 *workers of which, immediately before the commence-*
 19 *ment of the stoppage there were members employed at*
 20 *the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom*
 21 *are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:*
 22 *Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches*
 23 *of work, which are commonly conducted as separate*
 24 *business in separate premises, are conducted in separate*
 25 *departments of the same premises, each such department*

1 shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a
2 separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

3 (c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the pro-
4 visions of paragraph 1 of subsection (a) of this section, he
5 shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance
6 for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred
7 and for the three immediately following weeks. In addition,
8 the total number of weeks for which he might otherwise be
9 eligible to receive readjustment allowances shall be reduced
10 by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been
11 disqualified.

12 (2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions
13 of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section,
14 he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance
15 for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred
16 and for all subsequent weeks until he has had substantially
17 full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than
18 two weeks, or, in the event of any subsequent disqualification,
19 for such longer period as the Administrator may prescribe
20 in such case, not to exceed four weeks.

21 (3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in para-
22 graph (c) (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of
23 successive disqualifications under the provisions of para-
24 graph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the dis-
25 qualifications provided in paragraph (c) (2).

1 (d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this
 2 section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause
 3 with respect to a claimant, the conditions and standards pre-
 4 scribed by the unemployment compensation laws of the State
 5 in which he files his claim shall govern.

6 (2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section
 7 the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable
 8 for an individual if—

9 (A) the position offered is vacant due directly
 10 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

11 (B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the
 12 work offered are substantially less favorable to him than
 13 those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

14 (C) as a condition of being employed he would be
 15 required to join, or to resign from, or to refrain from
 16 joining, any labor union or labor organization.

17 CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

18 SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be \$20
 19 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week
 20 which is in excess of \$3: Provided, That where the allow-
 21 ance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the
 22 next highest multiple of \$1.

23 (b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each
 24 eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as fol-
 25 lows: For each calendar month or major fraction thereof of

1 active service, the veteran shall be entitled to three weeks of
2 allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided
3 in section 700.

4 SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid
5 at intervals prescribed by the unemployment compensation
6 law of the State in which the claim was made.

7 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
8 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
9 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
10 debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and
11 the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person
12 or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

13 SEC. 902. Any veteran, who is self-employed in busi-
14 ness, agriculture, or other pursuits in which a period of
15 waiting is necessary before productive returns are normally
16 available, shall be eligible for the readjustment allowance
17 not to exceed the period provided in this title upon applica-
18 tion through the State representative to the Administrator
19 and upon satisfactory showing of substantial (at least 50
20 per centum) lack of normal return, by reason of such wait-
21 ing period.

22 Such self-employed veteran shall not be required to com-
23 ply with the provisions of the unemployment compensation
24 laws of the various States, or be subject to the disqualifica-

tion provisions hereof, but in lieu thereof shall furnish the Administrator with a statement of income each month.

Payments herein provided shall be made by the Administrator at the time and in the manner other payments are made to veterans by the Administrator.

CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

SEC. 1000. (a) Where an allowance is payable to a claimant under this title and where, for the same period, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

(b) In the event a veteran applies for and receives allowances under this title and subsequently, for any reason, ceases to receive allowances provided herein and becomes eligible to receive benefits under title II of this Act, any allowances received under this title shall be deducted from the total allowances provided in title II.

CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Af-

1 *fairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar*
2 *as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal*
3 *and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual*
4 *agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agree-*
5 *ments shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment*
6 *allowances with the Administrator through established pub-*
7 *lic employment offices and State unemployment compen-*
8 *sation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall*
9 *also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determina-*
10 *tion of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To*
11 *facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State depart-*
12 *ments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the*
13 *Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of*
14 *the Administrator, who shall be an honorably discharged*
15 *war veteran and have resided in the State for a period of at*
16 *least six months prior to his appointment, shall be located in*
17 *each participating State department or agency.*

18 *(b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and*
19 *regulations and require such records and reports as he may*
20 *find necessary to carry out the purposes, and consistent with*
21 *the provisions, of this title.*

22 *(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or*
23 *employee of his own or of any cooperating department or*
24 *agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except*

1 that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administra-
2 tor may consider necessary and proper to carry out the pur-
3 poses of this title.

4 (d) Allowances paid by the cooperating State agencies
5 shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator.
6 The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Dis-
7 bursement of the Treasury, and without the necessity of audit
8 and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay
9 monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals desig-
10 nated, the amounts so certified.

11 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
12 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or
13 otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
14 compensate any Federal department or agency for its ad-
15 ministrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover
16 periods of no longer than six months.

17 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
18 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
19 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
20 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
21 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provi-
22 sions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as
23 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-
24 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines

1 to be necessary for the administrative expense of such State
2 under this title the additional amount so certified to be reim-
3 bursed out of the appropriations for the Veterans' Admin-
4 istration.

5 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency or per-
6 son, which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid
7 shall, upon termination of the period covered by such pay-
8 ment or the agreement with such agency or person, be re-
9 turned to the Treasury and credited to the current appro-
10 priation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if
11 returned after the expiration of period covered by this title,
12 shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

13 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
14 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
15 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
16 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
17 under this title.

18 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
19 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
20 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
21 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
22 by the Administrator.

23 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
24 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an

1 *impartial tribunal of the State agency. The representative*
2 *of the Administrator located in each State shall be the final*
3 *appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in*
4 *such State, subject to review by the Administrator.*

5 *CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES*

6 *SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provi-*
7 *sions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in*
8 *case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to*
9 *administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June*
10 *29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.*
11 *131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this*
12 *title.*

13 *CHAPTER XIII—PENALTIES*

14 *SEC. 1300. Any claimant who knowingly accepts an*
15 *allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to*
16 *receive any further allowance under this title.*

17 *SEC. 1301. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing*
18 *an increase in any allowance authorized under this title,*
19 *or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid*
20 *where none is authorized under this title, shall make or*
21 *cause to be made any false statement or representation as*
22 *to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes*
23 *to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim*
24 *for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or*

1 causes to be made any false statement, representation, affi-
2 davit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be
3 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
4 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more
5 than one year, or both.

6 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
7 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
8 and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be pun-
9 ished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
10 for not more than one year, or both.

11 CHAPTER XIV—DEFINITIONS

12 SEC. 1400. As used in this title—

13 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods
14 of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed
15 in regulations by the Administrator.

16 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
17 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
18 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

19 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
20 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

21 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
22 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
23 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium
24 other than cash.

TITLE VI

CHAPTER XV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL

PROVISIONS

SEC. 1500. *Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and the provisions of Public, Numbered 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended (38 U. S. C. 450, 451, 454a and 556a), shall be for application under this Act.*

SEC. 1501. *Except as otherwise specified the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.*

SEC. 1502. *Wherever used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural, the masculine includes the feminine, and the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.*

SEC. 1503. *A discharge or release from active service under honorable conditions shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this Act or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended: Provided, That, except as to a person dishonorably discharged, benefits*

1 to which a person would be entitled but for a discharge under
2 other than honorable conditions shall not be denied if his
3 service was otherwise meritorious, honest, and faithful.

4 SEC. 1504. The Administrator shall transmit to the
5 Congress annually a report of operations under this Act. If
6 the Senate or the House of Representatives, is not in session,
7 such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the
8 Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the
9 case may be.

10 SEC. 1505. In the event there shall hereafter be author-
11 ized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation,
12 any benefits received by, or paid for, any veteran under this
13 Act shall be charged against and deducted from such ad-
14 justed compensation; and in the event a veteran has obtained
15 a loan under the terms of this Act, the agency disbursing such
16 adjusted compensation shall first pay the unpaid balance and
17 accrued interest due on such loan to the holder of the evidence
18 of such indebtedness to the extent that the amount of adjusted
19 compensation which may be payable will permit.

Passed the Senate March 24 (legislative day, February
7), 1944.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

78TH CONGRESS
2D Session

S. 1767

[Report No. 1418]

AN ACT

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

MARCH 27, 1944

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans'
Legislation

MAY 5, 1944

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed



who either are real estate voters or registered before they entered the services, or at any time they were home on furlough, the Secretary of State after he has sent out the ballots shall furnish to the local boards of canvassers and town clerks a certified list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom ballots have been sent. It is the duty of said boards of canvassers and town councils to strike off of any voting list the names of all persons appearing on the voting lists and contained on the certified list from the secretary of state, and against each such name thus stricken the letters W B must be printed, stamped, or written. In this way it is illegal for any person to vote at the election on any name thus designated.

As a further safeguard against improper voting, if any serviceman presents himself on election day and surrenders his ballot or takes oath that it is either lost or destroyed, and if he is permitted to vote under the circumstances his board of canvassers or town clerk shall certify the names of such persons to the board of elections so that should a ballot appear after December 4 containing the name of such person, it shall not be counted.

9. Authority is given the board of elections to open the outer envelope of all ballots received before and up to December 5 so that each inner envelope shall be stamped with the proper representative and ward or voting district of the person thus voting. The reason for this is to facilitate the counting of the State ballots as well as to make it possible that when the inner envelopes are opened the local ballots may be properly stamped as to town or city and ward or voting district because these latter must be placed in packages and sealed and delivered to local boards of canvassers or town councils for local counting.

10. There are the usual penalties for violation of the act, and then in addition it provides that the Governor be authorized to certify to the United States War Ballot Commission that the use of the official Federal war ballot is permitted so that if any serviceman does not receive any of the State ballots he may properly use a Federal war ballot.

11. Chapter 1472 was enacted for the purpose of advancing the dates of both State and local caucuses and State conventions in order that war ballots may be printed and distributed at least by August 15 or September 1. This chapter provides for the usual procedure of local parties requesting dates for caucuses, posting notices of the same, and in the case of contests it is arranged that State caucuses shall be held between June 12 and 17 and local caucuses between June 16 and June 21. After these caucuses are held time is permitted for the holding of such conventions as may be necessary so that the final nominations for State offices shall be filed not later than 5 o'clock p. m., July 10, and local nominations filed with local boards of canvassers and town clerks not later than July 12 and subsequently filed with the Secretary of State not later than July 17.

The Soldiers' G. I. Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT S. ELLIS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1944

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, as a veteran of World War No. 1, I believe I can discuss veterans' affairs with some under-

standing. It was my experience to serve in the Army 2 years, 20 months of which was spent overseas with the One Hundred and Fiftieth Field Artillery.

Since World War No. 1, I have been active in veterans' affairs. The American Legion of West Virginia has honored me by election to the highest offices at its command.

As I, through necessity, will be absent from the House the present week, I will make a brief reference to the soldiers' G. I. bill.

I heartily approve of the measure in principle.

Aside from the obligation for the heroic services rendered by our service men and women, it is just good, common business sense to rehabilitate, both physically and financially, our returning men and women from our armed forces. Their prompt absorption into our economic structure on a self-sustaining basis is essential to our national security. This legislation affords a means by which they will become self sustaining and contribute to the national production and general welfare.

I hope I shall return in time to support the soldier's bill of rights.

As Fighters or Prisoners—Nazis Are Still Nazis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1944

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me, I insert an editorial appearing in the Philadelphia Record entitled "As Fighters or Prisoners—Nazis are Still Nazis." The editorial is as follows:

AS FIGHTERS OR PRISONERS—NAZIS ARE STILL NAZIS

Goebbels has done his work well.

Put Nazis behind barbed wire and they still think they are supermen. Place before them evidence of Hitler's failure in Russia, and they are unconvinced. Show them the proof of inevitable defeat, and they still dream of world conquest.

Even when they see proof of Goebbels' lies; when they observe with their own eyes that New York's skyscrapers are not in ruins, as he told them; that New York has not even been bombed, as he said it was; that America is not starving; that motor cars are still running—

Facts to the contrary, Nazis are still Nazis.

This is the grim lesson of the German prison camps in the United States. It is the warning that if Americans or Britishers or any other peoples let the soft sentimentalists in their midst run things after this war as after the last.

These men behind barbed wire in Jersey, Alabama, and other States will be on hand for World War No. 3 with their sons and daughters waiting for a third attempt at world domination.

A Fort Dix chaplain warned the other day that German prisoners of war are too dangerous to merit sympathy. He knew. He had worked among them at Fort Dix.

Recent stories of those prisoners at Dix mentioned that they have the same kind of food, drink, and barracks as United States soldiers. They have athletic events, their own orchestra, stage shows, etc.—but only once have they shown the faintest sign of appreciation for anything—when a military funeral, Nazi style, was given a prisoner who died.

Writing in the New York Times, F. G. Alletson Cook reported on more than a thousand German prisoners in a West Virginia camp. He inspected their comfortable living quarters and well-filled kitchens. They get butter, not margarine. But they are stiff, sullen, determined—and confident Germany eventually will conquer.

A similar account of Nazis in an Alabama prison camp was given by Peter Kihss in the New York Herald Tribune. Nearly 3,000 men there are living in comparative luxury, in excellent health—but still active Nazis—using the Nazi salute, sneering in demeanor, and sure of eventual victory.

In a camp near Colorado Springs only two German prisoners out of thousands returned United States officers' salute properly—all the rest used the Nazi salute. At Fort Custer, Mich., a great celebration was held for Hitler's recent birthday—even though such Nazi demonstrations are not authorized by the Geneva Convention.

Yes, there are a few non-Nazis among them. Some have been subjected to persecution, a number have been killed, including one found hanged at the Papago Park camp near Phoenix, Ariz.

But the overwhelming majority of these prisoners warns us—must warn us—that the greatest fallacy peddled to Americans today is that we need only beat the German Army and toss Hitler and a few top Nazis in jail—and civilization thenceforth will be safe.

We have, as the Record has stated so often, a mighty educational job. Many of these Nazis may be past mental delousing. Those who are will have to be policed. And education for the rest—for all Germany—will have to be kept in strict control for enough generations to civilize the master race.

Next time Dorothy Thompson cries: "Listen Hans!" and tells us we should have no ill-will toward the German people—

Let us look at the Nazis in our prison camps, der ubermenschen, who still have the lust of conquest in their minds and the lust of killing in their hearts.

Good Job, Well Done

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL A. WEISS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1944

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, we in Pennsylvania are all proud of the recent special session of the State legislature which enacted into law the best soldier-vote bill in the United States. No partisanship was shown, but a display of patriotism and statesmanship that is heartening compared with the sad performance with the soldier vote bill in our own Congress. I congratulate Governor Edward Martin, a retired United States Army general, who proved himself not only a real soldier but a generous friend of the G. I. Joe everywhere. I also congratulate mem-

bers of the Pennsylvania State Legislature for their outstanding performance. I am happy to include as part of my remarks an article which appeared in the May 8 issue of the Pittsburgh Press, which is a deserving tribute to all of them.

GOOD JOB, WELL DONE

By their forbearance, their readiness to cooperate, and their patriotism in passing quickly a simple, workable, military ballot law, the general assembly and Governor Martin deserve the gratitude of every Pennsylvanian and every son and daughter in service.

Their performance was in such splendid contrast to the precedents of other legislative sessions in recent years, and to the spectacle of the current Congress in facing the same problem, that it is a refreshing and heartening example for everyone on the home front.

Factional and partisan differences were outlawed; even debate on the five ballot bills was found unnecessary. Nothing counted but prompt and effective action on the matter of insuring a vote for every Pennsylvanian in the service and in service-related war activities.

Thanks, Messrs. Representatives and Senators.

Thanks, Mr. Governor.

Thanks, Mr. Democratic State Chairman and Mr. Republican Chairman.

You make us proud to be Pennsylvanians.

A Report on the Political Aspects of the London Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1944

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following radio speech made by me on May 6, 1944:

First, I should like to thank Ed Murrow for arranging and the Columbia Broadcasting System for giving the time for this broadcast. C. B. S. is always generous in its efforts to keep the American people advised of matters of real importance to them. Incidentally, I saw Ed Murrow in London last week and like everyone else over there, he is on the anxious seat waiting for the invasion. The rising tempo of the bombing raids and the preparations for the invasion, are naturally the center of everyone's attention.

I spent a day and a night with our boys at a Flying Fortress base engaged in bombing Germany. Words cannot describe the grim determination of these young airmen. With a selfless concentration on their job, they live, tense and restrained, in a world apart from ordinary mortals. To see them return from a raid makes one ashamed of ever having even mentioned the petty inconveniences which too often we call sacrifices.

It would be a fine thing for our sense of values if everyone could see our boys in action. We can rest assured that they will do their job. I only hope that we at home do as well. All the boys I talked with, many from Arkansas, are anxious to finish the job and they expect us to see that their sons do not have to do it all to do again. The nearer the approach of invasion and victory, the more urgent becomes the question of whether or not we are going to throw away the fruits of the efforts of these boys, as we did in 1919.

The only substantial benefit, other than a defensive one, that we can hope to obtain from our great expenditures of life and wealth is some assurance of peace in the world. During the First World War, very little was done, before the end of hostilities, toward preparing for the peace. We are all familiar with the sorry spectacle of the peace conference and its failure. Not until the war was over did President Wilson present the League of Nations as a plan for the future. Regardless of the merits of the League as a plan, the fact is that it was not accepted here. The approach to this problem today is different and more promising. Compared to the last war, we have made considerable progress up to now.

Already, the House of Representatives has expressed its view that this Nation should participate in an international organization with power to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace. The Senate has confirmed this policy, and the Executive has participated with our principal military allies in three great conferences at Moscow, Cairo, and Tehran. Furthermore, the United and Associated Nations, 44 of them, have already undertaken collective action in the field of physical relief and rehabilitation, and in the field of agriculture, begun by the food conference at Hot Springs. Now under consideration by these nations, is collective action in the field of education. Discussions concerning aviation, economics, and political relations are also taking place. In this way we are seeking to build an international structure, piece by piece, on sound foundations which, if agreement can be reached in particular controversial instances, will support a workable machinery for the maintenance of peace.

The delegation of which I was a member, sent by our Secretary of State Cordell Hull to confer with the representatives of 17 nations in London, has just reported to the State Department. Considerable progress was made at the conferences toward the creation of a United Nations organization for educational reconstruction. The most urgent function of this proposed organization will be to assist in the revival of education in the liberated countries during the period immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

Assistance in the provision of trained personnel, material aids such as books or materials for printing books, pencils, and tablets, visual aids, scientific apparatus, and library material is contemplated. For the several countries able to pay, this organization will simply coordinate the procurement and transportation of supplies. For those three or four countries without funds, financial assistance from other members is contemplated. While definite amounts have not yet been determined, it is estimated that the amount of money involved in the emergency period will be a small fraction of that authorized for physical relief under the United Nations relief and rehabilitation program. No commitments have or will be made until the appropriate congressional committees have been fully informed and indicated their approval of the proposals.

The necessity for this assistance is based upon the proposition that the unrestricted education of the people of the world, and the free and unhampered interchange between them of ideas and knowledge is essential to the preservation of security and peace. Our Fascist enemies, recognizing the fundamental importance of enlightened citizens to a society of freemen, with calculated thoroughness, have destroyed the educational resources of great parts of Europe and Asia. The murder of teachers, scientists, professional men and intellectual leaders; the burning of books, and the theft of scientific apparatus has held a high priority with the Fascists. They correctly recognized the fact that to impose permanently their new order

on the world, persons capable of leadership together with the means of acquiring knowledge and understanding should be destroyed in the conquered countries. Knowledge of such things as freedom of religion, of the press, of speech, of what we call in a broad sense, the dignity of the individual human being, is dangerous to a Fascist regime. Technical skills and the habit of obedience are the only civic virtues in Germany and Japan. On the contrary, to a democratic system of government by the people nothing is more fundamental and important than a high level of enlightenment and understanding. Thomas Jefferson acknowledged this by his great and effective efforts to establish the University of Virginia. We have only to look about us within our own 48 States to see the coincidence of high standards of education and enlightenment and a prosperous, progressive, and free people.

It may be asked by some that since there is room for improvement in our domestic education, why should we concern ourselves with improving the lot of others? This would be a valid point of view if we could isolate ourselves from the disturbances in the world caused to a great degree by ignorance, poverty, and bad government. It is my belief that since we have at last recognized that we cannot live apart from the world, it is to our own enlightened self-interest to assist in creating conditions which will promote the establishment of a stable order based upon the collective action of the nations. In view of the enormous cost of fighting a modern war every 20 years, it is plain common sense to spend at least a small fraction of that amount in an effort to prevent the recurrence of total war. This is not charity; it is sound conservative business to spend \$1 now with a chance of preventing the expenditure of a thousand 20 years from now.

It seems to me rather futile to expend our efforts and money to feed the hungry peoples of Europe and Asia and then do nothing to encourage them in reestablishing free and decent communities. If educational opportunity is denied them, they may well become Fascists in their ignorance and desperation. Many of the young ones will know nothing of any other kind of society. To give them educational opportunity does not mean that we seek to impose our own doctrines directly upon these peoples. It merely means that we have faith in the basic rightness of our Christian democratic civilization, and that if people are permitted to seek the truth through education and the free and unrestricted interchange of ideas, they naturally will develop a society compatible with our own. We do not seek to create identical societies; we do seek enlightenment sufficient to enable diverse peoples to use reason rather than force as the arbiter of their differences.

These efforts by the United Nations in specific fields are logical steps toward the creation of a political organization with power to maintain peace. Aside from the particular merits of each organization, they will give us experience in cooperative action and create mutual confidence and respect among the participants. It is the custom or practice of solving problems by consultation and agreement rather than by war that is all-important.

We have declared it to be our policy, henceforth, to participate with other nations in an effort to create a more stable and peaceful world. The time has arrived to participate in concrete and specific undertakings. Elaborate blueprints of complicated political institutions are not likely to solve our problems.

On the other hand, man has, by the trial and error method, with many failures and disappointments, achieved in some parts of the world, notably in these United States, a fair degree of freedom and justice. By creating this educational organization in cooperation with the other United Nations, we

who either are real estate voters or registered before they entered the services, or at any time they were home on furlough, the Secretary of State after he has sent out the ballots shall furnish to the local boards of canvassers and town clerks a certified list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom ballots have been sent. It is the duty of said boards of canvassers and town councils to strike off of any voting list the names of all persons appearing on the voting lists and contained on the certified list from the secretary of state, and against each such name thus stricken the letters W B must be printed, stamped, or written. In this way it is illegal for any person to vote at the election on any name thus designated.

As a further safeguard against improper voting, if any serviceman presents himself on election day and surrenders his ballot or takes oath that it is either lost or destroyed, and if he is permitted to vote under the circumstances his board of canvassers or town clerk shall certify the names of such persons to the board of elections so that should a ballot appear after December 4 containing the name of such person, it shall not be counted.

9. Authority is given the board of elections to open the outer envelope of all ballots received before and up to December 5 so that each inner envelope shall be stamped with the proper representative and ward or voting district of the person thus voting. The reason for this is to facilitate the counting of the State ballots as well as to make it possible that when the inner envelopes are opened the local ballots may be properly stamped as to town or city and ward or voting district because these latter must be placed in packages and sealed and delivered to local boards of canvassers or town councils for local counting.

10. There are the usual penalties for violation of the act, and then in addition it provides that the Governor be authorized to certify to the United States War Ballot Commission that the use of the official Federal war ballot is permitted so that if any serviceman does not receive any of the State ballots he may properly use a Federal war ballot.

11. Chapter 1472 was enacted for the purpose of advancing the dates of both State and local caucuses and State conventions in order that war ballots may be printed and distributed at least by August 15 or September 1. This chapter provides for the usual procedure of local parties requesting dates for caucuses, posting notices of the same, and in the case of contests it is arranged that State caucuses shall be held between June 12 and 17 and local caucuses between June 16 and June 21. After these caucuses are held time is permitted for the holding of such conventions as may be necessary so that the final nominations for State offices shall be filed not later than 5 o'clock p. m., July 10, and local nominations filed with local boards of canvassers and town clerks not later than July 12 and subsequently filed with the Secretary of State not later than July 17.

The Soldiers' G. I. Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HUBERT S. ELLIS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1944

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, as a veteran of World War No. 1, I believe I can discuss veterans' affairs with some under-

standing. It was my experience to serve in the Army 2 years, 20 months of which was spent overseas with the One Hundred and Fiftieth Field Artillery.

Since World War No. 1, I have been active in veterans' affairs. The American Legion of West Virginia has honored me by election to the highest offices at its command.

As I, through necessity, will be absent from the House the present week, I will make a brief reference to the soldiers' G. I. bill.

I heartily approve of the measure in principle.

Aside from the obligation for the heroic services rendered by our service men and women, it is just good, common business sense to rehabilitate, both physically and financially, our returning men and women from our armed forces. Their prompt absorption into our economic structure on a self-sustaining basis is essential to our national security. This legislation affords a means by which they will become self sustaining and contribute to the national production and general welfare.

I hope I shall return in time to support the soldier's bill of rights.

As Fighters or Prisoners—Nazis Are Still Nazis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1944

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me, I insert an editorial appearing in the Philadelphia Record entitled "As Fighters or Prisoners—Nazis are Still Nazis." The editorial is as follows:

AS FIGHTERS OR PRISONERS—NAZIS ARE STILL NAZIS

Goebbels has done his work well.

Put Nazis behind barbed wire and they still think they are supermen. Place before them evidence of Hitler's failure in Russia, and they are unconvinced. Show them the proof of inevitable defeat, and they still dream of world conquest.

Even when they see proof of Goebbels' lies; when they observe with their own eyes that New York's skyscrapers are not in ruins, as he told them; that New York has not even been bombed, as he said it was; that America is not starving; that motor cars are still running—

Facts to the contrary, Nazis are still Nazis.

This is the grim lesson of the German prison camps in the United States. It is the warning that if Americans or Brits or any other peoples let the soft sentimentalists in their midst run things after this war as after the last.

These men behind barbed wire in Jersey, Alabama, and other States will be on hand for World War No. 3 with their sons and daughter's waiting for a third attempt at world domination.

A Fort Dix chaplain warned the other day that German prisoners of war are too dangerous to merit sympathy. He knew. He had worked among them at Fort Dix.

Recent stores of those prisoners at Dix mentioned that they have the same kind of food, drink, and barracks as United States soldiers. They have athletic events, their own orchestra, stage shows, etc.—but only once have they shown the faintest sign of appreciation for anything—when a military funeral, Nazi style, was given a prisoner who died.

Writing in the New York Times, F. G. Alletson Cook reported on more than a thousand German prisoners in a West Virginia camp. He inspected their comfortable living quarters and well-filled kitchens. They get butter, not margarine. But they are stiff, sullen, determined—and confident Germany eventually will conquer.

A similar account of Nazis in an Alabama prison camp was given by Peter Kihss in the New York Herald Tribune. Nearly 3,000 men there are living in comparative luxury, in excellent health—but still active Nazis—using the Nazi salute, sneering in demeanor, and sure of eventual victory.

In a camp near Colorado Springs only two German prisoners out of thousands returned United States officers' salute properly—all the rest used the Nazi salute. At Fort Custer, Mich., a great celebration was held for Hitler's recent birthday—even though such Nazi demonstrations are not authorized by the Geneva Convention.

Yes, there are a few non-Nazis among them. Some have been subjected to persecution, a number have been killed, including one found hanged at the Papago Park camp near Phoenix, Ariz.

But the overwhelming majority of these prisoners warns us—must warn us—that the greatest fallacy peddled to Americans today is that we need only beat the German Army and toss Hitler and a few top Nazis in jail—and civilization thenceforth will be safe.

We have, as the RECORD has stated so often, a mighty educational job. Many of these Nazis may be past mental delousing. Those who are will have to be policed. And education for the rest—for all Germany—will have to be kept in strict control for enough generations to civilize the master race.

Next time Dorothy Thompson cries: "Listen Hans!" and tells us we should have no ill-will toward the German people—

Let us look at the Nazis in our prison camps, der ubermenschen, who still have the lust of conquest in their minds and the lust of killing in their hearts.

Good Job, Well Done

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SAMUEL A. WEISS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1944

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, we in Pennsylvania are all proud of the recent special session of the State legislature which enacted into law the best soldier-vote bill in the United States. No partisanship was shown, but a display of patriotism and statesmanship that is heartening compared with the sad performance with the soldier vote bill in our own Congress. I congratulate Governor Edward Martin, a retired United States Army general, who proved himself not only a real soldier but a generous friend of the G. I. Joe everywhere. I also congratulate mem-

bers of the Pennsylvania State Legislature for their outstanding performance. I am happy to include as part of my remarks an article which appeared in the May 8 issue of the Pittsburgh Press, which is a deserving tribute to all of them.

GOOD JOB, WELL DONE

By their forbearance, their readiness to cooperate, and their patriotism in passing quickly a simple, workable, military ballot law, the general assembly and Governor Martin deserve the gratitude of every Pennsylvanian and every son and daughter in service.

Their performance was in such splendid contrast to the precedents of other legislative sessions in recent years, and to the spectacle of the current Congress in facing the same problem, that it is a refreshing and heartening example for everyone on the home front.

Factional and partisan differences were outlawed; even debate on the five ballot bills was found unnecessary. Nothing counted but prompt and effective action on the matter of insuring a vote for every Pennsylvanian in the service and in service-related war activities.

Thanks, Messrs. Representatives and Senators.

Thanks, Mr. Governor.

Thanks, Mr. Democratic State Chairman and Mr. Republican Chairman.

You make us proud to be Pennsylvanians.

A Report on the Political Aspects of the London Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1944

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following radio speech made by me on May 6, 1944:

First, I should like to thank Ed Murrow for arranging and the Columbia Broadcasting System for giving the time for this broadcast. C. B. S. is always generous in its efforts to keep the American people advised of matters of real importance to them. Incidentally, I saw Ed Murrow in London last week and like everyone else over there, he is on the anxious seat waiting for the invasion. The rising tempo of the bombing raids and the preparations for the invasion, are naturally the center of everyone's attention.

I spent a day and a night with our boys at a Flying Fortress base engaged in bombing Germany. Words cannot describe the grim determination of these young airmen. With a selfless concentration on their job, they live, tense and restrained, in a world apart from ordinary mortals. To see them return from a raid makes one ashamed of ever having even mentioned the petty inconveniences which too often we call sacrifices.

It would be a fine thing for our sense of values if everyone could see our boys in action. We can rest assured that they will do their job. I only hope that we at home do as well. All the boys I talked with, many from Arkansas, are anxious to finish the job and they expect us to see that their sons do not have it all to do again. The nearer the approach of invasion and victory, the more urgent becomes the question of whether or not we are going to throw away the fruits of the efforts of these boys, as we did in 1919.

The only substantial benefit, other than a defensive one, that we can hope to obtain from our great expenditures of life and wealth is some assurance of peace in the world. During the First World War, very little was done, before the end of hostilities, toward preparing for the peace. We are all familiar with the sorry spectacle of the peace conference and its failure. Not until the war was over did President Wilson present the League of Nations as a plan for the future. Regardless of the merits of the League as a plan, the fact is that it was not accepted here. The approach to this problem today is different and more promising. Compared to the last war, we have made considerable progress up to now.

Already, the House of Representatives has expressed its view that this Nation should participate in an international organization with power to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace. The Senate has confirmed this policy, and the Executive has participated with our principal military allies in three great conferences at Moscow, Cairo, and Tehran. Furthermore, the United and Associated Nations, 44 of them, have already undertaken collective action in the field of physical relief and rehabilitation, and in the field of agriculture, begun by the food conference at Hot Springs. Now under consideration by these nations, is collective action in the field of education. Discussions concerning aviation, economics, and political relations are also taking place. In this way we are seeking to build an international structure, piece by piece, on sound foundations which, if agreement can be reached in particular controversial instances, will support a workable machinery for the maintenance of peace.

The delegation of which I was a member, sent by our Secretary of State Cordell Hull to confer with the representatives of 17 nations in London, has just reported to the State Department. Considerable progress was made at the conferences toward the creation of a United Nations organization for educational reconstruction. The most urgent function of this proposed organization will be to assist in the revival of education in the liberated countries during the period immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

Assistance in the provision of trained personnel, material aids such as books or materials for printing books, pencils, and tablets, visual aids, scientific apparatus, and library material is contemplated. For the several countries able to pay, this organization will simply coordinate the procurement and transportation of supplies. For those three or four countries without funds, financial assistance from other members is contemplated. While definite amounts have not yet been determined, it is estimated that the amount of money involved in the emergency period will be a small fraction of that authorized for physical relief under the United Nations relief and rehabilitation program. No commitments have or will be made until the appropriate congressional committees have been fully informed and indicated their approval of the proposals.

The necessity for this assistance is based upon the proposition that the unrestricted education of the people of the world, and the free and unhampered interchange between them of ideas and knowledge is essential to the preservation of security and peace. Our Fascist enemies, recognizing the fundamental importance of enlightened citizens to a society of freemen, with calculated thoroughness, have destroyed the educational resources of great parts of Europe and Asia. The murder of teachers, scientists, professional men and intellectual leaders; the burning of books, and the theft of scientific apparatus has held a high priority with the Fascists. They correctly recognized the fact that to impose permanently their new order

on the world, persons capable of leadership together with the means of acquiring knowledge and understanding should be destroyed in the conquered countries. Knowledge of such things as freedom of religion, of the press, of speech, of what we call in a broad sense, the dignity of the individual human being, is dangerous to a Fascist regime. Technical skills and the habit of obedience are the only civic virtues in Germany and Japan. On the contrary, to a democratic system of government by the people nothing is more fundamental and important than a high level of enlightenment and understanding. Thomas Jefferson acknowledged this by his great and effective efforts to establish the University of Virginia. We have only to look about us within our own 48 States to see the coincidence of high standards of education and enlightenment and a prosperous, progressive, and free people.

It may be asked by some that since there is room for improvement in our domestic education, why should we concern ourselves with improving the lot of others? This would be a valid point of view if we could isolate ourselves from the disturbances in the world caused to a great degree by ignorance, poverty, and bad government. It is my belief that since we have at last recognized that we cannot live apart from the world, it is to our own enlightened self-interest to assist in creating conditions which will promote the establishment of a stable order based upon the collective action of the nations. In view of the enormous cost of fighting a modern war every 20 years, it is plain common sense to spend at least a small fraction of that amount in an effort to prevent the recurrence of total war. This is not charity; it is sound conservative business to spend \$1 now with a chance of preventing the expenditure of a thousand 20 years from now.

It seems to me rather futile to expend our efforts and money to feed the hungry peoples of Europe and Asia and then do nothing to encourage them in reestablishing free and decent communities. If educational opportunity is denied them, they may well become Fascists in their ignorance and desperation. Many of the young ones will know nothing of any other kind of society. To give them educational opportunity does not mean that we seek to impose our own doctrines directly upon these peoples. It merely means that we have faith in the basic rightness of our Christian democratic civilization, and that if people are permitted to seek the truth through education and the free and unrestricted interchange of ideas, they naturally will develop a society compatible with our own. We do not seek to create identical societies; we do seek enlightenment sufficient to enable diverse peoples to use reason rather than force as the arbiter of their differences.

These efforts by the United Nations in specific fields are logical steps toward the creation of a political organization with power to maintain peace. Aside from the particular merits of each organization, they will give us experience in cooperative action and create mutual confidence and respect among the participants. It is the custom or practice of solving problems by consultation and agreement rather than by war that is important.

We have declared it to be our policy, henceforth, to participate with other nations in an effort to create a more stable and peaceful world. The time has arrived to participate in concrete and specific undertakings. Elaborate blueprints of complicated political institutions are not likely to solve our problems.

On the other hand, man has, by the trial and error method, with many failures and disappointments, achieved in some parts of the world, notably in these United States, a fair degree of freedom and justice. By creating this educational organization in cooperation with the other United Nations, we

May 11

to attend the sessions which will begin at 10 a. m. each day.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter addressed to me by Mr. C. E. Child.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a resolution passed at a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LANE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to include in some remarks I expect to make on the veterans' bill amendments I intend to propose to the bill when it is considered under the 5-minute rule.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief editorial from the Indiana-Pennsylvania Gazette.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Alexandria Daily Town Talk entitled "A Patriotic Congress."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR UNITED STATES NAVY FOR ADDITIONAL ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 531, Rept. No. 1436), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 4421, a bill authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for additional ordnance manufacturing and production facilities, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests, one that I may be permitted to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article on the F. S. A. by the Wisconsin Farmers Union News, and the other request is that I may be permitted to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article on land grants by David Robertson appearing in the last issue of the Trainmen's magazine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON]?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' AID LEGISLATION

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation for the excellent job they have done in connection with a very difficult bill, the so-called G. I. bill. However, there is one section of that bill, the educational section, which I cannot altogether agree to. I believe that further consideration and further protection of State rights are needed in the provisions of that section. For that reason, I am going to support what is known as the Barden bill as a substitute for the educational features of the G. I. bill. That comes about as the result of 35 or 40 years of educational experience and in the protection of State control over

the educational features of any Federal-aid bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a letter from one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

MOTION-PICTURE PREVIEW, THE BATTLE FOR NEW BRITAIN

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested by the War Department to extend, on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, an invitation to the membership of the House to attend a preview of the picture known as the Battle for New Britain at the auditorium, Library of Congress, Friday, May 12, 1944, at 2:30 p. m. There is a little note on the memorandum that I think I should read to you:

This picture shows excellent action scenes of combat and supply operations in the opening of the present campaign in New Britain, including landing operations at Arawe and Cape Gloucester.

As the picture requires 54 minutes of running time, two showings will be presented. The second showing will start about 3:30 p. m. Lt. Col. R. R. Presnell, who was in charge of the filming, will be present and give a short talk at both showings on the experiences of his unit.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN LANDING CRAFT

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 526), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 4710, a bill authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain landing craft and district craft for the United States Navy, and for other purposes; that after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CAPOZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on Polish Constitution Day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct my remarks made in the House on Monday, May 8, by inserting on page 4216, in the first column, a paragraph that I inadvertently omitted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an excerpt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

AMENDMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1940

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 543), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 4184), to amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic; that after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 540, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 540), as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of S. 1767, an act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, and all points of order against said

bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 days, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. It shall also be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the text of the committee amendment to H. R. 3846 as a substitute for title II of the committee amendment to S. 1767.

At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

This rule, Mr. Speaker, makes in order the long-awaited G. I. bill for which we have been patiently waiting, being desirous of doing our part and our share for those brave men who are now engaged in protecting and safeguarding the interests of America in fighting for freedom for our country.

The rule provides for 2 days' general debate. It is an open rule and permits the reading of the bill under the 5-minute rule, and makes in order the House bill as a substitute for Senate bill 1767. It also provides that the Barden bill, H. R. 3846, can be offered, as amended, as a substitute for title II, providing for the education of veterans.

I am satisfied that nearly all of you gentlemen are familiar with the Senate bill and also with the House bill that has been reported and which will be considered under this rule. I feel that there are many changes in the House bill that unfortunately are not favored by many Members of this House, and that many Members favor the Senate bill as originally reported, with some minor amendments.

Originally I felt that I should call attention to the changes in the House bill, which differ from those in the Senate bill, but in view of the fact that we are going to have 2 days of general debate, I feel the chairman of the committee the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] will be able to explain these changes and provisions that the House committee has agreed to and that are now before us, and to give reasons for reducing the allowances as carried in the Senate bill. Consequently, I shall not enumerate all the changes that have been made by the House committee in the Senate bill.

However, I want to call attention to some of the changes that I, and I believe a majority of the Members, will disapprove because they reduce the benefits originally provided for in the Senate bill.

The most outstanding change is the reduction in the time that a veteran shall receive readjustment allowance while he is out of employment. The time provided in the House bill is for a 26-week period as compared with 52 weeks as carried in the original Senate bill. Another objectionable provision in the House bill is in chapter 8, paragraph (b), which disqualifies any veteran from receiving any allowance if it is found that his unemployment is due to stoppage of work because of labor disputes. There is also a change that will meet opposition in the House with respect to the increase in the interest rate on the loans for which the veterans may apply to build a home or to enter business. The Senate bill provided 3 percent interest on such loans and the House bill provides 6 percent, which I think is manifestly unfair and is in the interest of the bankers and the loan companies.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I am sure the gentleman does not want to leave the wrong impression. The House bill does not make direct loans; it only guarantees certain loans. The House arrived at that 6 percent in order that these loans might be made. If you attempted to force private enterprise, private banks, or private individuals to loan money at 6 percent, it would shut out these boys and they would not get any money at all.

Mr. SABATH. Nevertheless, the rate is increased from 3 to 6 percent, whether the loans are made by private industries or loan companies.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the gentleman will refer to the bill, he will find that the rate is not to exceed 6 percent. It can go as low as 2 percent, or whatever they can get the money for.

Mr. SABATH. I appreciate that. However, for years we have been trying to reduce the rate of interest. With the amount of money available for construction and for business and other purposes in this country at this time, it should not be hard to obtain loans at 3 percent. To put a limit of 6 percent on the loans is a mistake, I think, because I know the bankers, if they are permitted to charge 6 percent, will not loan their money at 3½ or 4 percent, which has been the aim of the Administration.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will yield further, this merely puts a limit of 6 percent on the rate of interest to be charged.

Mr. SABATH. I realize that.

Mr. RANKIN. These are private loans. If the gentleman from Illinois can show us any way in God's world to make bankers make loans and make private individuals or loan companies make loans at a reduced rate of interest, I shall be glad to have that provision put in the bill.

Mr. SABATH. There are a lot of building and loan associations which have more money than they know what

to do with. I know there is a great deal of money in the banks throughout the United States; in fact, in many instances banks have refused to take deposits because they do not know what to do with the money. In view of those conditions, why should we give bankers or loan sharks, in many instances, the right to charge up to 6 percent to these deserving veterans for whom we want to do something, because if that is the limit they will charge the limit. Right here, Mr. Speaker, why should not the bill provide that the Government make these loans? In fact, that is what the bill should provide at a rate not to exceed 3 percent. The Government can do so and should do so. We have advanced money to the farmers at low interest rates, we have guaranteed the loans of home owners, we have loaned money to the railroads, to banks, mortgage companies, industrial and manufacturing establishments, crop and seed loans to farmers, and given parity payments to them. So I ask, Why has not a provision been incorporated in this bill to make loans to our brave defenders who have given their all, through one of the existing Government agencies?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. We are making loans now to the farmers throughout the country at 3 percent, and I voted for it. If we can afford to give that to the farmers throughout the country, we ought to be able to give it to the boys who are fighting and dying for our country.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman is right; he is always right.

Under another provision in the bill the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is given complete jurisdiction over these matters. Although I have utmost confidence in the gentleman—General Hines—now occupying that position, I do not know how long he will remain. Consequently, I think there should have been some provision in the bill whereby the authority and jurisdiction would be shared, perhaps, with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and some other officials, in connection with these important matters that will have to be decided.

Outside of that, this bill is a step in the right direction. I am more than pleased that it is before us and I hope it will shortly pass. So far, no one has lost anything by the careful consideration of the bill on the part of the House committee, because the benefits have not yet accrued. I feel that the House committee has acted carefully and judiciously, having in mind the interest of the country. Nevertheless, in some respects I think there are some provisions in the bill as to which the committee in its desire to safeguard the interests of the country has gone a little too far in imposing restrictions and inserting provisions that might deprive the men, through some minor omission or commission, of the benefits which we intend to grant.

We know from past experience and the gentleman from Mississippi himself

knows how the departments have frequently ruled that because of a slight technicality a man or his widow and children have been deprived of benefits. The gentleman himself urged that that should be eliminated, and there is a bill on which a rule has been granted, and which will come up within the next few days, in which we are trying to take care of that so that no injustice is done on account of technicalities.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman held that rule in the committee from the 9th of January until a day or two ago before he reported it out. Many of these widows during that time have dragged these children through the depression and paid their expenses without receiving a single dollar as a result of their husbands' services in the last war.

Mr. SABATH. Again the gentleman makes a misstatement, and it must be with the intention of placing the responsibility for delay in holding the rule in committee. I do not recall whether the gentleman has ever made a request for a rule on that bill, but I will not be as unfair as he is. He might have and I shall ask the clerk of the committee to make a careful check whether a request has been made. However, I know that when my attention was called to the bill and I learned that it was to provide benefits for the wives and children of deceased veterans of War No. 1, I immediately ordered it placed on the docket of the Committee on Rules for a hearing at the ensuing meeting. A rule was granted, and I filed the report the following day. When I read the bill I could not quite understand why the gentleman did not ask unanimous consent to have it placed on the unanimous-consent calendar, where, with such placement, a rule would not have been required. I am, indeed, glad that I do not possess the antagonism that the gentleman has so often displayed toward me, because I could, if so bent, point out many matters that would not be pleasing to him. Yes; I know, under the pretense of preserving the Constitution there has been forced upon the country a soldier's vote bill whereby at least one-half of the men and women in the armed services will be deprived of the opportunity to vote.

Only a few minutes ago I tried to excuse the gentleman and his committee for the delay in reporting this bill, and most of the delay was due to the action of the gentleman because he feared that under the Senate bill the veterans would be receiving too much and, therefore, reduced the time for veterans receiving the unemployment allowance from 1 year to 6 months. Yes, and the other provisions that I have pointed out have been amended so that the veterans would receive lesser benefits. However, I will refrain from saying anything more in this respect, except that I hope in the future the gentleman will cease criticizing the Committee on Rules in delaying the consideration of legislation when, in fact,

the present Committee on Rules has granted more rules in any given session of Congress than any other Committee on Rules in the history of Congress. At no time have there been so many rules granted to expedite the business of the House as during this Congress. Therefore the charge that the bill has been delayed by the Committee on Rules is manifestly unfair, because it received consideration as has other legislation coming before it for a rule.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. This bill is to take care of everyone in the armed forces—men and women.

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. I want to point out, and I hope the gentleman from Mississippi will take notice, that in going over this bill I find in various places pronouns of the masculine gender are used. This is going to cause a lot of confusion, is it not?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the gentleman will turn to the end of the bill he will find that "Wherever used in this act, the masculine includes the feminine."

Mr. COCHRAN. I have not got that far.

Mr. SABATH. I think the answer is correct, and the matter is properly taken care of.

In view of the fact that the bill will be thoroughly explained by the gentleman from Mississippi and the members of his committee, who have devoted a great deal of time and study to the bill, I shall not say any more at this time, and yield 5 minutes to my colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] 5 minutes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed out of order.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I am again calling attention to the joint resolution introduced by me last week to erect here in Washington a permanent memorial to the mothers of America.

This resolution provides for the creation of a Mothers Memorial Commission of nine members, three to be appointed by the Speaker, three by the Vice President, and three by the President. It is contemplated that the Government shall furnish a suitable site and meet all promotional and managerial costs. The Commission would be authorized to accept contributions from all sources to help in the execution of the project.

Mr. Speaker, in all this cold and hollow world—this troubled and frustrated world—there is no worship that does not at some time falter, except the worship of mother for her own. It is something that typifies the ceaseless march of the stars and the constancy of the everlasting hills. Upon its face it bears the white seal of heaven and the stamp of the glory of God.

In the whole tragic history of mankind there has appeared no figure so heroic as that of mother. From the bottomless fountain of her deathless love men have drawn the inspiration and courage to meet every crisis.

Upon the loyalty and sacrifices of mother was our Nation founded. Her very soul has given strength to our leaders while her sons were being consumed in the fiery moloch of war. Hear today the voice of mother saying: "I have given my three sons to this terrible war and that is all I have." No artist can give color to such an undying picture and no sculptor can form it in chiseled marble. Her ideals do not constitute a creed, a philosophy or doctrine, but is the pure-spun tenuous flow of her immortal soul.

When sickness invades the home mother comes with the speed of the sunlight and with the tenderness of an angel to soothe, to bless, and to save. "The mother of Jesus was there." The mothers are always at the crosses of their children. Who is it that sits with silver hair and worn hands at the hearthstone? Who is the vigil through the long night hours of prayer and patience, rich in soul and in the peace of God? Who, in the face of poverty and discouragement, is stout of heart and speaking the words of comfort? Who is it that sustains man's eternal faith in womankind and upholds all things high? It is the uncalendared saint—the mother—the inspiration of religion, hope, and virtue.

Today we are concerned over the fate of mother's boy who has gone to war. In her anxiety she thinks of his future happiness, success, and even greatness. The long years have been short years as she beholds her boy grown to the strength and manliness of a fine man. But the purple testament of war is opened, and all her plans have come to naught. She lays her pride and hope upon the altar of her country, and the rapt beating of her heart gives response to all that is dear in human life.

In a world so cruel, where thorns lie in every path, it is mother who kisses the cross that smites her heart. Her spirit is an open challenge to all the world. Herein is the intense power of woman—first at the cross and last at the sepulcher. The heaviest burdens fall on the tenderest hearts, yet they shape the world anew. The Master, who counts her tears of suffering in tragedy and in pain, puts His healing hand on her every wound as she breathes out the constancy of her soul.

No State is greater than its mothers; in their hands lies the destiny of the world. If our country is to live and grow, her ideals must become the ideals of our land. Mother and the Nation are inseparable, and in this union there is the foundation upon which we must

abide for our glory and perpetuity; in this union we have the sanctities and nobilities of a free and Christian people.

So let us ever seek to pay tribute to her who has been the inspiration of all that is good and great in the being of man. Today we look over our shoulder into the past; over its dizzy heights of fortune and ambition and through the valleys of failure and sorrow. We meditate and recall that mother first formed our hands in prayer and led the way for our wandering feet. Behold the holy face of mother, the first kiss that waited for us and greeted us with a kiss; the face that watched us through our babyhood with unheralded devotion; the face that understood our tears and smiles and never turned away. When gladness came she smiled, and when sorrow sought to blight it clouded and when tears streaked she stooped to help and bless. It is the face of mother, the first that waited. It is the face on which heavenly sacrifice has written its undying message. About it the poets have sung their enchanting songs and painters have drawn their divine images. It is the most beautiful face in all the world and will be the first to greet us at the gates of heaven.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, first I desire to pay tribute to the members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation for the many days of diligent study which they have put into this legislation.

No legislation before the present Congress is more strongly supported by the American people than the so-called G. I. bill. It is a measure of justice to the fighting men and women of America. It signifies the American people are determined to provide adequately for the disabled veterans and the dependents of the deceased veterans; that we intend to do our full part as a country in the difficult readjustment from military life to a civilian status.

No one can justly complain of giving liberal treatment to the dependents of the men and women who gave their lives in this war to keep America a free nation. The dependents of the dead heroes must be adequately cared for and given a chance to share in the prosperity that will come as a result of the sacrifices of their loved ones.

When the men are mustered out of the service they must be given a fair chance to rehabilitate themselves in civilian life. The Federal Government can help by making certain no one suffers the pinch of want while the veteran waits for a job. But the Federal Government cannot do the job by itself. It will be the responsibility of American industry and employers of labor to absorb these service men and women into gainful employment where they can, through their own efforts, build for a happy future. The bill properly stresses veterans' preference.

The bill wisely provides loans for the purchase, and construction of homes;

buying or leasing farms or business properties and the purchasing of implements and equipment. Many will become owners of homes and farms and small businesses and through such ownership become a bulwark for the American way of life.

Many young men were taken from their studies to participate in the war. These veterans are entitled, if they so desire, to continue their studies and we have arranged to give encouragement through Government assistance.

While the Federal Government assists in the education of its dependents, we must make certain that it does not result in the Federal Government assuming control of education.

It is gratifying that this measure of justice to our servicemen is not partisan in character. It is a unanimous expression from all Americans that men and women, patriotic enough to fight for their country, shall have justice in the peace days.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, this bill comes before the House with the unanimous report of the Committee on Rules. The original Senate bill is completely stricken out and virtually a substitute bill has been written by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Under the rule, it is made practically an original bill for consideration in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot too highly commend the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation for bringing before the House the first important post-war bill. For many months, Members of the House have been talking about post-war measures and the importance of enacting that type of legislation immediately. This is the first bill of that character that has come before the House for consideration.

Those of us who served in the Congress just after the First World War will remember there was no particular committee to handle veterans' legislation. It went to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and generally nothing was done for the veterans until several years after the war. Thank God, we have learned our lesson, and we do not propose, the Congress on both sides, Republicans and Democrats alike, do not propose that our returning veterans will be forced to sell apples on the streets in the big cities of the country.

It is a good thing for the country, too, because these veterans know a great deal more than we did after the last war. They are much better educated as to their rights, and I do not believe these veterans would come home and sell apples as they did after the last war, because if that is all they were offered, I believe we would have chaotic and revolutionary conditions in America.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay a special tribute to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. The veterans have no better friend in the Congress and have not had for a great many years. The gentleman from Mississippi is a great American and devoted to our free institutions, to our American system, and to constitutional

government. I have differed with the gentleman from Mississippi many times over racial issues, and probably will in the future, but there is no more useful Member of Congress than the gentleman from Mississippi, JOHN RANKIN, and no greater American. He is dynamic, able, and fearless. Without question he is the most eloquent orator in the House of Representatives, and, in my opinion, is the most effective debater in the entire Congress of the United States. He is to be commended for bringing this legislation before the House, making the Veterans' Administration a war agency. I think they might have gone further and taken the proposal that I offered some 6 months ago in the Congress, to create a Secretary of Veterans' Security, with a Cabinet position. The bill, however, goes to the extent of putting all veterans' interests under one administrator as a war agency, and placing it next to the Army and to the Navy.

It also provides for readjustment allowances—which are the words used instead of unemployment insurance—readjustment allowances of \$20 a week for each veteran for a period of 26 weeks. The whole purpose of the bill is to create a square deal for the returning veteran.

When I proposed that there should be a secretary of veterans' security, I did so because I believe, as a result of this war, there will be some 15,000,000, perhaps 16,000,000 servicemen before the war is over. Over a million have already been discharged. If you add those to the last war there will be almost 20,000,000 veterans, all of which will come under the Veterans' Administration. The expenditures will be so large that it is difficult to even approximate the amount. I should say in the first year it would amount to at least \$5,000,000,000 and upward, and over a long period of years over \$2,000,000,000 a year. Certainly any bureau or agency of the Government that has such vast administrative powers and expenditures of something upward of \$2,000,000,000 annually should be headed by a secretary of veterans' security with a place in the Cabinet.

I hope later on that the Committee on Veterans' Legislation will consider my bill and report favorably on it creating a secretary of veterans' security with Cabinet status.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is the first important post-war bill to reach the House. Today the Committee on Post-war and Economic Planning, a special House committee, approved—it has not the power to report to the House—but the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTERS], a member of the committee, introduced the approved bill today, to terminate contracts which will go to the Committee on the Judiciary. This whole subject matter has been under consideration for at least 3 months by the special committee and its staff. I hope we will get definite action on it before the House recesses within the next 40 days. The House wants to act upon these post-war problems before adjourning for the summer. The Veterans' Legislative Committee has taken the lead today in bringing up for consideration veterans'

legislation, and it is perfectly proper that that should have the right-of-way but there are many, many more important post-war problems that will have to be passed upon by the House, and I hope several of them will come up before we recess next month.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. Do I understand the gentleman to state that the special committee created by the House to study post-war planning, headed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] has agreed on a bill and introduced it and that it is now before the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. FISH. Yes; the special committee agreed on a bill today and issued a report on the bill. The committee has no right to report legislation.

Mr. SABATH. I understand.

Mr. FISH. But a distinguished member of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] introduced that bill and it will go today to the Committee on the Judiciary. That is the result of months and months of arduous labor, and I think the House will be very well satisfied with the bill.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman understands why I propounded the question. There is a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, likewise a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs; then this committee too has been working on it. The Rules Committee is advising them that they should get together and agree on one bill. Since that time the Senate, of course, has acted and sent some kind of a bill over to the House. I hope the bill which has been introduced will eliminate some of the provisions of the Senate bill.

Mr. FISH. All the House is interested in is to have the best possible bill. The bill unanimously approved by the select committee will go to the Committee on the Judiciary. If the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], or the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], or others wish to offer their bills as substitutes they have a perfect right to do so and to appear before the Committee on the Judiciary or before the Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker, in considering the bill that is to come before us today, I want to call the attention of the House to some of our experiences in the early days of veterans' legislation. In those days veterans' legislation went to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which had other very important matters before it. It was very difficult to get any action. It was about a year and a half after the war that we created the World War Veterans' Legislative Committee. It might interest the House, in view of a bill introduced by me which passed this week authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 to provide seeing-eye or guide dogs for the blinded veterans to know the history of that committee. It came about as a result of a fight I made as a new Member of Congress over a period of 6 or 8 months, because I could not get action on a little bill of mine to increase the pay of at-

tendants for blinded soldiers from \$20 to \$40, could not even get consideration of it before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. As a result of the refusal to consider bills of this type the House created the veterans' legislative committee. I believe I was the first to introduce a bill to create a separate veterans' legislative committee in the House. Both TOM CONNALLY and Royal Johnson introduced similar bills.

The servicemen of this war have the benefit of an important standing committee headed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. It has functioned properly and faithfully and has brought in this post-war bill for your action. It seeks to provide for a square deal for the veterans of World War No. 2.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I believe the people of my State are pretty much agreed that this bill ought to be passed with the exception of title 2. I have many, many telegrams and letters including telegrams and letters from my Governor and educators in the State of Nebraska. They are very much disturbed over title 2 providing for education of the veterans. They suggest that we substitute the Barden bill for this section. Did the gentleman discuss that matter with his committee?

Mr. FISH. Yes; that has been discussed in the Rules Committee. In the last analysis, of course, that is a matter to be decided by the House. This bill turns the power over to the Veterans' Administrator to select the schools they shall go to.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I believe he is mistaken on that point.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Administrator must ask the boards in the various States.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I stand corrected. The Administrator acts on the recommendation of the board of education, board of regents, or whatever educational authority exists in the various States.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; the educators and Governors of the various States are very much disturbed over this section as written. They much prefer the provisions of the Barden bill.

Mr. FISH. I feel that it is advisable to wait until we get into the Committee of the Whole before we discuss this matter for there it will be discussed by members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. The gentleman must know that the chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], is an ardent States' rights man.

Mr. STEFAN. I agree.

Mr. FISH. And he is not going to bring in a bill that definitely violates States' rights. I trust, therefore, that the gentleman and other Members of the House who are interested in this matter will wait until it is presented in the Committee of the Whole by mem-

bers of the legislative committee. There are very distinctly two sides to this controversial issue.

Mr. STEFAN. I inquired only to see whether the Rules Committee discussed title 2 and the Barden bill along with this one.

Mr. FISH. Yes; we did discuss it.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes; but before I yield I want to say that the bill contains a proviso permitting World War veterans to have 1 year of education plus the amount of time they have spent in the service; that is if a veteran has been in the service 3 years he would have his original 1 year plus 3 more years, which would make a total of 4 years in post-war educational institutions. It is a very liberal bill and its provisions I believe are adequate. The question of the rights of States should be discussed and brought up in the Committee of the Whole, if the gentleman does not object.

Mr. STEFAN. Certainly I do not object.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. I want to point out, that the rule specifically provides for the consideration of the Barden bill.

Mr. FISH. It is made in order at the proper time.

Mr. SABATH. Yes; and the House will be given ample opportunity to consider that under the rule.

Mr. FISH. As far as the actual working of the rule is concerned, the rule is wide open. The original bill is made in order, and amendments are in order to the House bill but not to the Senate bill. The Senate bill has been eliminated, and this rule presents a new bill, the House bill, coming in under the Senate title and open to amendments.

Mr. Speaker, the following letter from the national commander of the American Legion, Warren H. Atherton, presents a good résumé of the purposes of this bill and the Legion's views on it:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1944.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This morning the American Legion presented petitions to Congress from a million citizens who urged passage of the Legion's G. I. bill to aid veterans of World War No. 2; many of these petitioners were from your district.

The G. I. bill was introduced 4 months ago at the request of the American Legion. It provides a sound, orderly program of aid to veterans during the transition from military to civil life. The basic elements covered in the proposed law are:

- Expansion of Veterans' Administration hospital facilities;
- Added provisions for vocational training;
- Authority to correct mistakes in discharges from service;
- Educational aid;
- Down payment loans to veterans for homes, farms, or businesses;
- Unemployment insurance for veterans unable to secure employment; and
- Veterans' Employment Service.

The Senate adopted S. 1767 on March 24, embodying the above principles.

The House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has favorably reported S. 1767, with amendments. As reported, the bill still embodies the principles we believe nec-

essary to protect and aid discharged veterans of this war and to insure an orderly period of demobilization.

More than a million men and women have already been discharged from the service; there is urgent need for placing most of the bill's provisions in effect now; the bill has had careful study and consideration for 4 months; a long period of debate and consideration of amendments would further delay the application of the bill's remedies to those in immediate need; conceivably the bill might be improved in some slight degree, but we believe that the value of any changes would be doubtful as compared with the present carefully considered and prepared measure.

If you believe as we do that the Legion's G. I. bill will provide equitable treatment for the service men and women of World War No. 2, and security for their future, we urge you to vote for S. 1767 as reported by the House committee; any differences between the bill as adopted by the Senate and reported by the committee can be safely left to adjustment in conference.

Thanking you for your consideration of this letter and for your many past courtesies, we remain

Yours very truly,
WARREN H. ATHERTON,
National Commander.
F. M. SULLIVAN,
Executive Director,
National Legislative Committee.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I shall address my remarks entirely to the rule. It is unfortunate that when so technical a bill as S. 1767 comes before the House we get into a discussion of the merits of the bill at a time when we are considering the rule only and not prepared to fully explain in detail the provisions of the bill.

All this rule does is to make in order the Senate bill, commonly known as S. 1767, or the G. I. bill. The procedure under the rule will be this: The Clerk will start to read S. 1767, and after the first section is read, the chairman of the House Veterans' Committee will move to strike out the rest of the Senate bill and insert in lieu thereof the House version of the G. I. bill. The House version will then be considered as an original bill under the 5-minute rule. All germane amendments will be in order to that bill. There will be no limitation whatever on germane amendments to the House version of the G. I. bill.

In order to make doubly sure that this can be accomplished, the rule provides that the Barden bill shall be in order as an amendment or a substitute for title II of the House bill. At that time the Barden amendment can be thoroughly discussed, so that it will be thoroughly understood. That is all there is to it.

When the House bill is perfected and, after consideration of the Barden amendment, then there will be a vote on substituting the House bill for the Senate bill. If that is done, the discussion is ended in the Committee of the Whole. If the substitution is voted down, then the Senate bill will be taken up and read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. Let us adopt the rule and then let members of the Veterans' Committee, who are advised, explain the details of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein certain statements and excerpts as well as two editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

FOR VETERANS' BILL

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very much in favor of this bill. I am more inclined to the Senate bill than I am the House bill, but I will withhold my decision until I hear the House bill fully explained. If I vote to change the House bill, I will vote to make it stronger instead of weaker.

MOST SINISTER LOBBY EVER ORGANIZED

Mr. Speaker, if we pass bills like this without noticing what is going on elsewhere, it is possible that we will wake up one of these mornings and find our Constitution amended in a way that the debt cannot be paid. I desire to invite your attention to one of the most powerful, one of the most effective, most wealthy, and also the most sordid and most sinister lobby that has ever been organized in the history of the United States of America that is now trying to secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the purpose of limiting the power of Congress to tax incomes more than 25 percent or to tax gifts or to tax estates more than 25 percent.

EFFORT MADE TO SLIP THROUGH TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT

They are trying to do it quietly. You probably never heard of this proposal to get the twenty-second amendment to the United States Constitution adopted. I never heard of it until recently, and then I commenced to investigate, and I discovered that 14 States had already adopted it. Now I learn that 16 States have adopted it. This very clever group has devised a plan through which they believe they can by the town-hall method, slip through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States doing exactly what I have said. That is the important purpose and immediate objective of that sinister organization.

LOTS OF MONEY RAISED

This organization is headed by Mr. Frank Gannett, of New York, and a former Member of this House, a former Congressman from Indiana, Mr. Samuel Pettengill. They have been going all over the United States getting enormous sums of money, too, under the pretense that they would slip through this constitutional amendment and save these rich taxpayers enormous sums of money. The proof is abundant to that effect. You have not seen anything in the newspapers about it, probably because it has been concealed. A few weeks ago the New Jersey Legislature passed and adopted this proposal, although New Jersey had defeated it in 1939. You have not seen anything in the newspapers

about that. It is not their policy to give publicity to it. They want to slip it through. They have devised this plan and through their clever attorneys and experts they have a scheme by operating through article V of the Constitution to get the Constitution amended, if they can, in a way that you will not know it, and before you know it, through the instrumentality of 36 State legislatures, no one State assuming much responsibility.

ARE WE RENDERING LIP SERVICE TO THE VETERANS?

If they are successful in their efforts we are just rendering lip service to the veterans and their dependents. We will not be able to take care of the men who have sacrificed; we will not be able to pay a penny to those who have lost eyes, legs, and arms, and are permanently disabled; we will not be able to pay anything to the widows and to the dependents of those who have given their lives upon the field of battle to save our country in time of war if this sinister organization succeeds in what is known to be its primary objective.

Furthermore, there will be no old-age assistance; there will be no social security. When this war is over we will have a national debt probably in excess of \$300,000,000,000. The annual carrying charges for this enormous debt will be a minimum of \$7,000,000,000 and probably more nearer \$9,000,000,000. That, along with the minimum amount required for the operating expenses of this Government will take up all the tax money that can possibly be raised if this amendment is a part of our Constitution. Nothing will be left for the veterans, their dependents, or the aged. So while we are thinking about the servicemen and taking care of them, we better pay just a little attention to what is going on through this fascistic group, and it is a Fascist group. It is hiring people to run for office all over this country, promising to support them through a liberal contribution of funds, and they have plenty of money for that purpose if the ones agreeing to run will support their Fascist views and turn the country over to the rich.

RICH APPEALED TO

You can imagine how one of these people will go before a group of rich taxpayers and say, "Now, we are going to get this constitutional amendment through which will prevent your paying more than 25-percent income taxes annually." You take a taxpayer who paid \$100,000 last year on a \$150,000 income. Perhaps the ratio is not exactly right, but for the purpose of this illustration I presume it will suffice. He will take the position, "Why should I not pay \$1,000 or \$10,000 on this Gannett-Pettengill plan? It is a good risk. I can afford to speculate with a thousand dollars to save maybe \$75,000 per year from now on." In that way they are raising barrels of money all over the United States expecting to slip through this amendment which will stop all aid to servicemen, all social security, and all old-age assistance.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I just do not have the time. My time is almost up; it is very limited.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman called them a Fascist group. Why?

FASCIST GROUP

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; I called them a Fascist group.

Mr. CHURCH. Why refer to them as a Fascist group?

Mr. PATMAN. Because one of the organizers, promoters, and now one of their most active helpers, spent 2 years in Italy before the war studying fascism, and he is with them today, and he is working with them. Their activities have the brands and earmarks of fascism. You cannot judge it any other way. They want to turn the country over to the rich. If this amendment were to become law, in a few years a few families would own the entire wealth of this Nation. Is that not fascism? Certainly it is a justified charge.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas. He is giving the House and the country very valuable information.

Mr. PATMAN. Well, now, the gentlemen on the Republican side, of course, can laugh about it, as they indicate they would like to, but when you sit idly by and let this United States Constitution be amended that way, and then you can say to the veterans, "Yes; we tried to help you. We wanted to give you thousands of dollars apiece, but we had no way of paying it," why, it will become a very serious matter. When an organization can get up hundreds of thousands of dollars from every section of the United States, and spend it in every section of the United States, it is something that you had better give serious consideration to, because it is a very effective group.

Furthermore, in support of that group, this woman, Vivian Kellems, is out making speeches to repeal the sixteenth amendment and adopt the twenty-second amendment that is being sponsored by the Gannett-Pettengill crowd. She is out making speeches for them—the woman who now refuses to pay her income tax and advises everybody else to refuse to pay their income taxes. She is out making speeches for this proposal which will deny to all veterans, all veterans' widows, all disabled soldiers, all old-age assistance people, one penny in the future, if this sinister amendment becomes the law. Vivian Kellems says in her speeches:

There is on foot, and well under way, a move to repeal the sixteenth amendment.

Remember now, this crowd first wants to repeal the sixteenth amendment and to set in its place the twenty-second amendment, which would limit the amount the Federal Government could tax our incomes to 25 percent. She says:

I would repeal the sixteenth amendment. Like grandpaw, in You Can't Take It With You, I do not believe in it.

She is advocating the Gannett-Pettengill twenty-second amendment. This is something, I believe, that should receive

immediate attention by this Congress. It is too serious to escape notice. It involves every appropriation that we make. We might just as well not make an appropriation if we are going to permit our United States Constitution to be amended in any such town-hall-meeting fashion as this. They have already gotten, or they are securing, according to their own claims, from one to four thousand influential people in every congressional district in this country that will stand up at the proper time and say "Support the Constitution. Support the Constitution. The Constitution says no taxes over 25 percent. Let us stay by it." In the meantime they are trying to defeat all Members of Congress they believe will interfere with their plans.

Whenever you permit the Gannett-Pettengill amendment to become the twenty-second amendment, you destroy this Government.

MORE ABOUT TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT

I am inserting herewith an editorial which appeared in the Philadelphia Record, Saturday, April 15, 1944, concerning the proposed twenty-second amendment to the Constitution. It is as follows:

A MILLIONAIRES' AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION?

"The law, in its majestic equality, forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets, and to steal bread."

So observed Anatole France. The same "majestic equality" is behind the proposal of a millionaires' lobby to amend the Constitution of the United States limiting income taxes—on poor and rich alike—to 25 percent.

Under that proposed amendment, a Henry Ford, who now pays about \$800,000 taxes on a \$1,000,000 income, could not be charged more than \$250,000.

And Joe Smith, who now pays perhaps \$175 taxes on a \$2,000 income, could have his taxes boosted to \$500.

You will be surprised—as many have been—to learn that 16 States so far have passed resolutions demanding such a constitutional amendment, including Pennsylvania, and, most recently, New Jersey. Governor Edge signed the Jersey resolution April 5.

Thirty-two States can compel Congress to call a constitutional convention to act on this amendment.

SPONSORED BY NOTORIOUS COMMITTEE

This proposed constitutional amendment is being promoted by the notorious Committee for Constitutional Government, headed by Frank Gannett.

Under its terms, not only income-tax rates but also inheritance-tax rates would be put under the 25-percent limit, except in wartime.

Effect of the scheme would be to repeal the present income-tax law and destroy its basic principle of levying taxes according to ability to pay.

Should the amendment be adopted: (a) Taxes on big incomes would be slashed; (b) to make up for the decline in Federal income, taxes on lower and middle bracket incomes would have to be increased heavily.

We do not believe this amendment ever can be adopted—if the public is kept aware of what is going on.

But the very fact that 16 States have been swung into line thus far is warning that vigilance in this matter is long overdue.

So far some 250,000 circulars have been distributed by Gannett's committee; it is reported to have a campaign fund of \$50,000; it enjoys support of the Hearst press; and it

is endorsed by several Members of Congress and, significantly, by many ex-America Firsters.

WHILE SOLDIERS FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY THESE MEN FIGHT FOR THEIR PURSES

Remembering that many voters are away fighting for their country while these men fight for their purses, and that public attention has been fixed on the war—liberals will do well not to underestimate the danger from this movement.

Indeed, some people may be deceived by its surface plausibility, by its pretense of equality.

Not, however, if they remember the days when a reactionary Government in Washington granted poor and rich alike the privilege of selling apples on street corners.

EVEN MORE ABOUT TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT

I am inserting herewith an editorial which appeared in the Philadelphia Record, Tuesday, May 2, 1944, concerning the twenty-second amendment to the Constitution. It is as follows:

THEY HATE THE PRESIDENT WORSE THAN HITLER: No. 2

The above is not written in perfect English, but we think you get the idea.

Second portrait in our gallery of Roosevelt-haters is that of Frank Gannett, of Rochester, N. Y., head of the third largest newspaper chain in the country.

Mrs. Gannett once told an amusing story. She was about to give a dinner party and couldn't find flowers in the colors she wanted. So she took what flowers she had in her garden and dusted them with colored chalk powder—until the blooms were in the exact hue desired.

This is how Gannett handles news and information. He takes a fact or an idea, dusts it with the powder of prejudice against the President—and lo, the result is colored precisely as he wants it.

By this device he managed to portray proposed expansion of social security as a New Deal plot to get "itching hands" on the \$30,000,000,000 assets of United States life insurance companies. With the same device he argued that the President was dragging the country into war, and he now uses it to claim the President laggard in the war effort.

No matter what Roosevelt does, Frank Gannett gets out his editorial flit gun, sprays prejudice powder—and proves F. D. R. wrong.

Gannett knows all about war. He is waging one. Against the President, of course.

Right now he is in the news for two engagements on this Gannett second front:

(a) His sponsorship of the millionaires' amendment to the income tax law, which would limit rich men's income taxes to 25 percent, and boost the taxes of small wage earners to make up for lost revenue;

(b) His attempt to suppress John Roy Carlson's famous book, *Under Cover*, a campaign in which the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., charged intimidation, and which has had the effect of keeping Carlson's volume No. 2 in the non-fiction popularity list.

But the Gannett hatred of Roosevelt goes way back. It was a hate set deep, like a toad in its hole. In 1939 Gannett charged the President with creating unemployment, and causing hundreds of thousands to lose their homes and businesses. A few months later, with a perfectly straight face, Gannett announced that the year had been so profitable for his papers that all employees of more than a year's service would be paid a bonus.

It was during the Supreme Court fight that Gannett set up his committee for constitutional government, which ever since has whanged the tom-toms of reaction and hate.

WIN WAR BY CUTTING INCOME TAXES

It is this outfit which is now waging Gannett's fight to help the war effort by cutting income taxes. A new publication, Needed

Now, tells of its various fights to wrap reactionary greed in the Constitution, of its war against the third term, of its campaign for a \$400,000 fund, and its boasts that since 1937 the Gannett propaganda machine has sent out:

Eighty-two million pieces of literature; 760,000 books; more than 10,000 radio transcriptions, 350,000 telegrams, full-page ads in 536 newspapers, and thousands of weekly releases to newspapers.

Gannett, in addition, has sent countless letters to private individuals urging them to bigger and better hatred of the President.

We have looked through them for hatred of Hitler. But mention of the Nazi seldom appears—except for one purpose:

To argue that Roosevelt is imitating Hitler. What ails Gannett?

Some of his friends say it's astigmatism.

As a Presidential candidate in 1940, he couldn't see the link between democracy—the will of the people—and the reelection of Roosevelt. As a businessman he couldn't see the connection between New Deal recovery and the fact that his own business made \$600,000 more in 1938 than it had made in the last G. O. P. year of 1932.

As a citizen he now cannot see why it is atrocious taste and worse patriotism to be doing his fighting against the President and for a cut in income taxes of the rich at a time when Americans are dying on the battlefield that the right of the Gannetts to gripe shall be preserved.

Somebody once pointed out that Gannett was a Democrat until he paid off the first quarter of a million dollars he owed. Then he became a Republican.

THE SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

MR. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KILBURN].

MR. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein some letters on the St. Lawrence waterway.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

MR. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], such time as he may desire.

MR. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today after the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

MR. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am not concerned with the merits or demerits of any constitutional amendment. We in this country believe in free speech and the right of any American citizen to advocate any change in our form of government through a constitutional amendment in the regular and orderly way. That is what Mr. Gannett and Mr. Pettengill have been doing. There are no more loyal, patriotic citizens in this country than Frank Gannett and former Congressman Sam Pettengill, and I want to deny that part of the statement that has

just been made that either of these patriotic gentlemen, whom we all know, is connected, directly or indirectly, with any Fascist group in America.

MR. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

MR. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

MR. MASON. I would like to know what difference there is, as far as Americanism is concerned, between a group that seeks to limit the taxing power of the Federal Government and a group which seeks to confiscate all of the property of the Nation and operate it upon a socialistic basis?

MR. FISH. Let me say to the gentleman, without going into that issue, that we still live in a free country. All sovereign Americans have a right to their views and to express them, and that is what Mr. Gannett has done, and that is what Sam Pettengill has done. I repeat, there are no better Americans in the country than these two gentlemen and from supporters of representative and constitutional government. I wish there were more of them for the good of the country and the preservation of American ideals, traditions, and our republican form of government.

MR. SPEAKER, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

MR. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, this bill is the first one of major importance that I, as a freshman Member, have had an opportunity to follow through from its inception to presentation on the floor of the House.

If every member of the public could have had a seat in the committee room and observed the manner in which this committee performed, often in their shirt sleeves, I am sure their faith in our legislative processes would have been justified or restored.

Of course, there were some differences in opinion—but at no time was there any evidence of irritation—at no time did tempers grow short. Individual ideas of each member gave way to the opinion of the majority without any attempt to push through pet proposals.

On the major features the result to be obtained was first determined, then discussion was had upon its effect upon the veteran and the Nation, and finally the methods best suited to achieve the desired results were carefully considered.

Every member worked long and faithfully, sometimes far into the night, cheerfully sharing the task before them.

Each paragraph, each phrase and—I may even add—each punctuation mark was carefully scrutinized and analyzed, and its effect carefully measured.

Whether the results obtained and reflected in this bill are good is for you to judge.

Incidentally, among the members of the committee you will find one veteran of this conflict, a past national commander of the V. F. W., three past State commanders of the American Legion, other veterans of World War No. 1, and fathers of members of today's armed

forces, and one, while not a war veteran, is a veteran of many campaigns on behalf of veterans—the gentlewoman from Massachusetts. Every member has the welfare of present and future veterans close to his heart.

Through all the deliberations we did not lose sight of the fact that our paramount obligation is to those who have and will become disabled—that they must be cared for first and best at any cost—even, if necessary, to the abolition of any or all of the costly measures incorporated in this bill—a cost as yet unknown.

As we visualized our objective as expressed by the leaders of our great veteran organizations, we were to place our returning veterans, as nearly as possible, in the position they would have held had it not been for the incident of their service—service which in many cases has already extended over 3½ years—which may ultimately extend to 5 or 6 years—a period of service that will make readjustment to civil life difficult at best.

These men, as we did 25 years ago, will desire to be free from governmental control and restraint. They will desire to be civilians—free, unfettered, unregulated, self-reliant, courageous—facing the future unafraid.

Hence, it was the express purpose that these men should be freed from red tape—able to go to only one agency for the service to which they are entitled—an agency which has for nearly a quarter of a century dealt with veterans and their problems with full and complete sympathetic understanding. That one agency is the Veterans' Administration.

To help them help themselves to reestablish and readjust themselves has been the aim of this bill as brought to you by your committee.

In many ways this bill is probably more liberal than these soldiers themselves might ask—especially if we, with our productive genius, wisdom, and determination, make it possible for them to realize the dream they have had in fox holes and swamps—of getting a job—buying a radio, car, home—and settling down to a normal, peaceful American life.

This bill, as it now appears before you, has eliminated all overlapping governmental bureaus and agencies with no experience relating to veterans, concentrating all matters within the jurisdiction of the experienced Veterans' Administration, an agency that 25 years ago supervised the education of over 300,000 and will again do so for 1,500,000 disabled men who will come under the supervision of this agency.

Having brought this war to a speedy, victorious end, and having returned these veterans of more than 50 fronts to their homes, this bill will in its major items—

First. Provide education in the school of their choice to those whose education was interrupted, under a plan simple in terms and administration.

Second. Enable them to readjust themselves to their regained position in civil life if by chance they are unable to enjoy continuous employment.

Third. Aid in purchase of a home, farm, or business through local, State, or

Federal financial agencies of their choice—earning and going their own way.

This bill is the summation of literally hundreds of measures dealing with the problems of veterans of whom there are already one and one-fourth millions. It is imperfect, as all works of men are imperfect. Hence, our minds are open to constructive suggestions, improvements are welcomed, and we all sincerely hope that the provisions of this bill will be considered with open minds by Members of the House.

Much yet remains to be done before we can celebrate the return of our victorious troops, but this readjustment bill will help them upon their return—their return now or later, to their well-earned reward of a stable, peaceful future as self-reliant, self-supporting citizens of our American communities.

TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, it is but natural that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] defends Mr. Gannett and Mr. Pettengill, whom the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] has pointed out, through the means of organizations which they formed, have been for some time working to bring about the repeal of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. They have been working secretly in an undercover manner to bring about the adoption of the twenty-second amendment to the Constitution that would limit Congress from imposing more than a 25-percent income tax on the wealthy gentlemen and their corporations. The gentleman from Texas did not charge that they were unpatriotic or disloyal, but he did say that they were Fascists and are pursuing contemptible Fascist aims.

If I am not mistaken, Mr. Gannett is a publisher and at one time aspired to be a candidate for President or Vice President on the Republican ticket—I do not recollect which. Of course I know Mr. Pettengill because I served with him in this House, and I know of his reactionary views and of his desire to serve the Republican interests. Since joining the Republican Party he has been regarded by some of us as a renegade Democrat and this term may be rightly applied when he assumed the treasuryship of the Republican National Committee or when he assumed the chairmanship of the Republican National Finance Committee for the purpose of aiding that organization in the matter of the 1942 elections.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Pettengill is not now connected with the Republican National Committee as treasurer.

Mr. SABATH. I thank the gentleman for calling my attention to the fact he is no longer the treasurer of the Republican National Committee. However, I am certain, as I have stated, that he is now devoting himself to publicity and to the activities for the organization which

has been campaigning for the past 2 years to limit the powers of Congress in imposing an income tax not to exceed 25 percent on the income of those in the higher brackets. I am informed that Mr. Pettengill succeeded Mr. Frank Gannett as chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, Inc., as of January 21, 1940. This organization was disbanded in April 1941 and was immediately succeeded by a District of Columbia incorporation known as the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., with Mr. Pettengill as chairman and president of the successor organization. Mr. Pettengill is still listed as a member of the board of advisers of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., and it can be assumed that Mr. Pettengill was active in the affairs of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., at the same time that he was holding the post of chairman for the Republican National Finance Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I believe my recollection is right in recalling that a year and a half or 2 years ago this organization under the cloak of being a patriotic society enlisted the cooperation of school children through the medium of essay competitions in justifying their activities by offering prizes for the best compositions on free enterprise and constitutional government. This program undoubtedly served as missionary work in establishing the worthy objects of the organization in the eyes of schools and educational institutions in preparation and to assist in the ultimate purpose of having them later subscribe to the real objective of the organization in obtaining favorable recognition of the 25-percent limitation of income tax.

This organization, as the gentleman from Texas has stated, is collecting tremendous sums of money to carry out the purposes of the organization. I know that very few of the Members here know of these activities. Be that as it may, I do not know as to the arrangements or compensation that Mr. PETTENGILL is receiving for his work but, undoubtedly, the compensation must be much greater than the very liberal salary he draw from the Republican National Committee. We who have served with him know he is a very astute and capable gentleman and that he is not doing this work for glory but must be handsomely compensated. I wish it to be understood that engaging in such service does not make him unpatriotic or disloyal and, consequently, the gentleman from Texas should not be criticized. In fact, we who have heard him should commend him for informing us of the activities of the organization which these two gentlemen represent.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the magazine Coronet.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein two editorials on Free Ports for Refugees, one from the New York Post and the other from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein two letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MRUK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a pamphlet published by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce on the St. Lawrence seaway.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

REPORT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the provisions of section 10 (b) (4) of the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and of section 12 (1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress, the report of the Railroad Retirement Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, including an estimate of the liabilities created by the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935 and 1937 as required by subsection (d) of section 15 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 11, 1944.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—RETIRED OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHOM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IS HOLDING DECORATIONS, ORDERS, MEDALS, OR PRESENTS TENDERED THEM BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 583)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am forwarding, for the consideration of the Congress, a communication from the Secretary of State transmitting a list of those retired officers or employees of the United States for whom the Department of State under the provisions of the act of January 31, 1881 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 115), is holding decorations, orders, medals, or presents tendered them by foreign governments. The list has been divided into two parts (1) those countries which are cobelligerent or friendly nations and (2) enemy countries. It is believed that the Congress may wish to consider a joint resolution suspending the operation of Public Resolution No. 52 of June 27, 1934, until such time as the international situation would permit wholly objective consideration of such matters, or to consider granting legislation at this time to permit only of distributions of decorations, et cetera, to the recipients intended by friendly governments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 11, 1944.

[Enclosures: 1. From the Secretary of State; 2. List.]

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 1767, with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the substitute committee amendment be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The committee substitute amendment is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944."

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities, in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service.

SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter into agreements and contracts for the use or transfer of suitable Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administration after cessation of hostilities or after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to establish necessary regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary for the construction of additional hospital facilities.

SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed to operate properly such facilities, or for the transfer, without reimbursement of appropriations, of facilities, supplies, equipment, or material necessary and proper for authorized care for veterans, except that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number now established or approved, plus the estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government.

Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other act, shall be construed to prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned, appointed, or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made or extend beyond 6 months after the termination of the war.

SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to place officials and employees designated by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released from active service.

SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him; and no person shall be dis-

charged or released from active service on account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that he has explained to him the right to file such claim: *Provided*, That this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement: *And provided further*, That refusal or failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right the veteran may subsequently assert.

Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a service or a Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract.

Sec. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be required by any official thereof to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, or any other statement against his own interest, and any such statement against his own interest signed at any time, shall be null and void and of no force and effect.

CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of paid full-time accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law No. 844, 74th Cong.), and other such national organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect, nor to prejudice the right of the American Red Cross to recognition under existing statutes.

(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The commanding officer of each such military or naval installation shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives in the providing of available space and equipment for such representatives.

CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

Sec. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial of any person from the military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service, shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed, under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it be established to the satisfac-

tion of the Administrator that at the time of the commission of the offense such person was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any war risk, Government (converted), or national service life-insurance policy.

Sec. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of review composed of five members each, whose duties shall be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted man or woman or, if deceased, by the surviving spouse, child, or dependent parent, the type and nature of his discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial. Such review shall be based upon all available records of the service department relating to the person requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be construed to include, among others, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law No. 844, 74th Cong.). Such board shall have authority, except in the case of a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial, to change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, and to issue a new discharge in accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be final subject only to review by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively: *Provided*, That no request for review by such board of a discharge or dismissal under the provisions of this section shall be valid unless filed within 10 years after such discharge or dismissal or after the effective date of this act whichever be the later.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

Sec. 400. (A) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law No. 16, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII hereby added to said regulation."

(B) Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

"PART VIII

"1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions, shall be entitled to financial assistance to enable him to undertake and pursue a course of education or training as may be elected by him, subject to regulations promulgated by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pur-

suant to the authority and within the limitations herein contained: *Provided*, That such course be initiated not later than 2 years after discharge or after the termination of the war, whichever be the later date, and that no such schooling or training shall be afforded beyond 7 years after the termination of the present war: *Provided further*, That he served 90 days or more, or was discharged within such period by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability: *And provided further*, That his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into such service, or that he requires a refresher or retraining course, in no event to exceed 1 year, to fit him for employment or to practice a profession. Any such person, upon application, shall be afforded a course of education or training or a refresher or retraining course not to exceed 1 calendar year. Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training, except a refresher or retraining course, a veteran shall, upon application to the Veterans' Administration and subject to the provisions of this title, be entitled to an additional period or periods of continuous instruction not to exceed the time the person was in active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of (1) the 90 days' qualifying service, and (2) any period he was assigned for education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program or as a cadet at one of the service academies: *Provided*, That in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed 4 years.

"2. A veteran eligible under this part may enroll in any school or institution of his choice, which will accept him, for education or training, and may, for reason satisfactory to the Administrator, change a course or institution: *Provided*, That any course of education or training under this part may be discontinued at any time if it is found by the Administrator that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory: *Provided further*, That the Administrator from time to time shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State, Territory or possession, or of the District of Columbia, a list of all schools or institutions equipped to supply education or training within such jurisdiction, which schools and institutions, and such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans approved for education or training under this part.

"3. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part each veteran, upon application, shall be paid a maintenance allowance of \$50 per month if without a dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month if he have a dependent or dependents: *Provided*, That no maintenance allowance shall be paid for other than full-time enrollment and attendance inclusive of leave as may be authorized under this part: *Provided further*, That any person eligible for the benefit of this part who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect which benefit he desires: *And provided further*, That subsistence allowance hereunder shall not, in the event of such an election, exceed the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were the training under said part VII.

"4. Any person eligible under this part, and within the limitations thereof, may pursue such full- or part-time course or courses as he may elect without maintenance allowance.

"5. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay to the school or institution for each person enrolled in full-time or part-time courses of education or training under this part the customary cost of the tuition, laboratory fees, books, supplies and equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of

any charge for maintenance, as are generally required for successful pursuit and completion of the course in the institution by other students, but such payment shall not exceed \$500 for each regular school year: *Provided*, That no expenses for infirmary and medical care other than those included in the customary fees, or for travel, shall be authorized under this part.

"6. No department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training institution.

"7. The authority vested in the Administrator by paragraphs 2, 6, and 7, part VII, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, with respect to vocational rehabilitation shall be vested in, and may be exercised by him with respect to education or training under this part.

"8. In the event a veteran applies for and receives maintenance benefits under this part and subsequently, for any reason, ceases to receive such benefits and becomes eligible to receive allowances under title V of this act, any benefits received under this part shall be deducted from the total allowances provided in title V of this act."

Sec. 401. Section 3, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions,' shall be available for necessary expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a)."

Sec. 402. Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) shall be deemed released to him: *Provided*, That if he fail, because of fault on his part, to complete the course of training or education afforded thereunder, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."

Sec. 403. Paragraph 1, part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), (Public Law No. 16, 78th Cong.) is hereby amended by inserting after the word "time" in line 2 the words "on or" and deleting the date "December 6, 1941" and substituting therefor the date "September 16, 1940."

TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

Sec. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions after active service of 90 days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be eligible for the benefits of this title. Any such veteran may apply within 2 years after separation of the applicant from the military or naval forces, or 2 years after termination of the war, whichever is the later date, but in no event more than 6 years after

the termination of the war, to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 percent of a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502, and 503; provided that the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$1,500. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and that the loan applied for appears practicable, the Administrator shall guarantee the payment of the loan or part thereof as set forth in this title.

(b) Interest for the first year on any loan or part thereof guaranteed by the Administrator shall be paid by the Administrator out of available appropriations. No security for the guaranty of a loan shall be required except the right to be subrogated to the lien rights of the holder of the obligation which is guaranteed.

(c) Loans guaranteed by the Administrator under this title shall be payable under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Administrator: *Provided*, That loans guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6 percent per annum and shall be payable in full in not more than 20 years. The Administrator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to veterans subject to the provisions of this title on approved applications made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal.

Purchase or construction of homes

Sec. 501. (a) Any application made by a veteran under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by him to be occupied as his home may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loans will be used for payment for such property to be purchased or constructed by the veteran;

(2) that the contemplated terms of payment required in any mortgage to be given in part payment of the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes; and

(3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property or the construction cost, including the value of the unimproved lot, does not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

(b) Any application for the guaranty of a loan under this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments on, residential property owned by the veteran and used by him as a home, may be approved by the Administrator if he finds that the proceeds of such loan will be used for such purpose or purposes.

(c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of the guaranty of any loan made under this title, or by reason of the lien of the Government upon the property securing such guaranty.

(d) The Administrator may designate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for determining whether the guaranty of loans should be approved under this section.

Purchase of farms and farm equipment

Sec. 502. (a) Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

Purchase of business property

Sec. 503. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farming) may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such occupation;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

Sec. 504. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary and appropriate for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may delegate to a subordinate employee authority to approve loans subject to the provisions of this title and the rules promulgated thereunder.

TITLE IV

CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

Sec. 600. In the enactment of the provisions of this title the Congress declares the intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment-placement service for veterans, so that preference in placement shall be afforded qualified veterans, and in order to accomplish the foregoing purposes the responsibility for administering Federal aid in the employment of veterans is hereby vested in the Veterans' Administration. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to utilize agencies and facilities of the Federal Government whenever he determines that such utilization is necessary in securing the employment of veterans.

Sec. 601. Effective as of the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act the duties, powers, and functions of the Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, under the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49b), without exception, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration.

Effective as of, but not later than, the date of termination of hostilities in the present war the duties, powers, and functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 783, 76th Cong., approved Sept. 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)), are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That the President is hereby authorized

to effectuate such transfer of duties, powers, and functions at any time prior to the termination of the present war.

The records, property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration; and upon transfer of duties, powers, and functions vested in the Director of Selective Service as provided herein, the records and property of the Employment Division, Selective Service, shall be transferred to the Veterans' Administration.

Sec. 602. In addition to such organization in the central office of the Veterans' Administration as is deemed necessary to administer the provisions of this title, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to appoint and assign to each of the States (the Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia) a veterans' employment representative, who shall be an honorably discharged war veteran and have resided in the State for a period of at least 6 months prior to his appointment, and who shall be appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws, at a compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such veterans' employment representative shall be associated with the staff of the public employment service in the State (the Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia) to which he has been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the execution of the veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in the State (the Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia). In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State or on his own initiative, he shall—

(a) supervise the registration of veterans or register veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment;

(b) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business;

(c) promote the interest of employers in employing veterans;

(d) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment;

(e) assist in every possible way in the advancement of employment of veterans; and

(f) see that any laws pertaining to veterans' preferences are enforced, and where possible, persuade employers to give the preference to any veteran who has qualifications equal to those of a nonveteran applicant for employment.

Sec. 603. There may be assigned by the administrative head of the employment service in the State one or more employees of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall be primarily devoted to discharging locally the veterans' employment duties delegated to him by the State office and by the veterans' employment representative, Veterans' Administration, by agreement with the State office.

Sec. 604. Any Federal agency shall upon request furnish the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs such records, statistics, or information as may be necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this title, and shall cooperate with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in providing employment opportunities for veterans.

Sec. 605. The unexpended balance of funds appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Veterans' Employment Service shall be transferred by the War Manpower Commission to the Veterans' Administration for use in carrying out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 606. The term "veteran" as used in this title shall mean a person who served

in the active service of the armed forces during a period of war in which the United States has been or is engaged and who has been discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions.

TITLE V

CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

Sec. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released from active service under honorable conditions after active service of 90 days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of this title and regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant thereto, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to 26 weeks, which (1) begins after the first Sunday of the third calendar month after the date of enactment thereof, and (2) occurs during the 24-month period after discharge or release: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid for any period for which he receives increased pension under part II of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation: *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than 3 years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, in accordance with its regulations;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

Sec. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work to which he has been referred by a public employment office, or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

(3) he, without good cause, does not attend an available free training course as required by regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of this title.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

(1) he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate business in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph 1 of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for the three immediately following weeks. In addition, the total number of weeks for which he might otherwise be eligible to receive readjustment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than 2 weeks, or, in the event of any subsequent disqualification, for such longer period as the Administrator may prescribe in such case, not to exceed 4 weeks.

(3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (c) (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the disqualifications provided in paragraph (c) (2).

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, the conditions and standards prescribed by the unemployment-compensation laws of the State in which he files his claim shall govern.

(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(C) as a condition of being employed he would be required to join, or to resign from, or to refrain from joining, any labor union or labor organization.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

Sec. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be \$20 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service the veteran shall be entitled to 3 weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700.

Sec. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at intervals prescribed by the unemployment-compensation law of the State in which the claim was made.

(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

SEC. 902. Any veteran who is self-employed in business, agriculture, or other pursuits in which a period of waiting is necessary before productive returns are normally available shall be eligible for the readjustment allowance not to exceed the period provided in this title upon application through the State representative to the Administrator and upon satisfactory showing of substantial (at least 50 percent) lack of normal return by reason of such waiting period.

Such self-employed veteran shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the unemployment-compensation laws of the various States, or be subject to the disqualification provisions hereof, but in lieu thereof shall furnish the Administrator with a statement of income each month.

Payments herein provided shall be made by the Administrator at the time and in the manner other payments are made to veterans by the Administrator.

CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

SEC. 1000. (a) Where an allowance is payable to a claimant under this title and where, for the same period, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

(b) In the event a veteran applies for and receives allowances under this title and subsequently, for any reason, ceases to receive allowances provided herein and becomes eligible to receive benefits under title II of this act, any allowances received under this title shall be deducted from the total allowances provided in title II.

CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator, who shall be an honorably discharged war veteran and have resided in the State for a period of at least 6 months prior to his appointment, shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

(b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out the purposes, and consistent with the provisions, of this title.

(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any cooperating department or agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this title.

(d) Allowances paid by the cooperating State agencies shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and without the necessity of audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than 6 months.

The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to be necessary for the administrative expense of such State under this title the additional amount so certified to be reimbursed out of the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

(f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency or person, which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the period covered by such payment or the agreement with such agency or person, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of period covered by this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency. The representative of the Administrator located in each State shall be the final appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in such State, subject to review by the Administrator.

CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

CHAPTER XIII—PENALTIES

SEC. 1300. Any claimant who knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further allowance under this title.

SEC. 1301. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false

statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

CHAPTER XIV—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 1400. As used in this title—

(a) The term "week" means such period or periods of 7 consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

(b) The term "United States" used geographically means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(d) The term "wages" means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

TITLE VI

CHAPTER XV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1500. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under Public No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and the provisions of Public No. 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended (38 U. S. C. 450, 451, 454a, and 456a), shall be for application under this act.

SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise specified the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

SEC. 1502. Wherever used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural, the masculine includes the feminine, and the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 1503. A discharge or release from active service under honorable conditions shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this act or Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended: *Provided*, That, except as to a person dishonorably discharged, benefits to which a person would be entitled but for a discharge under other than honorable conditions shall not be denied if his service was otherwise meritorious, honest, and faithful.

SEC. 1504. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress annually a report of operations under this act. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

SEC. 1505. In the event there shall hereafter be authorized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation, any benefits received by, or paid for, any veteran under this act shall be charged against and deducted from such adjusted compensation; and in the event a veteran has obtained a loan under the terms of this act, the agency disbursing such adjusted compensation shall first pay the unpaid balance and accrued interest due on such loan to the holder of the evidence of such indebtedness to the extent that the amount of adjusted compensation which may be payable will permit.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, it is understood that general debate is to con-

tinue not to exceed 2 days, and to be equally divided between me and the ranking minority member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The rule so states.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. In view of the announcement just made by the chairman, can he advise the House as to when the bill will be read for amendment and when the final vote will come?

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that we will not reach a final vote on the bill before next week. My offhand opinion is that it will be Wednesday or Thursday, but I would not like to say definitely until we proceed further.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman means that the bill will be under continuous consideration until next Wednesday or Thursday?

Mr. RANKIN. I understand that the House will not be in session on Saturday. Therefore, we shall probably not complete general debate this week. I believe that Monday is District of Columbia Day. On Tuesday there are several primary elections which Members of the House and probably some members of the committee would like to attend. So it is my intention at the proper time to ask unanimous consent that we skip over Tuesday in order to enable these Members to attend their primaries.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman feels certain the bill will not be read for amendment or voted on this week?

Mr. RANKIN. I am certain of that, and I think I am almost as certain that it will not be voted on or read for amendment before Wednesday.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, originated in the Senate, has been the subject of a great deal of controversy, a great deal of propaganda, and a great deal of unjust criticism inspired by certain interests that seemed to be more interested in putting over their program than they were in looking after the welfare of the veterans of this war.

When this measure came to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, of which I am chairman, I announced that we were not going to be stampeded. The committee held ample hearings on the bill, then went into executive session and held executive sessions on it for more than 2 weeks. We worked out a measure that we do not contend is perfect, but I certainly can say that we gave it a great deal more attention than was given it at the other end of the Capitol, where it was passed in 40 minutes in the closing days of a tiresome session.

A great deal of this criticism has been directed at me as chairman of the committee. I have been a member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation ever since it was organized, and have been chairman of it for more than 12 years. My pole star has been the welfare of the veterans themselves and the welfare of the country.

We refuse to be stampeded, excited, or dominated by any outside influences that undertook to tell the Congress what to do. You are flooded now with telegrams from all over the country, telling you how to vote on this bill. Not one man out of a thousand who signed those telegrams ever saw a copy of it. Is that intelligent legislation?

On yesterday petitions alleged to have a million signatures on them were brought in here by the truckload and presented with reference to this legislation. We are unable to tell now whether they are in favor of the Senate bill as it came from the Senate or whether they want this measure passed as it was reported by the House committee.

The truth of the business is that not one person out of a hundred who signed those petitions ever saw this bill, not one out of a thousand ever read it, and probably not one out of ten thousand really understood it and understood what changes the House committee has made.

You can get up a petition in this country now for almost anything. That has always been the case. I remember many years ago in one of the towns of the district I represent one fellow offered to bet that he could get a petition signed to hang the best man in town. They had a little difficulty in deciding just who was the best man in town, but they finally agreed on one man who they thought surpassed probably any other man in town from the standpoint of moral, intellectual, and spiritual qualifications. They wrote their petition with a great many "whereases" and "wherefores" and "resolves," and camouflaged away down in the middle its real purpose, to hang this man. They got out and circulated that petition, and practically every person to whom they presented it signed it, and the man who was to be hanged signed it himself. That is just how silly the Congress makes itself when it undertakes to legislate by telegrams and by petition and by resolution coming from people who do not know what is in the legislation.

I have gone through a great many battles on veterans' legislation; I was here when the first adjusted compensation law was passed after the last war. I went through the 17-year battle which it took to get that paid. In 1929, I undertook to raise the presumptive period for World War veterans to 1930. We went through that battle, and I want to pause here to pay my tribute to the American Legion of Pennsylvania because, at that time, it had as its commander, a very splendid young man by the name of Frank Pinola, who lived, I believe, at Wilkes-Barre. That department of the American Legion backed that bill and we put it through the House by a vote of 324 to 49, and through the Senate by 66 to 6, or exactly 11 to 1. Yet I was told that some of the brass hats in the American Legion at that time undertook to punish Mr. Pinola and the Pennsylvania department, for that action.

The measure was vetoed. The veto was sustained by a few votes and then the disability-allowance bill was brought in and passed under a suspension of the rule, without any opportunity to amend

and with little opportunity for debate. In a short time clamor came for an economy bill. You know the history of that proposition. In 1933 one of the first bills to pass here was the economy bill. That took away not only some of the benefits under the disability allowance act but it took away some of the benefits of those tuberculosis, cancer, and paralysis victims who were dying in the hospitals of the country. It took away the benefits of a great many men who were suffering from total and permanent disabilities which they had not been able to prove were service-connected. Those boys died and their widows and orphans got nothing. As I said the other day, many of them have dragged their children through the depression; they are widows of men, in my opinion, who contracted their disabilities on the battle fronts, if you please, in the trenches and on the firing line, but who waited too long to make application, or did not know of their physical condition until it was too late, and their widows and orphans were denied any compensation at all unless it could be shown that it was a service-connected disability. Some of those children are now fighting and dying on every battle front on which we are engaged. I opposed the so-called economy bill for that reason and begged that the veterans be left out, at least the ones who were suffering so violently and whose disabilities I felt confident should have been service-connected.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. I was wondering if the gentleman, as chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, had offered any invitation to any of these signers of the telegrams or petitions to persuade not only the Members of this Congress but the committee what they should do on this legislation to appear while they were conducting hearings; and if that was done, what was the result?

Mr. RANKIN. No; I would not send out an invitation of that kind, because we have so many hundreds of people who want to come in here and tell the committees of Congress what to do that if we were to broadcast an invitation of that kind and then carry it out, we never would get time to consider the legislation.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I just want to observe that the Economy Act about which the gentleman spoke, was the second bill that came before that Congress and it did not even have a number on it, but merely carried the title "A Bill To Maintain the Credit of the United States."

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Our first duty is to the disabled veteran, to the maimed and the blind, and the wounded and the tubercular, and the other disabled who come out of this war. I want to say to you now, regardless of all the propaganda, regardless of what any brass hats—temporary brass hats, if

you please—may attempt to tell me, regardless of all the attacks made on the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation by flannel-mouthed politicians over the country, I am going to continue my fight to see that the disabled men are taken care of first.

This measure came to the committee and it was decided that there were some provisions that would need alterations. For that reason we went into executive session and worked for more than 2 weeks to that end. I want to say to you now that there was no politics in that committee. It is a rather cheap politician who attempts to make political capital out of the physical sufferings of the men who fight the battles of the Nation. The committee wrote this bill. The chairman of that committee did not attempt to dominate, and if he had, he could not have done so. We left every provision of this bill open for the committee to discuss and amend as they saw fit and they have done a remarkably good job with an awfully bad bill to start with. Someone has asked me in the last few minutes what this bill is going to cost. I have tried to find out and I just now got the information, signed May 11, 1944, in a letter which I am going to read to you because it is the only way to get the entire letter into the RECORD. It is from the Veterans' Administration and reads as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, May 11, 1944.

Hon. JOHN E. RANKIN,
Chairman, Committee on World
War Veterans' Legislation,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. RANKIN: Responding to your oral request for an estimate on the bill S. 1767 as reported by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation May 5, 1944, I desire, first of all, to express a word of caution to the effect that all estimates will depend upon so many at present undeterminable factors that they may be subject to variations either upward or downward. The present unknown factors which will have a determinative effect on the ultimate cost will include, among others, the following:

1. The total number of persons serving in the armed forces during the war period;
2. The length of the war;
3. The future character of the war and rate of discharges; and
4. The post-war economic situation with special reference to opportunities for employment. To the extent that returning veterans can promptly reenter industrial and other pursuits whether employed by self or others, the potential cost will be reduced.

While benefits (other than those of title III) are made available immediately after passage of this act, there will be little cost until after the end of the war, as employment conditions are favorable. Contingent upon the above, the cost may be estimated for each unit of 1,000,000 men in the service—the total may be approximated by multiplication by the estimated number of such units. The estimates are not given by calendar or fiscal years, as potential benefits—limited to specific extent—may be taken over a period of years not extending beyond 7 years after the end of the war. On this basis the estimate will be given for each title of the bill.

TITLE I

HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

It is not believed that this title will result in any increased expenditures either for benefits or administration which will not be

offset by the authority contained in sections 101 and 102 for the transfer of facilities and supplies without reimbursement of appropriations.

TITLE II

EDUCATION OF VETERANS

The average cost per person per year is approximately \$1,000. Assuming that there may be as much as 20 percent unemployment among returning veterans and that one-half of those unemployed will be eligible for and will seek education or training, it is estimated that the cost (including all expenses and maintenance allowance) for the first year of education or training for the resulting 100,000 per unit of 1,000,000 would approximate \$100,000,000.

Dependent upon the length of service, and consequent entitlement to additional training, it may be estimated that recurrent expense not exceeding 3 years will approximate annually one-half of that amount for the first year of training or a total of \$150,000,000 making a total of \$250,000,000 per unit of 1,000,000 men in service.

ADMINISTRATIVE COST

During the period of the war, there will be no additional administrative cost inasmuch as the responsibilities under this title may be absorbed by the present vocational education machinery of the Veterans' Administration. In the post-war period there will be required additional employees, but the expense will be minimal. This title, as reported by the committee of which you are chairman, does not require the set-up of any additional machinery, either Federal or State, and due to the simple method of administration authorized, the administrative expense will not be material for the entire period.¹

TITLE III

LOANS FOR VETERANS

Cost of benefits provided

This title provides for the paying out of no Government funds except by way of guaranty not to exceed 50 percent of a loan or loans, and in no event in an aggregate of more than \$1,500 per veteran. It seems obvious that failure to repay loans will be contingent in part upon post-war economic conditions. Assuming that loans would be applied for in the maximum amount by 50 percent of the eligible veterans and that 10 percent of the amounts guaranteed would be uncollectible, the cost per unit of 1,000,000 men would approximate \$75,000,000.

NOTE.—This would be extended over a period of more than 20 years.

INTEREST

Interest on guaranteed loan or loans is to be paid by the Administrator out of available appropriations at an estimated cost of approximately \$45,000,000 (interest 1 year only.)

ADMINISTRATIVE COST

There would be no additional administrative cost until after the end of the war.¹

TITLE IV

EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

Cost of benefits provided

No additional money benefits are specified in this title.

Administrative cost

There should be no additional administrative expense occasioned by the discharge of this function by the Veterans' Administration which would not be incurred by the discharge of such functions through the United States Employment Service or the War Manpower Commission. Careful administration and cooperation will, of course, be necessary to prevent duplication, but ample authority is provided to insure such cooperation.

TITLE V

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

The maximum benefit per person is \$520. On the same assumption stated with respect to title II, namely that 200,000 out of each unit of 1,000,000 men in service may be unemployed, that 50 percent would elect education or training and assuming that the remaining 50 percent or 100,000 would be entitled to the maximum benefits provided by this title, the total expense would approximate \$52,000,000 (including those eligible but self-employed).

This is not a recurring expenditure, as the period is limited to 26 weeks during a total period of 2 years. Provisions are made both in titles II and V to insure that there will be no duplication of benefits.

ADMINISTRATIVE COST

Additional Federal machinery required will be minimal, inasmuch as most of the functions may be discharged through employment machinery prescribed by title IV, but there will be additional expense of administration by cooperating State and Federal agencies.¹

TITLE VI

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

This title, among other things, declares the intention of the Congress that in the event there should be in the future, legislation of the nature of an Adjusted Compensation or Adjusted Service Pay Act, expenditures made under this act to or for a veteran shall be a charge against such adjusted service pay, and that any outstanding loan guaranteed for a veteran shall be liquidated to the extent his adjusted service pay will permit.

SUMMARY

Total of the above estimated expenditures per unit of 1,000,000 persons in the service.....	\$434,000,000
Estimated total cost for 10,000,000.....	4,340,000,000
Estimated total cost for 15,000,000.....	6,510,000,000

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator.

If you will turn to title I, you will find that it covers the subject of hospitalization and also declares the Veterans' Administration to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service.

In that section there was a provision for the expenditure of \$500,000,000 for hospital construction. We found that would have been a limitation, so that provision was stricken out and it just au-

¹It is difficult to estimate administrative cost. Supervision under the bill is minimal, particularly as to title II—Education. However, based upon Veterans' Administration experience over the period of the last 5 years the ratio of general administrative cost to expenditures for all purposes is 3 percent. On this basis, and it should not be exceeded over the entire period, the cost per unit would be \$12,000,000.

thorizes such appropriations as may be necessary.

Title II is the subject of education, about which you have heard so much discussion. The average cost, says General Hines, per person per year is approximately \$1,000. Assuming that there may be as much as 20 percent of unemployment among returning veterans and that half of those unemployed will be eligible for and will seek educational training it is estimated that the cost, including all expenses and maintenances allowance for the first year of educational training for the resulting 100,000 per unit of 1,000,000 would approximate \$100,000,000. That is for the first year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. I yield myself 20 additional minutes.

Dependent upon length of service and consequent entitlement to additional training, it may be estimated that recurring expense, not exceeding 3 years, will approximate annually one-half of that amount for the first year of training, or a total of \$150,000,000; making a total of \$250,000,000 per unit of 1,000,000 men in service.

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MASON. That means per unit of 1,000,000 men?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. MASON. And we must multiply by six or seven or whatever the number of units to get the total?

Mr. RANKIN. I think you could safely multiply by 10. That is more easily handled than any other figure you have mentioned, so that would be \$2,500,000,000.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Does not the gentleman think you should more safely multiply that by 15, inasmuch as there are over 10,000,000 men in the service now, and there already have been 1,000,000 discharged?

Mr. RANKIN. Probably so. It might be best to split the difference and multiply it by 12. That would be \$3,000,000,000.

While we are talking about education I want to remind the Members of this fact: We are getting all kinds of telegrams and messages to appropriate money for this, that, and the other, back in the States. Every State in this Union is better off financially today than the Federal Government. Every county in America is better off, proportionately, financially than the Federal Government. Every municipality is better off than the Federal Government. Every township is better off financially, proportionately, than the Federal Government. So it seems to me that the Federal Government ought to assume only those responsibilities that are necessary and incumbent upon it, because I want to tell you one of the dangers, as I see it in the future, is the probable bankrupt state of the Federal Treasury.

If the Federal Government had been as badly in debt proportionately when the Union was formed as it is today, the

Union would never have been formed. There would have been no United States of America, as you and I know it. I am satisfied of that. This Capitol was placed where it is as a result of a compromise between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, with the understanding that the Federal Government would assume certain indebtedness incurred by the various Colonies.

I say to you—I might as well say this at this time—I am apprehensive that unless this Congress—and I am talking to you gentlemen now—in your hands rest the hope of the perpetuity of our form of government and our way of life, you Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. It has been with the consciousness of that responsibility that I have fought through this measure and other measures that have excited the public mind, and especially the minds of Members of the House in the last few months.

Suppose there should come a time in the future, after this war is over and we return to a peaceful state, and certain sections of the country were to say, "We are not going to pay this vast amount of indebtedness." That happened one time. You talk about our secession. The first resolution of secession ever passed in this country was at the Hartford Convention in 1814, during the second war with Great Britain. Delegates from that convention were on their way to Washington with the resolution when they found out the war was over. Suppose that position should be taken later. Suppose those great States to the northeast, from here to Maine, should say, "Well, we are wealthy States. Why should we assume such a stupendous part of this burden? We will go our way."

You know the Civil War did not settle the question of the right of secession. It only settled the power. It only settled the question as to whether or not any section of the country at that time had the power to secede. Suppose that sentiment were to spread abroad, and the people of the great Middle West would say, "Well, we feed and clothe you. If that is your attitude, then we might as well go our way." Then suppose the Pacific Coast States took the same attitude. It would only be a small matter for us to drag out the old Confederate flag and say, "Well, if that is your game, we know how to play it."

That is one of the dangers that I see ahead.

I tell you we have no right to spend money for these boys to pay back when they come home unless it is absolutely necessary. For that reason, we worked and toiled to bring this bill down within the bounds of reason. Bear in mind our first obligation is to the wounded, maimed, the blind, the disabled, the tubercular, the cancerous, and the victims of paralysis, and the other disabled victims of this conflict.

I am not going into the educational feature at this time. It is going to be debated very extensively on this floor. We are going to permit all the debate that is necessary.

We are in favor of maintaining the rights of the States and keeping as many bureaucrats' fingers out of it as we possibly can. In other words, we are legislating for the benefit of the veterans, and not to extend a sprawling bureaucracy over the Nation. But back to this title II: General Hines speaks of the administrative costs, but does not state exactly what they will be. We propose to permit the veteran to select his own school and to make it possible for him to go there, especially the ones who return disabled or the ones whose schooling has been interfered with.

Title III has to do with the subject of loans for the purchase and construction of homes, farms, business, and so forth.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I want to make this observation: I have been somewhat disturbed by the large number of telegrams which I have received along with other Members of Congress coming from educators and educational groups throughout the country with respect to the educational features of this bill. I wonder if the gentleman does not believe those fears expressed on the part of the educators and the Conference of State Governors arises out of the fact that perhaps they have been sent, or consideration, the wrong bill and have not considered the provisions that are in the bill which is now here pending which goes as far as any bill can go to protect State sovereignty in the matter of education, which we are all concerned about.

Mr. RANKIN. I think the gentleman from Wisconsin is entirely correct.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Releases that have come to certain members of the committee show that this person who sent the releases had not considered the new bill which had not been reported out at that time.

Mr. KEEFE. They were considering the old bill, as I understand.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Senate bill.

Mr. KEEFE. They considered the Senate bill. If they had considered the provisions of the pending bill, I doubt if they would have made the objections they did.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not think they would.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I was told this morning by a gentleman who is not a member of the House but who is familiar with the bill and who lives out in one of the Western States, I believe, that his Governor told him that title II of this bill was bad and the Governor wanted it out. He asked the Governor if he had read it. The Governor said: "Yes; I have." This gentleman asked him: "Let us see what you have"; and the Governor pulled out the other bill. The gentleman

then said: "Wait a minute; you do not have the House bill. Let me read you the provisions of the House committee bill." He did, and the Governor said: "All right; if that is the way it is, it is all right."

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. It reminds me of a story. A man woke up the morning after with a hang-over, grabbed for a mirror, and got the hair brush, looked at it, and called for a barber. He thought he had looked in a mirror. They have not even seen the House bill. Amendments will be offered to this title; it will be modified, but as it stands it is entirely different from the provisions of the Senate bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. In connection with what was just brought up by the gentleman from Wisconsin it should be pointed out to the membership that these communications are based upon information received from the Senate bill and not the House bill, and here is the proof: The gentleman from Mississippi will recall that late in the afternoon of May 4 our committee voted to report this bill out, the report itself being made the next day and is dated May 5. The bill was not ready until May 5 or later for anyone to read. The members of the committee did not know themselves how the bill was going to be written or what was to be in it exactly until the evening of May 4; yet I hold in my hand a communication from the American Council on Education which has a statement at the top of it "For release May 5, 1944." It must therefore have been prepared prior to May 5, because it was prepared to be released in the future—for release May 5. This release talks about the Rankin bill, yet they could not have seen it because it was not printed and had not been reported by the committee at the time the American Council on Education sent this announcement.

Mr. RANKIN. And no one could have known what was going to be in it.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I think enough has been said about the ignorance of our Governors. Our State Governors do not usually go off half-cocked. Another thing, I have had some correspondence from Governors who have wired me to send copies of the bill. I have sent copies of both bills as I was very much on the alert to get my bill reported, brought out, and furnished to them.

I want to inform the gentleman that the contents of the bill now under discussion were a matter of common knowledge long before this bill was ever reported out. Protests have come to me and the reason I wanted to send official copies was to know that I was right. Now, I have not promulgated any of the gentleman's propaganda, so far as that is concerned, and I am making no defense for any that has been submitted, but I say that the telegrams that I am receiving clearly state the objection that exist to the bill now under consideration.

If the gentleman will wait a few minutes I think I can make that very clear.

Mr. RANKIN. The contents of the committee bill could not have been a matter of common knowledge, because the members of the committee themselves did not know what all the provisions of the bill would be until we reported it out.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I think what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] said is true in a good many cases, but there are other cases where it is not. I secured copies of the Veterans' Committee bill last Saturday, May 6, and mailed them to the interested educational authorities in my State in response to their requests, and since then I have received telegrams, some of which I inserted in the Appendix of the Record of yesterday, May 10. They oppose this bill as it has been reported out.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman understands, of course, that most of the messages I referred to, as a rule, came from organizations outside of the educational field.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Insofar as the reference made by the gentleman from Iowa is concerned, I know of my own knowledge because my own brother was a participant in the conference from which that resolution came. They had before them the bill as it passed the Senate and had no knowledge of the changes made by the House. Later, after the conference adjourned, three of the members of the conference were at my home and had no knowledge of the provisions of this bill. What they had before them was the Senate bill.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield for one observation?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I think the gentleman is going too far with these Governors.

Mr. RANKIN. The Governors are not on trial; the gentleman from North Carolina is trying the Governors.

Mr. BARDEN. Certainly the Governors are not on trial.

Mr. RANKIN. We are not trying the Governors.

Mr. BARDEN. I want to read a telegram I have received from a committee of Governors. It makes no particular reference to any particular bill:

While we are in entire sympathy with the Rankin omnibus bill and we are in accord with its general provisions, we hope that title II providing educational opportunities for veterans will be amended so as to make it clearly mandatory to preserve to the States, and educational institutions approved by the States, control of the actual education of our veterans. We ask this because we believe the most fundamental basis of our American way of life is local control of our education facilities. We urge also that provision be made in the Rankin bill to pay fair tuitions to publicly supported institutions as well as private as is approved in title II, part 7, section 7 of the Clark bill.

This is signed by the executive committee of the Governors' Conference:

Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, chairman; John W. Bricker, Ohio; J. Melville Broughton, North Carolina; Dwight H. Green, Illinois; Dwight Griswold, Nebraska; Spessard L. Holland, Florida; Herbert B. Maw, Utah; Herbert R. O'Connor, Maryland; and Earl Warren, California.

There is nothing in that that is not straight Americanism.

Mr. RANKIN. There is the observation, though, that the most alert, effective, and valuable men on this floor do not all come from governorships; and the same thing might be true also in the other body.

The average Member of this House, and especially the members of these committees, knows just as much about this legislation as one of the Governors. Now, I take it to be my duty as a Member of the Congress to vote and legislate as I think the majority of the intelligent people I represent would want me to do if they were here and knew as much about the legislation as I do. The members of this committee know just as much about this proposition as the Governors do. They have gone through it just as thoroughly and they are just as patriotic and just as interested in the people in their States. Let me say again, Mr. Chairman, that I have never served on a committee of finer men and women than the ones who now constitute the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. There were no Democrats, there were no Republicans, but when it came to working for the best interests of the veterans they were all Americans, trying to work out, as I said, a proper solution of a very, very difficult problem.

Mr. CLASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CLASON. I wish to refer to page 53 and to the question of determining what schools, public or private, shall be used by the veterans.

Mr. RANKIN. What line?

Mr. CLASON. In paragraph 2 at the bottom of page 53 there is a provision that the veteran can pick out any institution he wishes, subject to two provisions. The second provision is that the Administrator from time to time shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State a list of all schools or institutions, then it says, "and such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator."

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. CLASON. As I understand it, the Federal Government through the Veterans' Administration, will be able to determine what schools shall be recognized.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right. In the first place, he must recognize all schools that are recommended by the educational authorities of the various States. They must be recognized. Now go on from there.

Mr. CLASON. Then he can add to that list any other schools that he sees fit to add to it?

Mr. RANKIN. Provided it is a school that one of these students wants to go to and the school will accept him.

Mr. CLASON. It says, "and such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator."

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. CLASON. Assume that a veteran wishes to take some sort of a course and neither the State group of schools nor the Administrator group provides a school where he can obtain the particular education that he wants. Do I understand that he cannot take that course then?

Mr. RANKIN. If there is another school that does provide it and he wants to go there, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has a right to recognize it for that purpose.

Mr. CLASON. Is he limited to the State in which he resides?

Mr. RANKIN. No.

Mr. CLASON. He can go anywhere he wants to within the country?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. CLASON. This would give him practically every institution that has any recognized standing in any State plus some additional ones that the Administrator puts in?

Mr. RANKIN. General Hines came before the committee and discussed this matter and we decided there were a great many men who wanted special training.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 additional minutes.

And that there might be some school, and I think I could name some schools, that would not be in this accredited list. If a boy wanted to go there to learn how to paint houses, if he wanted to go there to learn how to repair automobiles, if he wanted to go there to learn how to raise chickens or if he wanted to go there to learn any other trade or any other special line of work, we did not think it was right to shut him out and say: "You have to go to Harvard, Yale, or to the University of Mississippi, the University of Alabama, or the University of Iowa." In other words, not all of these men in the Army are high-school graduates. Many of the best soldiers we have ever had never saw a high school, but when they come back home many of them are going to want a training in some particular trade in order to make a living. We went just as far as we could to make that possible. For the life of me, I cannot see the criticism of that provision.

Mr. CLASON. Then there is this other proposition. These large schools that the gentleman just mentioned, such as Harvard, and its school of business education, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, charge tuition fees which cover books and other expenses, such as laboratory, amounting to over \$500. As I understand it, the fee of M. I. T. is \$600. If the limitation is \$500, we are barring these veterans from some of the very best institutions. How would you make up that difference?

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that if we provide this amount we have done a

very good job. A man who is prepared to go to an institution of that kind can probably render himself some aid.

Mr. CLASON. Would he be permitted to use his own resources in addition to that sum?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. CLASON. This will be \$500 to be applied?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Referring to page 54, where it is stated "which schools and institutions, and such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator." Does that mean that before my boy, when he comes out of the Army, can enter a school, although that school is recognized by the department of education in Ohio, it must get recognition from the Administrator before the boy can go there?

Mr. RANKIN. No. He has to recognize any school that the educational authorities of the State recommend.

Mr. MCGREGOR. If my State recommends a school in the State of Ohio, the Administrator must recognize it and allow him to go there?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; that is right.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman made a statement a moment ago about a boy in the service who has never seen a high school. I am particularly interested in that type of boy, with particular reference to the farm boys. I had a time reconciling it with the language in the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Where about?

Mr. PACE. Page 52, line 22. It states that his education must have been impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. Education begins, you know, with the primer, with the A B C's.

Mr. PACE. I would like to state this case and get the benefit of the gentleman's opinion. We have a farm boy who due to family conditions has left school at 16, and on the day he volunteered or was inducted he was on the farm working. He was not attending school. Naturally he would like to have an education, but the opportunity never presented itself; in fact, he was farming and had abandoned, we might say, the idea of more education. Can we reach into this language and say that this boy would be covered when in a way his education was not delayed because he was not going to get any more?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. That was discussed in the committee, and we decided he would be covered. A case of that kind would be covered by this bill.

Mr. PACE. Under what particular language in the bill? I am very much interested in it. I hope it is authorized.

Mr. RANKIN. Well, any person is eligible under this act and shall be entitled to financial assistance to enable him to

undertake and pursue such a course of training as may be elected by him.

Mr. PACE. I think this is important, and I hope the gentleman will pardon me. It seems to me under the language of the section there that there are only two cases in which a boy could get an education. One is where he needed a refresher course, where he had already got an education before he went into the service, and the other is where his entering the service had delayed or impeded his education. It just struck me that that plain English meant that if a boy had left school to work on a farm or to work in a factory, and he had been doing that for months or for a year or 2, then went into the service, the Administrator could say, "Well, John, your education was not delayed. You quit school."

Mr. RANKIN. How could he say it was not delayed? Every boy who quits and goes to work does not abandon his education. It does not mean that he is through trying to educate himself. How can he say that?

Mr. PACE. Let me ask the gentleman why did he put this language in here then?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. When I get through with this gentleman.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi this question. I believe I follow the gentleman from Georgia's thought in the case of a boy who had, we will say, completed school, but had no funds with which to continue a college career.

Mr. PACE. Let us say he stopped high school at the eighth grade and went to work on a farm or in a factory.

Mr. KEARNEY. He went to work, and then in his own mind intended later on, when he had secured funds, to obtain additional education. I think under this particular section of the bill that man is covered.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, that is why the word "delayed" is put in there, because if it did not apply to men like that, why the word "delayed" would not have been necessary.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me it would be better to write a few words into that section to cover the gentleman's idea, because I agree with him it is very important.

Mr. RANKIN. If there is any language that can make it any stronger than it is, we will certainly be glad to hear it when we come under the 5-minute rule. I am glad to know the interest manifested in this debate. I hope you will all stay here.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I just want to say to the gentleman from Georgia that the committee discussed this thoroughly, and we thought that would cover almost any contingency that might arise. If the gentleman does not think it is broad enough I, for one, would be glad to know. We want every man included that should be included.

Mr. PACE. Who wants education.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. That is what we intended to do.

Mr. PACE. Let us write it that way.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I would like to say to the gentleman from Georgia, who raised that question, that I took a great deal of the committee's time talking about that very same thing, and I took the attitude that society, as a whole, probably might be benefited more by a boy going back to the fourth grade in school in preference to second or third year in college, and this language was put into the bill this way so that it would take care of that particular boy.

I will also say to the gentleman from Georgia that if he can find any language that would make it stronger to meet that situation, I believe the committee would be very glad to receive it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I would like to get the gentleman's opinion on this question. The section under consideration on page 74 refers to "all schools or institutions equipped to supply education or training within such jurisdiction."

I am especially interested in the subject of apprenticeship training. Was the question of the inclusion of apprenticeship training, within the provisions of this section, discussed in the committee?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Am I to conclude that the language under this section is broad enough to include coverage of an individual who elects to sign a contract of indenture in a plant, where he may receive training within a plant, in industry, under an approved apprenticeship-training program?

Mr. BUSBEY. I might say to the gentleman from Wisconsin, that was another one of my pets in the committee. This bill was drawn purposely so that it would take care of apprenticeship training and so that any of these veterans could go into any industry and take an apprenticeship course for which he was receiving a very small pay while he was working at this apprenticeship. That is covered under the unemployment section.

Mr. RANKIN. That is exactly the question I raised. That is taken care of by the provision referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON]. The Veterans' Administration is given the right to recognize such institutions.

Mr. KEEFE. I just wanted the record of the discussion to make that point

clear so that there would be no question about it.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, on the issue of eligibility, is it not better not to have all this language which is going to require the Veterans' Administration here in Washington to go into the personal history of every one of these three or four million boys to determine in each case whether education or training has been impeded, delayed, or interfered with?

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman not think we had better discuss that under the 5-minute rule and let me proceed with the discussion?

Mr. JUDD. Would it not be better just to say as we do in the Barden bill, "any person who served 6 months or more"—or 90 days if the Committee prefers—"in the active military and naval forces of the United States," and so forth, and thus make it available to every honorably discharged man if he wants it, partly as a reward to him and partly as an investment of the United States in better citizenship? If a boy has had educational training in the Army and subsequently desires to get education he did not previously have, should we not give him this opportunity? I would like to strike the whole limitation out and make the educational benefits available to every man who wishes them and who has the ability to qualify.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman's motion would not be in order at this time.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. I should like to have the gentleman amplify the reason why the Veterans' Administration is given authority to designate a school which is not approved by the State authority.

Mr. RANKIN. I would like to give the gentleman one illustration.

Mr. COLE of New York. Then the gentleman does not think that the State educational authorities are in a better position to evaluate the quality of the institution within their jurisdiction than the Veterans' Administrator himself?

Mr. RANKIN. No; I do not say that.

Mr. COLE of New York. Then why should the Veterans' Administrator have that authority?

Mr. RANKIN. There might be some private schools that the public authorities would not want to recognize.

Mr. COLE of New York. Undoubtedly, for a reason.

Mr. RANKIN. For the reason, probably, that they are not patronized by the State.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It might be a matter of prejudice, also.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. You could debar some excellent schools being used by the veterans where the boys could obtain some special kind of education that they wanted to secure.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I just wanted to ask if it is not correct that the State agency, the State board of education, or the superintendent of education, or whatever the State agency is, can designate any school it wants to, or any number of schools.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The only addition in the bill is that the Administrator can add to that list in that very same State, should he find schools like the one the gentleman refers to, or other schools that the State agency has not included. He cannot take from. He can only add to.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right, and recognize those schools that may be competitive, and for that reason excluded from the list by the State educational authority.

This is a States' rights bill, I will tell you, so far as education is concerned. Another thing, we have reduced bureaucracy to the almost irreducible minimum.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to state to the gentleman from New York that one of the reasons I wanted that provision in was that back in Illinois I happen to know of one particular high school that was removed from the accredited list only because it did not receive some laboratory equipment that they thought should be in that laboratory, due to delay in the factory. It was taken off the accredited list, and that high school is just as good as any high school that is on the accredited list. When they got the equipment the next year, it was put back on the list. That is just one illustration.

Mr. RANKIN. Here is another reason that actuates me in supporting this provision, and that is the fear that some people get an exalted idea of what education is. They think more about education at the top than building from the bottom. A great many of these boys from my State would like to go back to the agricultural high school in their own community, or to the local public school. We want to be dead sure that if they want to, they are going to have that opportunity in every State in the Union. We did not take away any of the States' authority, but recognized it all.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. CRAVENS. Will the gentleman refer to page 53, line 17? It starts out by saying that a veteran may select the institution he wants to go to. That is followed by saying that there shall be eligible for giving this training, schools that are certified by the State educational authorities or which may be selected by the Veterans' Administration. Does that mean that those that are selected by the Veterans' Administration and by the State authorities are eligible and that some other institution which the veteran may want to go to but which may not have been approved by the Administration or the State authorities is

not eligible and he cannot go to that school?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right. It has to be recognized by one of them.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I have two questions. One is, Do the words "refresher or retraining course" cover medical students who have completed their college course but have not served as interns? In other words, work in a hospital would be covered by the word "refresher"?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Does the gentleman know of any educational institution in this country that is required to report to the various State boards of education the progress made by their individual students, such as is required in the Barden bill for veterans? I cannot for the life of me see why the school should report to the State board of education on the progress veterans are making who are students in their schools, simply because the Federal Government is paying their tuition rather than their paying it out of their own pockets. I think it is unnecessary red tape, setting veterans apart from other students, and, to put it bluntly, certainly has nothing to do with the curriculum and should be no concern of the board of education.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is not referring to this bill?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I am referring to the so-called Barden substitute. I wish the chairman would comment on any reason for that, if he knows of any.

Mr. RANKIN. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from Connecticut. I have not had the proposition put up to me in exactly that way.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. May I say to the gentleman from Connecticut that that is simply put in there to retain in the State's institutions the same rights and prerogatives that our educational institutions in the States have enjoyed for 150 years. In this bill it is written clearly, in plain language, that the Veterans' Administrator shall pass upon the progress and the conduct of the veteran. Who is in a better position to pass on the progress and conduct of a student in the University of Connecticut, the authorities in that university or the Veterans' Administrator in Washington?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I cannot see why it is any concern of the State Board of Education of the State of Connecticut as to the progress John Smith is making in a private school within the State of Connecticut for which the Federal Government—not the State of Connecticut but the Federal Government—is paying the full tuition. Why does the State come into it at all?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 20 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman on that very point that what we were trying to hedge against was the creation of a group of students who ceased to try to learn anything. This small authority belongs in the hands of the Veterans' Administrator. We thought it was a safeguard, a proper safeguard, and I think so yet.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi that the provisions of the educational section of this bill are so far superior to the old Vocational Training Act of 1918 that there is no comparison.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In the first place, what we are trying to do, as we all conceived the idea, was to put the veteran in as near as possible the place he would have been had it not been for his service. When it gets down to education, what we are actually doing is placing the Government in the place of the parents as far as the payment of the tuition and the subsistence is concerned. So the logical thing is, if it is the Federal Government which is paying the bill, it is the Federal Government that is concerned in the progress that is being made.

I can see merit to some objections that have been raised to this particular provision in that we might modify it to reassure these persons who are solicitous about the schools' determining the grades and the courses. I agree with them perfectly. That could be remedied in line 18 by placing after the words "which will accept" the words "and retain." In other words, the school could then say to the boy, "If you do not make the grades, we will not keep you in school," or "If your conduct is such as is improper for a student of this school to participate in, we will not keep you in school." That leaves it to the school, and that gets rid of one objection.

Then going down to line 23, that could very well be protected so that the Administrator will not have the power which some of you fear he might have, although that fear is unfounded, because this is substantially the same program that was carried out 25 years ago in the administration of the education of veterans under the rehabilitation program. In the vocational training program, each 60 days a representative of the veterans' office went to the school to check up on the progress of the student. You can smile, but I was one of the gentlemen who was fortunate enough to have that very thing done. If in the opinion of the school the grades were falling low enough, the field man would call the student in and say, "Listen, your grades are dropping. They have to be picked up."

So, to keep that clear, so that there can be no misapprehension or misunderstanding, there can be inserted in line 23 after the word "veteran," where it refers to the progress of the veteran, the

words "as shown by the records of the institution." That keeps it right back in the schools.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I should like to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the rehabilitation program after the last war cost approximately \$5,500 apiece.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes, but that included the \$100 maintenance; \$135 if the man was married.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman said he was trying to put the Veterans' Administration in the position of the parents. I have been "papa-ed" long enough by departments in Washington. When you talk about sending inspectors around to inspect the college records and to see whether or not this man is making progress, what kind of confusion do you think you would set up in the college?

Mr. SCRIVNER. There would not be any more than there was 25 years ago, when you had the same kind of inspection.

Mr. BARDEN. I am sorry, but that is certainly the thing we are trying to avoid.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Let us take this other picture. If the same ratio keeps up in this war as in the other, there will be almost 1,300,000 men eligible for vocational rehabilitation, which will be administered by the Veterans' Administration. Because it was successful 25 years ago, I feel that it will be administered in much the same way it was then, so those people would not be a bother to us. I was in a school where we had 315 of them, and I never heard a single, solitary complaint.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman knows that that was not a program of a size proportionate to the present program.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In that program there were 400,000 who made application and 300,000 who took the training.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman just admitted there would be more than 300,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right.

Mr. BARDEN. That will create a tremendous impact on the educational institutions.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The principle is exactly the same whether you are playing with dollars or dimes.

Mr. BARDEN. How many inspectors out of Washington does the gentleman think it will take to inspect the various institutions in my State?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not think it will take a great number at all, because in each State there will be a representative of the Veterans' Administration. It will not take any more people under the State set-up.

Mr. BARDEN. That is the very respect in which these bills differ.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me answer that. My opinion is that they would not have an inspector at all unless the authorities of the school called for one. When the authorities of the school notify the Veterans' Administration that the Government's money is being wasted on this man, then is the time for the inspector to go and check up.

May I say to the gentleman from North Carolina that I have worked with the Veterans' Administration a long time and worked with it when that program was in progress. They did a marvelous job. I am sure that under this bill you will not find the public imposed on by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. If the gentleman will answer this question, I think it is also important in connection with this school program that we protect the veteran from some who would racketeer upon this educational feature.

Mr. RANKIN. What is the question?

Mr. O'HARA. The question is, What protection is there particularly in the apprenticeship training of the Veterans' Bureau to protect the serviceman in the establishment of the record? Is there a system of instruction?

Mr. RANKIN. If the Veterans' Administration found that any institution which is not recommended by a State authority was racketeering, all it would have to do would be to withdraw its recognition. Of course, if it is a State school or a school that is recognized by the State and recommended by the State, there might be the combined, I will say, cooperation of the Veterans' Administration and the State authorities. But I cannot think of a State recognizing or recommending a school which would permit racketeering on these boys.

Mr. O'HARA. Just along the point which the gentleman brings up, suppose there is a difference of opinion between the State and the Veterans' Administrator as to whether that is a proper school, whose control is final?

Mr. RANKIN. The State, if the State recommends it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I have been very much interested in this bill. I was a member of the Committee on Education of the House in 1919, and I believe there is one other Member of the House who was present when legislation was brought out similar to this. I think this is an improvement over that bill. Experience has taught us many things. But it was of great service to the country and to the veterans. What I would like to inquire is in what part of this bill is there any provision to pass upon the eligibility of a veteran to take any particular course and the feasibility of his taking a certain course?

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Kentucky that the eligibility of a man to take a course in a school is determined by the school itself. Suppose I should undertake to enter the University of Mississippi or the State college, no matter who paid the bills, the college authorities would say whether or not I was eligible to enter. So that question would have to be decided by them. But then, if I was ineligible to go there, I might go over to the agricultural high school a few miles away, where I would probably be more eligible, and if I could

not go there I might go back down to the primary school or the little community school where I came from and get in there. So the question of eligibility is left up to the school itself.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. In administering the law after the other war with reference to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, they had persons who interviewed and talked to the veteran to see whether it could be to his own best interest to take a course in agriculture or to take a course in law or to take a course in mechanics of some sort.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Now, is there anything in this bill that would authorize such a procedure?

Mr. RANKIN. I think that matter would be left up to the student and the school that he entered. Then if he failed or that school, as I said a while ago, should call on the Veterans' Administration to send an inspector to come down and look into this man's record and they found that he was not doing any good there and that he was wasting his money, then that would have to be taken into consideration.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. A lot of these boys who will apply for this training will be young fellows from 18 to 19 years of age and perhaps may not have the judgment to make the proper selection.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right. I will say, you are always going to have to take that chance and are always going to be confronted with that situation.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Did the gentleman say he worked for the Veterans' Bureau after the other war?

Mr. RANKIN. I said the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The Veterans' Administration?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. I was even here when the Veterans' Bureau was created. It was the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to begin with.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. We passed that act, I believe, in 1919.

Mr. RANKIN. That was before I came here.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Did not the gentleman have experience in dealing with that very question and as to how it was handled back under the old act?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; there were a few cases just as the gentleman said there, who were found to be misfits, and of course many of them were eliminated. Some of them quit and went back home to doing the same kind of work they would have done if we had never had a war. The average student in this country, the average boy in this war, is going right back to the community he came from and he is going to go into the very business that he would have gone into if we had not had a war, if he can get into it. Farmer boys from my district will go right back to the farm, the majority of them. For instance, we have an agricultural school in Itawamba County, and they are trying to teach those boys how to do the things they are going to have to do. They recently got a large number of electrical machines in order that they might teach those girls in that

county how to use them. Those are the students who want to go back there and learn to do the things they are going to have to do all their lives. For that reason we made this measure just as liberal as we could in permitting them to select a school they want to go to.

One reason I want to give this discretion to the Veterans' Administration is that I am afraid in some States you may have some men who look at education from the top and not from the bottom and who would not approve of these small schools that these men with small means or a small amount of education are going to have to go to, to learn to do the things they are going to have to do to make a living.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. JUDD. That, it seems to me, is the place where the distinguished gentleman is departing from his doctrine of States' rights.

Mr. RANKIN. No; it is not.

Mr. JUDD. He says we have to recognize and send veterans if they wish to all the schools which a State department of education recognize, but the Administrator here in Washington may also send them to additional institutions which the State department of education does not recognize or approve, that is, he loses confidence in the ability of each State to determine for itself what educational institutions and standards shall prevail in its borders. This is the place where I differ with this bill more than any other.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman has become confused between States' rights and State authorities. There is a difference between standing for States' rights and an idolatrous reverence for men in State office.

Mr. JUDD. But you are transferring control to the men here in Washington.

Mr. RANKIN. No; I am not.

Mr. JUDD. You are transferring control to the men here in Washington who can override the States and approve schools which the States have turned down.

Mr. RANKIN. I am doing just exactly what the gentleman from Minnesota would not do. I am making it possible for these boys and these girls to take a course at these small schools which might be considered insignificant and offside and which may not come up to the standard of the high-collared professor who might look at education from the top and not from the bottom.

Mr. JUDD. As a matter of fact, in the bill which some of us prepared in the Committee on Education, it is all spelled out that "approved educational or training institution" includes elementary and secondary schools, business colleges, vocational schools, and so forth, so that the veteran could not be excluded from even the third or fourth or fifth grade if that was where he belonged or the education he wanted.

Mr. RANKIN. The trouble is there are too many people in this country who are overeducated and under trained now. We are trying to provide a system of training and education so that these

young men and young women may fit themselves for the battles of life when they come back from this war.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. As a schoolman I am interested in many points already raised but will turn to a minor one—but still important to Indians and their schools.

As I have said before to the chairman, I want to see to it that the State educational authorities have control over all educational facilities within their borders and not the bureaucrats of Washington. I would like to ask the gentleman a question with reference to section 6, on page 55, of the bill, whether that section would debar Indian veterans from making use of an Indian school, for instance, at Phoenix, Ariz., where there is a good school operated entirely by the Federal Government? Or does that language have reference to any such schools operated by the Federal Government?

Mr. RANKIN. Right there is another question why the Veterans' Administration authority should come in. If the State did recognize the Indian school the Veterans' Administration would, because those Indians would rather go to that Indian school than to try to go to the University of Minnesota. We are trying to bring this down to a practical level.

Mr. JUDD. We have excellent schools of both kinds in Minnesota.

Mr. RANKIN. Do not you gentlemen get the idea you are the only ex-professors in Congress. I taught school. Perhaps I should say I kept school. The first day I ever taught school we had three books, four students, and five dogs. While I do not boast as much as some of the rest of you, I can say we made that school a "howling success."

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to be specific as to the meaning of that language. The gentleman does not believe that the language of this section would debar Indian veterans from attending Indian schools?

Mr. RANKIN. It absolutely would not. In other words, it makes it possible to reach out and recognize these Indian schools. They will be recognized.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is what I wanted to know for there are several such Indian schools to which Indian veterans may want to return.

Mr. CLASON. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CLASON. I would like to see this privilege of getting an education, vocational or college or university, given to all veterans. I would like to know at this point why the provision was put in on page 52, starting with line 21. Was that in the bill after the last war? It seems to me that could be stricken out without injury to the Veterans' Administration or the Government, and might help the veterans to go to school.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not think that is a limitation at all.

Mr. CLASON. Why is it in there, then?

Mr. RANKIN. Simply to show the spread. In other words, to include everybody.

Mr. CLASON. Why not leave it out then, and we will know it includes everybody.

Mr. RANKIN. It does include everybody under this bill, but if you cut it out there might be a construction placed on it that would eliminate some of the very people we are trying to take care of.

Mr. CLASON. Then every veteran would be eligible if he served 90 days. By putting that in there you limit it in some way.

Mr. RANKIN. Well, he is recognized now.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I congratulate the gentleman upon his knowledge of this bill and the fine explanation he has made of it. I want to ask him with reference to the provision contained in section 104, page 46, which reads:

No person shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him.

I understand the purpose of that provision is so that these men who are discharged will receive promptly what is coming to them.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. But I am wondering whether or not there should not be some flexibility to take care of a case where some emergency might require his discharge without waiting for that. For instance, on account of illness in his family, or on account of a job waiting for him. If the circumstances are such that the man himself desires to be released, should there not be more flexibility in the law?

Mr. RANKIN. Under those conditions he could get a furlough. I think this provision would protect him more than it would embarrass him.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I will yield myself 10 more minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The sentence on page 47, if I correctly heard what the gentleman from Texas said, would cover what he had in mind.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. That "this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement." He might not want to go to a hospital.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. He could get out. The bill provides on line 10, "and provided further, that refusal or failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right the veteran may subsequently assert."

I think the veteran is protected there.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I wanted some provision so that if the circumstances were such that the veteran was willing to waive it, the law would not bind him.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Oh, no. The committee inserted that provision for that reason.

Mr. RANKIN. We worked over that provision very carefully.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Referring to line 7, on page 55, there are these words: "regular school year." Veterans, no doubt, will be attending two classes of institutions. One would be the trade school and the other would be the school of higher learning. One has a school year that would run 34 or 36 weeks and the other as much as 48 weeks.

There will be discrimination there unless an explanation is placed on "the regular school year" as to what it constitutes, because some trade schools run as much as 48 weeks as a regular school year, and others would be only 34 weeks. The fee is fixed at a certain amount and the better schools would find themselves limited because of the greater amount of training they were giving.

Mr. MASON. If the gentleman will yield, you will find that the trade schools that have longer school years than the others are usually the cheaper ones.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I beg to disagree with the gentleman because I know of some, particularly the aviation schools, where the longer school years are in the better schools.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. I have received a telegram from the State superintendent of schools in my State, and also from the chancellor of the higher educational institutions, telegrams urging that the Barden provision be substituted for section 2. I was wondering if the gentleman has discussed that?

Mr. RANKIN. No. We reserved that for the 5-minute rule. I am going to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] some time a little later, to discuss the provisions of his bill. It is in order for it to be offered as a substitute for this title. When it is offered it will be under discussion under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. ANGELL. This telegram which I assume all my colleagues have received from the executive committee of the Governors' Conference, reads as follows:

Hon. HOMER D. ANGELL,
Washington, D. C.:

While we are in entire sympathy with the Rankin omnibus bill, and we are in full accord with its general provisions, we hope that title 2, providing educational opportunities for veterans will be amended so as to make it clearly mandatory to preserve to the States and educational institutions, approved by the States, control of the actual education of our veterans. We ask this because we believe the most fundamental basis of our American way of life is local control of our education facilities. We urge also that provision be made in

the Rankin bill to pay fair tuition to publicly supported institutions as well as private as is provided in title 2, part 7, section 7, of the Clark bill.

The Executive Committee of the Governor's Conference: Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts; Chairman John W. Bricker, Ohio; J. Melville Broughton, North Carolina; Dwight H. Green, Illinois; Dwight Griswold, Nebraska; Spessard L. Holland, Florida; Herbert B. Maw, Utah; Herbert R. O'Connor, Maryland; Earl Warren, California.

Mr. RANKIN. To show how great educators' minds run in the same channel, I think we had the same telegram here from the head of some educational authority of a State probably a thousand miles from Oregon. I think it was the same telegram, "verbatim, spellatim, and punctuatim."

Mr. ANGELL. This is a telegram from Governor Saltonstall.

Mr. RANKIN. That is the same telegram that was read a little while ago. I have received exactly the same telegram.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it the gentleman's opinion that the bill he is proposing now does preserve in the States control over the educational provision?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MURDOCK. May I say I have a similar telegram from the Governor of Arizona.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. Now, if you want to discuss telegrams, I have enough in my office on other phases of the bill to entertain the Congress for the rest of the session.

Now, Mr. Chairman, title III is with reference to the loan features. I am not going to take the time to discuss it now.

Title IV covers the employment of veterans.

Title V, the readjustment allowances for former members of the armed forces who are unemployed.

Title VI covers the subject of general administrative and penal provisions.

This bill will be considered under the 5-minute rule at the close of the general debate, and it will be open for amendment. Practically all the amendments that have been referred to today will be in order.

This bill is not exactly what I wanted, but it is the very best we could get.

Title III, as I said, would cost \$75,000,000, and, the interest will cost probably \$45,000,000, all told. Title IV is estimated to cost \$52,000,000; title V, \$52,000,000; title VI, \$12,000,000. The total cost of the entire bill is estimated to be \$6,510,000,000.

I am going to yield the floor for the time being and permit the other Members to discuss the other titles to this bill. Before I do so, however, I want to express my gratitude publicly to members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation for their diligence, their earnestness, and their unquestionable desire to work out a bill that will result in the best interests of the veterans and also the best interests of the Nation as a whole.

At this point I am inserting a statement by General Hines comparing the educational provisions of this bill with the Barden bill.

It reads as follows:

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TITLE II—EDUCATION OF VETERANS—S. 1767, AS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND H. R. 3846, "A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THE MERCHANT MARINE AFTER THEIR SEPARATION FROM SERVICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," AS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For convenience the two bills mentioned in the caption will be designated respectively as the "veterans' bill," inasmuch as it was proposed by veterans' organizations, and the "Barden bill."

I. BASIC PRINCIPLES

The veterans' bill is based upon the principle of affording a direct benefit to veterans with no purpose whatsoever of controlling or building up educational machinery or educational institutions. Inevitably it may be assumed educational institutions may profit indirectly through the Federal Government affording educational and training opportunities as a veterans' benefit.

The principle of the Barden bill is one of building up tremendous educational machinery, both Federal and State, for the avowed purpose of affording educational aid to veterans, but it will be noted that the term used is "war-service person" and, as indicated by the title, this includes others than veterans.

The irreconcilable difference in the two bills in this respect inheres in the fact that the one approaches the question from the point of view of a benefit for veterans, whereas the other is the educators' approach to an educational bill with the veterans and others as the immediate occasion for the proposal.

II. ELIGIBILITY AND CONTROL

The veterans' bill bases eligibility upon criteria recommended by the Chief Executive and length of service and includes those who, having served the prescribed minimal period, had their education or training interrupted, deferred, or interfered with by service in the active military forces, and conditions the length of such education or training upon the length of such active service and the satisfactory progress of the individual pursuing a course of education or training. It not only does not give the Veterans' Administration any control over any school or institution, public or private, but specifically forbids the exercise of any such control. It does require that the veteran apply to the Veterans' Administration and meet certain requirements, thereby accomplishing the one and only purpose for placing this matter of education of veterans in the Veterans' Administration, namely, that there will be one place to which veterans may apply for any veteran benefit afforded by Federal law and one Administrator who may be held responsible by the Congress for the administration of such benefits.

Under the Barden bill any person who served for a minimal period of 6 months is entitled, subject to the approval of the institution and State board, to the equivalent of 3 full school years (it is not quite clear how this could apply to those in apprentice or other training not divided into school years). As indicated, the veteran's rights will be determined by a State board and the Federal Government will pay the bills. Under such conditions there is no apparent reason for placing this matter in the Veterans' Administration as it cannot be held responsible for results.

Under the veterans' bill the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs would be required to secure from the appropriate State agency a list of schools or institutions considered by such agency equipped to furnish education or training provided by the bill. Any such

school or institution, together with any others added by the Administrator, would be required to be recognized for the purposes of the bill. Any eligible veteran could select any school which would accept him, and any courses which he and the school agree are appropriate for him. The only requirement is that he apply to the Veterans' Administration for determination of eligibility and, of course, continuation of payments of benefits, including maintenance allowance and tuition and fees would be conditioned upon receipt of satisfactory progress reports from the school or institution. The Administrator would be authorized to secure by agreement or contract with State, Federal, or private agencies or institutions availability of additional facilities, if needed.

Under the Barden bill a war-service person may likewise enroll in any approved institution which may accept him, the discontinuance therein to be conditioned upon reports made by the school authorities to a State board. The only authority the Administrator would have would be to pay the bills as certified by such State board.

III. MACHINERY

The veterans' bill authorizes and requires no additional machinery whatsoever, Federal or State.

The Barden bill requires the following additional machinery:

(a) A war service education and training agency in the Veterans' Administration, the director to be appointed by the Chief Executive, after recommendation by and consultation with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the duties of the director of such agency to be prescribed by the President. The director would have authority to appoint all other employees subject only to approval of the Administrator.

(b) An advisory council consisting of the director and 14 other members appointed by the President, representing the Department of War, the Department of the Navy, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Bureau of Placement of the War Manpower Commission, the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, the United States Office of Education, and 7 representatives of the public, 4 of whom are recognized leaders in the field of education. The purpose of such council would be to counsel and aid the director to formulate general policies and procedures to insure the effective inauguration and operation of the program of education and training provided by the bill, to examine State plans submitted to the director for approval, and to make public necessary information with respect to the needs for general education and for trained personnel in the various trades, crafts, and professions in order that war-service persons may be given proper guidance in the choice of a course of instruction and be furnished such education or training as will improve their opportunities for useful and gainful employment. Subject to the advice of such council and the approval of the Administrator, the director is given authority to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the declared purposes.

Apparently all the product of this machinery would be advisory or hortatory only, inasmuch as section 11 would preclude any supervision or control over any State agency or education or training institution at least with respect to its personnel, curriculum or methods or materials of instruction, but otherwise full control over not only State or public, but private institutions is purported to be retained in a State board.

(c) Each State will be required to designate or create a State agency for the administration, supervision, and control of the State plan. Every State would be required to submit a State plan for approval of the director. Such plan would be required to

show the provisions providing for appointment of personnel or maintenance of personnel standards, the standards adopted for governing the approval of educational or training institutions, public or private, by the State board. It would provide that no business or other establishment would be approved for apprenticeship training unless it meets certain standards set up by State or Federal laws with respect to requirements as to labor, health, safety, etc. Finally, it would have to provide for the appointment of an advisory committee in each State (some 50 in all) to be broadly representative of the various types of approved education or training institutions in the State to aid and advise the State department of education in the administration of the State plan. (The Barden bill creates such board for the District of Columbia.)

The further requirements upon the State board are:

(a) To establish lists of approved educational and training institutions within the State, public or private, religious or secular.

(b) To review continuously the work of such institutions to determine whether they remain approved.

(c) To determine customary charges of such institutions and to recommend payment of additional fees where the established fees, if any, are not adequate.

(d) To transmit to the Director certifications regarding eligible persons applying for and receiving education and training, together with name of the approved institution being attended, and the names and other data relating to dependents. Thereupon the Director would certify such matters to the Administrator who would be required to pay the bills.

IV. EXPENSES AND BENEFITS PROVIDED

The two bills are identical with respect to the amount of maintenance allowance provided for the person pursuing a course of education or training, and for the payment of necessary tuition and other customary expenses in connection therewith, except as indicated above; that is, the Barden bill provides that the State boards may recommend additional tuition and fees, whereas the veterans' bill authorizes the Administrator, as is now the law with respect to vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans, to arrange by agreement or contract for additional facilities where existing facilities are inadequate.

V. LIMITATION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY

The veterans' bill forbids the exercise of any supervision or control whatsoever over any State agency or educational or training institution by any department, agency, or officer of the United States.

The Barden bill forbids such supervision or control only as to personnel, curriculum, or methods, or materials of instruction.

The veterans' bill gives no control to any State or State agency or private or religious schools or institutions.

The Barden bill gives the State agencies control over such institutions. This poses for consideration of Congress the question of academic freedom and individual initiative.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The so-called G. I. bill of rights, S. 1767, was thoroughly considered by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and the amended bill reported by the committee I believe improves the measure in many respects.

The bill is one of the most far-reaching measures that has ever come before the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, first, as ranking minority member, I wish to express my ap-

preciation to the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and other members of the committee for their cooperation, their diligence, their patience, and their enthusiasm for bringing a bill to the floor that would be supported by the Congress and that would bring additional benefits, benefits of readjustment and reconditioning to the men who serve so magnificently in this war. It has been a real pleasure to meet and cooperate with the members of the committee. The chairman gave us full and complete time to discuss the bill and it was a free and open discussion. While I may not have believed in every provision, just as other members did not agree with everything, we finally reached a bill that we thought would be of great benefit to the veterans. It may be that it will have to be amended or changed at a later date, and I shall approve of that if it is found necessary. I feel very strongly that we already should have passed more legislation that would provide added benefits to our service-connected cases and I hope this speedily will be done: An increase in rates of compensation for our battle casualties, our battle injured, and their dependents. I also want to remind the House that many are seriously, very seriously injured while on duty in the United States.

I should like to point out to the committee that the amendments to S. 1767 principally preserve the existing machinery of the States or other agencies; make for easier administration and aid the veteran in securing assistance by having one agency to contact—it will be remembered that after World War I the veteran was at a loss to know where to go for help, and the first step toward consolidation of veterans' activities was the World War Veterans' Act amendment of August 9, 1921, establishing the Veterans' Bureau; will accomplish the purpose of facilitating proper transition of the veteran from military to civilian life in a more direct and simplified manner, which will materially reduce the administrative cost; and will avoid duplication and overlapping of both administration and benefits, and enable the Congress to secure from one source, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, complete reports on operation of the act. The bill in amended form retains many of the provisions of the Senate bill, and is more comparable to the bill as originally introduced in the Senate to accomplish the programs of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The committee considered numerous bills at the beginning of the year and held hearings thereon, although some of the phases included in S. 1767 were not then before the committee because of lack of jurisdiction. Following the passage of S. 1767 by the Senate, public hearings were conducted on S. 1767 and testimony was received from various witnesses, including representatives of service organizations, Members of Congress, and representatives of educational organizations. Immediately following the recess executive sessions were held daily over a period of 3 weeks, afternoon sessions also being conducted with permission of

the House. I will briefly describe some of the important changes in the Senate bill made by the amendment reported by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. A detailed explanation of the various changes is contained in the printed report of the committee, House Report No. 1413, May 5, 1944.

One of the most important provisions under title I of the bill is that it makes the Veterans' Administration a war agency second only to the Army and Navy. It will be of untold value in priorities, untold value in the transfer of hospitals from the Army and the Navy to the Veterans' Administration; the transfer of matériel, and the transfer of personnel such as doctors and nurses for which there is such great need and of which there is such a great shortage in the Veterans' Administration facilities today. The Veterans' Administration has been very much handicapped, they state, by the fact that they have not been a war agency.

I regret personally that the amount of \$500,000,000 is removed from the provision authorizing and directing General Hines to build and complete Veterans' Administration facilities, but the committee as a whole decided that the \$500,000,000 was a limitation. I was sorry because I firmly believe that it is not a limitation but that on the other hand it would ensure that that amount of money could be spent for the building of hospitals. I should like to see that go back into the bill.

A paragraph in which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] was vitally interested is the one that provides that any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled in addition to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training in the use of such appliance whether in a service, War Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is a vital amendment in my belief because after the First World War many veterans were discharged from hospitals and Veterans' Administration facilities with improper fitting of artificial arms and legs, appliances that hurt the arms and legs, if you will, of the persons wearing those appliances. Many of them were given these prosthetic appliances but were never properly trained how to use them, never trained to walk and dance and do other things such as they are being taught to do today in the Army and Air Corps hospitals, and reconditioning centers.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And the gentlewoman from Massachusetts is responsible for that provision being in the bill relating to training in the use of prosthetic appliances, training of these boys before they are discharged from the

service in the use of these appliances so they will not be thrown out upon the public with these appliances and not know what to do with them. I wish to congratulate the gentlewoman for the steps she took in the interests of the veterans in seeing that this provision was put in the bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman and members of the committee very much for their agreeing to the amendment. They were just as much interested finally as I was in having that provision in the bill, because they realized the tremendous value to the veterans of such training. It does not require that the veterans stay in the hospital or the Administration facility in order to learn how to use the appliances. Such veterans can go to a contract hospital such as the Institute for the Crippled in New York; if their homes are near enough they can live at home and go there for treatment and training in the use of such appliances.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. Speaking about the Institute for the Crippled in New York, am I correct in understanding that the Army Air Corps has doctors studying in that school and that the Army has now sent some of their doctors there also?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is true; and further my understanding is that the Veterans' Administration plans to use that school and will use other schools. They will be of great value in letting the disabled to return to their normal pursuits.

One of the most important provisions of the bill is that the service organizations may have, as they do in veterans' facilities today, a room in the hospital where the men can go and be told about their rights to compensation and benefits to which they are entitled. I met a man in one hospital recently who gave both his arms to his country. He has lost also an eye and, thanks to plastic surgery, a new nose has been made for him. The doctors will try to save the sight of his other eye. That man did not know that under present law he is entitled to training in languages and in other studies in which he is interested. He now knows them and is on the road to a useful and extremely helpful career. He is very much interested in certain problems, and he will be of great value to the country if he can help in their solution. The veterans' organizations such as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Order of the Purple Heart are of untold help not only to the veterans but to the legislative bodies of the Congress in suggested benefits for service men and women.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not know whether the committee has ever considered making disability compensations permanent after a number of years or not. I have

veterans in my district, as I know the gentlewoman has in hers, and there are veterans in every district, who came out of the last war with diseased lungs, for instance. They have been receiving full compensation. They have been doctoring ever since the war was concluded and have been unable to work. Then the Veterans' Administration comes along and finally makes an examination of this veteran and determines that he is able to work, so they take a certain amount of the compensation away from him after a man has reached the age of 45 or 50 years and is unable to work at any gainful occupation. I am wondering if the committee has ever considered those cases.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The committee has considered those cases, and I hope further legislation will be passed. May I answer more completely the gentleman at a later time? I am going to talk a little about title II. So long as we have had so much discussion on the educational provision on the floor this afternoon I think we should finish that first.

Mr. JENSEN. Would it be possible to offer an amendment to this bill to that effect?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very glad the gentleman brings that up. There are many amendments I should like to add to this bill for the disabled veterans, but I fear if we add them to this bill we would not get this bill through the Senate promptly. I should prefer, and it is to the disabled veterans' interest, to have those things in another bill, a separate bill just for the disabled veterans and to get this bill through promptly because after all it has been a long time since Pearl Harbor and this legislation should be on the statute books. Canada had such a bill in 1941, and I am anxious for the speedy enactment of this law.

Mr. JENSEN. I am just as anxious to have it passed.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am sure the gentleman is. I know of his interest in the veterans.

Mr. Chairman, this bill sets up a board of review in the War and Navy Departments to consider the type and nature of discharge or dismissal and other than sentence by general court martial, and to change, correct, or modify such discharge or dismissal, based upon the facts found, and to issue a new discharge in accordance with the facts. I think this will be a very fine provision because some men are given undesirable discharges, not dishonorable, that they should never have been given. They are given discharges sometimes in error and sometimes for one reason or another, sometimes because the service wants to cut its personnel, and that is an easy way to get a man out; that is, give him a blue discharge. I saw that done in the last World War. This will be an extremely helpful provision and will result in more adequate justice to the veterans.

This section as it passed the Senate has been amended in several respects for clarification purposes but with an added provision in the nature of a statute of limitation.

Under title 1, section 104, pertaining to availability of certificate of discharge, final pay, or substantial portion thereof to be ready for delivery to the veteran or some person on his account preliminary to discharge or release from active duty, there is included a provision that no person shall be discharged or released on account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization to be filed with the Veterans' Administration, or has signed a statement that he has had explained to him his right to file such a claim. It is provided that this particular provision shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement. It is further provided that refusal or failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right the veteran may subsequently assert. A paragraph has also been added to this section that any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a service of a Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract.

This title also contains a section providing that no person in the active service shall be required by any officer thereof to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, or any other statement against his own interest, and that any such statement signed at any time shall be null and void and of no force and effect.

With reference to the recognition of accredited representatives of service organizations to aid and assist persons in the active service, who are about to be discharged or released therefrom, in the preparation and presentation of their claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, amendments have been added to limit the number of organizations and the number and type of representatives and to insure the continuance of legislative authority with respect to the American Red Cross.

Title II is the section having to do with the education of veterans. Section 400 of the Senate bill is completely revised. Under the bill as it passed the Senate it would be necessary to have an outside educational agency, either in the Veterans' Administration or the Federal Security Agency, and cooperative Federal and State educational machinery to afford educational benefits to the veterans.

I remember in the First World War the great delay in the settlement of veterans' claims and in their securing training because there were so many different departments handling the matter. There was the war-risk insurance. There was a department known as the Federal Board of Vocational Training, and there was the Public Health, and the Pension Office. I am positive that the further centralization of the administration of veterans' benefits will be very advantageous to the veterans. No department is so much interested in the veterans as the

Veterans' Administration. It was created for that purpose. And the consolidation of the four departments I mentioned above was a great step forward for the veterans. The Veterans' Administration has all the files, all the information, and all the records having to do with the veterans, and it is very helpful for the veterans and their families to have definite places all over the country marked "Veterans' Administration," where they can go and know that they will receive as speedily as possible and without additional red tape all information and Federal assistance to which they are entitled.

It is the position of the committee that there is no necessity for additional machinery, either State or Federal, and that all that is necessary is to provide for the payment of necessary expenses and a moderate subsistence allowance to allow eligible veterans to attend schools or other institutions of their own choice—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself an additional 5 minutes.

Including apprenticeship and other training, with the simplest form of administration, identical with that established by vocational training under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress. I have never heard any college, school, or institution object to the administration of that law, so far as the law itself is concerned, and the States did not object. The States did not feel that it in any way interfered with States' rights.

Under the bill as reported no Federal officer or agency shall exercise any control whatsoever over any State agency or over any school or institution. That is a direct prohibition from interfering with the curriculum of the school or the personnel or anything else done in the school that is legitimate.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I wonder if the gentleman will agree with me that there is a definite advantage in having this educational program under the direct control of the Veterans' Administration, particularly for the reason that the early noticing of symptoms and diagnosis, with especial reference to the neuropsychiatric classifications, is very helpful and it is important that this should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration because he is more likely to keep in touch with them as the symptoms develop than if he was attached to another agency of the Government that had no connection with the Veterans' Administration. In that way they will get a good many cases that show early symptoms that they may not find for 2 or 3 years after the war. In the long run I think it will save us a lot of money.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And I also believe it will save lives.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. There is no question about that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Because the Veterans' Administration has the files, the clinical records, and other records. The Veterans' Administration is supposed to be the mother or father of the veterans.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Under the provisions of this bill, would a veteran be entitled to attend a private business school or a commercial business college?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; they will be allowed to do that. That is why the bill is broad as we drew it. While the States give a list of the accredited schools, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may approve some special school or institution in addition to the list given by the State board of education; if a man wishes to get some special type of training the veteran may be sent to a private school. This bill, in my opinion, is, first of all, a great protection to the veterans in giving them what they want in the way of institutional training and education, and in the second place it is a protection to the States, because there will be much less Federal interference than there will be under the Barden bill. I want to let the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] explain his bill before I complete my remarks on the subject.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. A young man returning from the service, if he so desires, may take a business course in one of the private commercial colleges in the Nation?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes. He must apply to or he must see General Hines, or his representative, and if it be approved, the school will be added. And the service man or woman may enroll.

This bill is also a protection not only to the small institutions and private schools but to the larger colleges. Sometimes a government of a State or a commissioner of education may have some prejudice against a large college.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. It also covers trade schools, I presume?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; trade schools and apprenticeship schools.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the committee took into consideration the fact that trade schools are going to spring up all over the country because of the demand for such training. I have talked to a number of veterans who said that when they come back they would like to have an opportunity to attend a trade school for a year and a half or 2 years, to become proficient in the trade.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes. Of course, many of them who were in trades before will have to learn of the improvements in the trades and arts that have taken place. Take, for instance, plastics. Many of the men who had a mechanical training before did not have much experience in plastic work. The work in radar is just in its infancy.

Mr. JENSEN. And that is fully provided for in the bill?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes, definitely. The committee spent a long time on that. I think that the House made an improvement in the Senate bill in that a man need serve only 3 months in order to be entitled to education and training.

It is the position of the committee that there is no necessity for additional machinery, either State or Federal, and that all that is necessary is to provide for the payment of necessary expenses and a moderate subsistence allowance to enable eligible veterans to attend schools or other institutions of their own choice, including apprenticeship and other training, with the simplest form of administration, identical with that established for vocational training under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress. Under the bill, as reported, no Federal officer or agency shall exercise any control whatsoever over any State agency or over any school or institution. At the same time it will not subject private schools and institutions to control or supervision by State educational agencies. The qualifying period of service for eligibility has been changed from 6 months to 90 days. Otherwise length of training depends upon length of service and satisfactory progress in training.

Provision is made mandatory for the Administrator to secure from the appropriate agency of each State, Territory or possession, or the District of Columbia a list of schools or institutions equipped to supply education or training and such schools or institutions, with any additional added by the Administrator, shall be recognized as qualified to enroll eligible veterans for education or training. The amounts of maintenance allowances are identical with those of the Senate bill, with necessary provisions for election between benefits under Public Law 16 and under title II of this act and with limitations to prevent duplication of benefits.

The Administrator will have full authority to utilize and extend existing Veterans' Administration facilities, to utilize those of any other governmental agency as well as those maintained by joint State and Federal contributions, and to provide by agreement or contract with public or private institutions or establishments for such additional training facilities as may be suitable or necessary under the act. This title also contains provision to prevent duplication of benefits under that title and title V on unemployment readjustment allowances. There are other administrative changes effectuated by way of amendment to Senate provisions.

TITLE III. LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

This title has been rewritten by the committee on an entirely different principle from that upon which the Senate bill proceeded. As passed by the Senate the Administrator on approval of other Federal agencies could lend to eligible veterans not to exceed \$1,000 for required down payment in connection with loans secured through a Federal agency

or other lending agency, with no discretion in the Administrator to approve or disapprove the loan. The committee draft places full responsibility in the Administrator but authorizes him to utilize the services of State or Federal agencies. It does not authorize the making of any loan but instead authorizes the Administrator to guarantee not to exceed 50 percent of a loan secured from any person or lending agency with the proviso that the aggregate amount of guaranty of any loan or loans in the case of any individual veteran shall not exceed \$1,500. The service requirement for eligibility would be the same as in title II but application for loan may be made only within 2 years after separation from active service or 2 years after termination of the war, whichever is later and in no event more than 6 years after such termination. This will restrict loans to the period immediately following termination of the war.

Testimony before the committee indicated that the purposes of the title would largely be defeated by guaranteeing loans during the war, due to restrictions as to priorities, nonavailability of materials, the manpower situation, and other factors including inflationary trends. The interest for the first year on the part of the loan guaranteed by the Administrator shall be paid out of the appropriations made for that purpose. No security for the guaranty is required except the right to be subrogated to the rights of the holder of the obligation guaranteed. The interest rate could not exceed 6 percent per annum and the loan is to be repaid in full in not more than 20 years. Loans may be made by persons, firms, associations, and corporations or governmental agencies or corporations, either State or Federal. The provisions of sections 501, 502, and 503, containing the conditions for approval of loans, are essentially identical with those of the Senate bill. One of the differences is that approval is based upon proper and adequate appraisal rather than for an appraisal to be made by any other Federal agency.

TITLE IV. EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

This title was completely revised by the committee. As it passed the Senate it merely provided that the Administrator would be the chairman of a veterans' placement service board, the other members being the Director of the National Selective Service System and the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, or such other official having the responsibility of administering the functions of the United States Employment Service. The committee draft places the entire responsibility on the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the functions to be discharged through co-operation with established employment agencies.

This title would transfer, effective the first day of the month following the date of the enactment of the act, the duties, powers, and functions of the Veterans' Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission to the Veterans' Administration. Likewise, effective as of or not later than the termination of hostilities in the present war, there is trans-

ferred to the Veterans' Administration the duties, powers, and functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by subsection (g), section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940, as amended. A proviso is added, giving the Chief Executive authority to effectuate such transfer prior to the termination of the present war. The records, property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service are transferred to the Veterans' Administration and upon transfer of the stated functions of the Director of Selective Service the records and property of the Employment Division, Selective Service, shall be transferred to the Veterans' Administration. Necessary administrative provisions to carry out the foregoing purposes are contained in this title together with a general statement of the duties and responsibilities of veterans' employment representatives to be appointed by the Administrator and assigned to each of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

TITLE V. READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

This title provides eligibility requirements uniform with that of titles II and III as to service. Readjustment allowances or compensation for each week of unemployment not exceeding 26 are provided, beginning after the first Sunday of the third calendar month after the enactment of the act and occurring during the 24-month period subsequent to discharge of the veteran from active service. The allowance prescribed per week shall be \$20, less that part of the wages payable for such week which is in excess of \$3, with a provision for the nearest multiple of \$1. Provisos are added to preclude duplicate allowances under this title and under Public, 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, and title II of this act. It is also provided that no readjustment allowance shall be payable more than 3 years after termination of the war. This title as redrafted by the committee is considered to be more simplified both as to administration and benefits provided. Essentially the qualifications provided by applicable State laws will apply, with added restrictions as to disqualifications, and the administration by the Veterans' Administration will be the most direct possible through State agencies. While in some aspects greater restrictions have been adopted, the plan has been broadened to cover the self-employed during a waiting period of production such as in many agricultural and other productive enterprises. The amendments, it is believed, will remove most, if not all, of the objections seriously urged to the provisions of this title as passed by the Senate. It is assumed that all State agencies will fully cooperate with the Veterans' Administration in assisting the Nation to meet the problem of readjusting its service men and women to the ways of peace.

TITLE VI. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

This particular title as contained in the Senate bill was adopted with amendments believed essential and tying with the principal titles to the bill. It is designed to

insure uniform administrative control to the end that all of these provisions for veterans generally, as well as disabled veterans, will be adequately and satisfactorily administered. Furthermore, the intent of the Congress is declared that benefits provided shall not be accumulative but selective, and that it is the purpose of the present Congress that they shall be deducted from any adjusted compensation or similar adjustment of service pay which may be provided in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. BARDEN. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi I regret that many Members have left the floor, because there has been quite a bit of discussion about H. R. 3346, which has been generally referred to as the Barden bill. I wanted to have an opportunity to discuss that bill before as many Members as possible, as well as to point out some of the criticisms of the present provisions of Senate 1767.

Let me say this at the outset. When the President signed the bill drafting 18-year-old boys on November 13, 1942, he announced that there would be a study made of ways and means of providing these men with an opportunity for training and education. This is his statement. I quote:

I am causing a study to be made by a committee of educators, under the auspices of the War and Navy Departments, for the taking of steps to enable young men whose education has been interrupted to resume their schooling and afford equal opportunity for the training and education of other young men of ability after their service in the armed forces has come to an end.

He set about and appointed a committee to make a study of that problem. The members of that committee were as follows:

Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Director, Special Service Division, Army Service Forces, chairman; Capt. Cortlandt C. Baughman, Director of Special Activities, Bureau of Naval Personnel, United States Navy; Rufus C. Harris, president, Tulane University; Dexter M. Keezer, Deputy Administrator, Office of Price Administration; Young B. Smith, dean, Columbia University Law School; John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education.

General Osborn designated as his alternate Col. Francis T. Spaulding, Chief, Education Branch, Special Service Division; Captain Baughman designated as his alternate Lt. Comdr. Ralph A. Sentman, Officer in Charge, Educational Services Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel.

That committee reported to the President and the President sent a copy of that report, together with his message, to the Congress, to the House, and to the Senate, and the Speaker of the House referred that report and the President's message to the House Committee on Education, of which I am chairman. That was last October 27, and from that date until May 4 the Committee on Education has been studying this problem, and only this one problem.

The committee has done a lot of work. I do not think there is a finer committee in the House or one that is more devoted to its duties. I think they are in a position to give some intelligent thought and suggestions on questions of education. I do not say that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is incapable of passing on educational problems, but they had a tremendous problem before them. They had many different sections of the bill. They worked hard. They have done a very credible job, and I want to congratulate the chairman of that committee and compliment the various members on their very keen devotion to duty. There has been an attempt to stir up a fight between possibly the American Legion and the educational people of this country. There is and should not be any fight. Many members of my committee are members of the American Legion. Personally I have been a member for over 20 years. We are all seeking the same objective, and that is the best possible educational program for the veterans now in service. There is no fight over the objective. There is a difference of opinion as to the approach and the manner in which it should be accomplished.

After the Committee on Education had completed its studies and consideration of H. R. 3846, the bill, on May 4, was reported out by the Committee on Education. The committee was conscious of the fact that there was included in the so-called G. I. bill a section dealing with education. I conferred with the chairman of that Committee on Veterans' Affairs and we decided that in view of the fact that we were all intensely interested in the objective sought, it would be probably wise for our committee to present to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation the result of its labors, work, and thought on this subject, and told them to take the bill and insert it in their bill; that we had no pride of authorship, that we were not trying to hold the number, that we did not want any credit for it. So the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], the ranking minority member the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] and myself went before the Veterans' Committee, and in a brief time we tried to present the bill.

That same afternoon, I understand, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs reported out the bill without including the title, which the Committee on Education had been dealing with. That is understandable, because they wanted to report the bill out that day, and they did not think much of just turning over and kicking out that section of their bill in 30 minutes. I can understand that. So then there was nothing for us to do except to report our bill to the House and attach to it the report which explains the provisions of the bill.

In dealing with this problem, I trust nothing said by me here will in any way be construed as being personal toward General Hines, the present most excellent Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, for I have the same high regard, trust, and confidence in General Hines that everyone else has who has

ever come in contact with him. But in writing Federal legislation I have found from bitter experience that we must write with a view toward getting, at times, less cautious men than the present Administrator, General Hines. For this reason, too much power vested in the position of the Administrator is dangerous and a constant threat not only to the educational institutions of the country but to the liberties of the individual. Unless I do not understand the English language, the language used in title 2 of the G. I. bill gives to the Administrator more power than a good man should want and certainly more than a bad man should have.

There has been some mention here that the General has taken exception, or somebody down in the department has, to two statements contained in the committee report.

I can hardly believe that is true. Nevertheless, the statement referred to quoting from the report is as follows:

This legislation has recognized the legitimate interests of the Veterans' Administration in a matter so vital to the veterans.

For the life of me, I cannot understand how anyone would object to that language, for certainly if the Veterans' Administration does not have a legitimate interest in the welfare of the veterans it ought to have. I can see no criticism from that source. I certainly see no occasion for any explanation or apology for that statement and I have none to offer. The next statement was:

The average veteran is more interested in the little red schoolhouse than in a more powerful Veterans' Administration.

If that is not a sound statement, then I do not know how to make one. Certainly I did not imply that General Hines is interested in a powerful Veterans' Administration. I simply said that the average veteran is interested in the preservation of the little red schoolhouse, and I think that is a sound statement. So I see no occasion for the general or anyone else to be stirred up and I am not much concerned; certainly the general did not write the bill, but if he had this report and legislation is a matter pending before Congress and my course will be guided by my best judgment, duty to the veterans and my country. But I do say that certainly no one is charging General Hines with seeking any power or authority or bureaucratic powers. Nobody has ever thought of that in connection with that mild-mannered, modest, fine gentleman. But should he ask for the passage of S. 1767 with such provisions as are now in the bill, then I would say he was calling for too much power.

Title II of S. 1767 is the first real invasion threat to the State's educational fronts and makes the Administrator, whether he likes it or not, everything from big boss to truant officer. Under any scheme to provide education for veterans, the following must be decided by someone: What course is to be taken? What school will be attended? Is the course being successfully pursued? What tuition will be paid the school? How long is the course of training to be?

The G. I. bill—S. 1767—answers the question as to what course is to be taken

by providing that it shall be a course selected by the veteran subject to regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration. Give me the power and authority to promulgate and enforce my regulations. That is the thing that has caused us so much headache out of Washington—that very thing.

I call your attention to something that is very, very important, and I hope the gentleman who is going to follow me will give me his attention for a minute because I am intensely interested in some kind of explanation of this. Additional light is thrown on this matter of election by paragraph 7 of S. 1767.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think the gentleman should have this information. If I understand, our committee will offer an amendment to strike paragraph 7 entirely from the bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. If the gentleman will yield, it is my purpose at the proper time to offer a motion to strike out paragraph 7 entirely.

Mr. BARDEN. I may say to the gentleman from Louisiana that I am glad I have smoked him out on the very first paragraph I attack.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman did not smoke me out at all.

Mr. BARDEN. Nobody has said anything about striking it out until now.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I made up my mind to offer an amendment to do that long before we came in here with the bill.

Mr. BARDEN. I shall have to talk about the gentleman's bill as it is now written, because about 25 amendments to it, very practical amendments, have already been suggested.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. A moment ago the gentleman was talking about election under part VIII on page 52, and was talking about the regulations the Administrator would prescribe, but he did not read quite far enough. Why did not the gentleman read on and say, "pursuant to the authority and within the limitations herein contained"?

Mr. BARDEN. I am going to give the gentleman some of the limitations herein contained in just a minute. If he will bear with me a few minutes, I will really give him some limitations. Paragraph 7 contains almost unlimited authority. How did it get in the bill and if the bill has been so perfect up to this point what has caused the rush to strike it out? I shall have to discuss this bill as it is now written. It would certainly be unwise for me to take the attitude that the gentleman's amendment will be adopted. If he secures the adoption of that amendment and does not put something in its place, then I would certainly wonder how he is going to run and operate this piece of legislation.

Let me talk about paragraph 7 here. I quote from S. 1767:

The authority vested in the Administrator by paragraphs 2, 6, and 7, part VII, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, with respect to vocational rehabilitation, shall be

or other lending agency, with no discretion in the Administrator to approve or disapprove the loan. The committee draft places full responsibility in the Administrator but authorizes him to utilize the services of State or Federal agencies. It does not authorize the making of any loan but instead authorizes the Administrator to guarantee not to exceed 50 percent of a loan secured from any person or lending agency with the proviso that the aggregate amount of guaranty of any loan or loans in the case of any individual veteran shall not exceed \$1,500. The service requirement for eligibility would be the same as in title II but application for loan may be made only within 2 years after separation from active service or 2 years after termination of the war, whichever is later and in no event more than 6 years after such termination. This will restrict loans to the period immediately following termination of the war.

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Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. BARDEN. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi I regret that many Members have left the floor, because there has been quite a bit of discussion about H. R. 3346, which has been generally referred to as the Barden bill. I wanted to have an opportunity to discuss that bill before as many Members as possible, as well as to point out some of the criticisms of the present provisions of Senate 1767.

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He set about and appointed a committee to make a study of that problem. The members of that committee were as follows:

Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Director, Special Service Division, Army Service Forces, chairman; Capt. Cortlandt C. Baughman, Director of Special Activities, Bureau of Naval Personnel, United States Navy; Rufus C. Harris, president, Tulane University; Dexter M. Keezer, Deputy Administrator, Office of Price Administration; Young B. Smith, dean, Columbia University Law School; John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education.

General Osborn designated as his alternate Col. Francis T. Spaulding, Chief, Education Branch, Special Service Division; Captain Baughman designated as his alternate Lt. Comdr. Ralph A. Sentman, Officer in Charge, Educational Services Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel.

That committee reported to the President and the President sent a copy of that report, together with his message, to the Congress, to the House, and to the Senate, and the Speaker of the House referred that report and the President's message to the House Committee on Education, of which I am chairman. That was last October 27, and from that date until May 4 the Committee on Education has been studying this problem, and only this one problem.

The committee has done a lot of work. I do not think there is a finer committee in the House or one that is more devoted to its duties. I think they are in a position to give some intelligent thought and suggestions on questions of education. I do not say that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is incapable of passing on educational problems, but they had a tremendous problem before them. They had many different sections of the bill. They worked hard. They have done a very credible job, and I want to congratulate the chairman of that committee and compliment the various members on their very keen devotion to duty. There has been an attempt to stir up a fight between possibly the American Legion and the educational people of this country. There is and should not be any fight. Many members of my committee are members of the American Legion. Personally I have been a member for over 20 years. We are all seeking the same objective, and that is the best possible educational program for the veterans now in service. There is no fight over the objective. There is a difference of opinion as to the approach and the manner in which it should be accomplished.

After the Committee on Education had completed its studies and consideration of H. R. 3846, the bill, on May 4, was reported out by the Committee on Education. The committee was conscious of the fact that there was included in the so-called G. I. bill a section dealing with education. I conferred with the chairman of that Committee on Veterans' Affairs and we decided that in view of the fact that we were all intensely interested in the objective sought, it would be probably wise for our committee to present to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation the result of its labors, work, and thought on this subject, and told them to take the bill and insert it in their bill; that we had no pride of authorship, that we were not trying to hold the number, that we did not want any credit for it. So the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], the ranking minority member the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] and myself went before the Veterans' Committee, and in a brief time we tried to present the bill.

That same afternoon, I understand, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs reported out the bill without including the title, which the Committee on Education had been dealing with. That is understandable, because they wanted to report the bill out that day, and they did not think much of just turning over and kicking out that section of their bill in 30 minutes. I can understand that. So then there was nothing for us to do except to report our bill to the House and attach to it the report which explains the provisions of the bill.

In dealing with this problem, I trust nothing said by me here will in any way be construed as being personal toward General Hines, the present most excellent Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, for I have the same high regard, trust, and confidence in General Hines that everyone else has who has

ever come in contact with him. But in writing Federal legislation I have found from bitter experience that we must write with a view toward getting, at times, less cautious men than the present Administrator, General Hines. For this reason, too much power vested in the position of the Administrator is dangerous and a constant threat not only to the educational institutions of the country but to the liberties of the individual. Unless I do not understand the English language, the language used in title 2 of the G. I. bill gives to the Administrator more power than a good man should want and certainly more than a bad man should have.

There has been some mention here that the General has taken exception, or somebody down in the department has, to two statements contained in the committee report.

I can hardly believe that is true. Nevertheless, the statement referred to quoting from the report is as follows:

This legislation has recognized the legitimate interests of the Veterans' Administration in a matter so vital to the veterans.

For the life of me, I cannot understand how anyone would object to that language, for certainly if the Veterans' Administration does not have a legitimate interest in the welfare of the veterans it ought to have. I can see no criticism from that source. I certainly see no occasion for any explanation or apology for that statement and I have none to offer. The next statement was:

The average veteran is more interested in the little red schoolhouse than in a more powerful Veterans' Administration.

If that is not a sound statement, then I do not know how to make one. Certainly I did not imply that General Hines is interested in a powerful Veterans' Administration. I simply said that the average veteran is interested in the preservation of the little red schoolhouse, and I think that is a sound statement. So I see no occasion for the general or anyone else to be stirred up and I am not much concerned; certainly the general did not write the bill, but if he had this report and legislation is a matter pending before Congress and my course will be guided by my best judgment, duty to the veterans and my country. But I do say that certainly no one is charging General Hines with seeking any power or authority or bureaucratic powers. Nobody has ever thought of that in connection with that mild-mannered, modest, fine gentleman. But should he ask for the passage of S. 1767 with such provisions as are now in the bill, then I would say he was calling for too much power.

Title II of S. 1767 is the first real invasion threat to the State's educational fronts and makes the Administrator, whether he likes it or not, everything from big boss to truant officer. Under any scheme to provide education for veterans, the following must be decided by someone: What course is to be taken? What school will be attended? Is the course being successfully pursued? What tuition will be paid the school? How long is the course of training to be?

The G. I. bill—S. 1767—answers the question as to what course is to be taken

by providing that it shall be a course selected by the veteran subject to regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration. Give me the power and authority to promulgate and enforce my regulations. That is the thing that has caused us so much headache out of Washington—that very thing.

I call your attention to something that is very, very important, and I hope the gentleman who is going to follow me will give me his attention for a minute because I am intensely interested in some kind of explanation of this. Additional light is thrown on this matter of election by paragraph 7 of S. 1767.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think the gentleman should have this information. If I understand, our committee will offer an amendment to strike paragraph 7 entirely from the bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. If the gentleman will yield, it is my purpose at the proper time to offer a motion to strike out paragraph 7 entirely.

Mr. BARDEN. I may say to the gentleman from Louisiana that I am glad I have smoked him out on the very first paragraph I attack.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman did not smoke me out at all.

Mr. BARDEN. Nobody has said anything about striking it out until now.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I made up my mind to offer an amendment to do that long before we came in here with the bill.

Mr. BARDEN. I shall have to talk about the gentleman's bill as it is now written, because about 25 amendments to it, very practical amendments, have already been suggested.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. A moment ago the gentleman was talking about election under part VIII on page 52, and was talking about the regulations the Administrator would prescribe, but he did not read quite far enough. Why did not the gentleman read on and say, "pursuant to the authority and within the limitations herein contained"?

Mr. BARDEN. I am going to give the gentleman some of the limitations herein contained in just a minute. If he will bear with me a few minutes, I will really give him some limitations. Paragraph 7 contains almost unlimited authority. How did it get in the bill and if the bill has been so perfect up to this point what has caused the rush to strike it out? I shall have to discuss this bill as it is now written. It would certainly be unwise for me to take the attitude that the gentleman's amendment will be adopted. If he secures the adoption of that amendment and does not put something in its place, then I would certainly wonder how he is going to run and operate this piece of legislation.

Let me talk about paragraph 7 here. I quote from S. 1767:

The authority vested in the Administrator by paragraphs 2, 6, and 7, part VII, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, with respect to vocational rehabilitation, shall be

vested in, and may be exercised by, him with respect to education or training under this part.

Now let me read you paragraph 2, a part of this bill, and see how you like this. Yet people wonder why the educational people of this country are disturbed. They would not be worthy of being called educators if they did not get disturbed over this. I am reading a part of S. 1767 as it is now written:

The Administrator shall have the power to prescribe and provide suitable training to persons included in paragraph 1—

Just stop right there. Many times today has the statement been made here that the Veterans' Administrator under that bill had no authority to "prescribe or direct." He has the power to prescribe and provide, and quoting further—and for such purposes may employ such additional personnel and experts as are deemed necessary and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Administration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental agency as well, as those maintained by joint Federal and State contribution.

This includes the land-grant colleges and the Smith-Hughes colleges. Further quoting:

In addition, he may by agreement or contract with public or private institutions or establishments provide for such additional training facilities as may be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purposes of this part.

I do not blame the gentleman for wanting to get out from under that. The American people, I am quite sure, are in harmony with most provisions of the G. I. bill. But they do not want any Government-issue education.

If he cannot build his own colleges, if the Administrator cannot prescribe, if he cannot provide, if he cannot direct, if he cannot establish his own facilities, then I do not understand the English language, and I pause for anybody to challenge that interpretation. Then if by your silence you admit that, you admit this is a one-man program, which bypasses the States and their institutions completely.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman. Does the gentleman want to challenge that statement?

Mr. MURDOCK. No; I want to ask the gentleman, Does the power, under the provision of law which he just read, if conferred upon this director, give him the opportunity to set up independent and separate machinery for education in the United States?

Mr. BARDEN. He can do almost anything he wants to do.

Mr. MURDOCK. If that is so, then I certainly agree with the gentleman that it would be better to cut it out.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman understands the English language.

Mr. MURDOCK. It would be better to cut it out of the bill if that is so, and I am glad to hear the gentleman from North Carolina say that such is his intention.

Mr. BARDEN. That is not all. I will give you more of the same thing.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. NORRELL. I have just been reading section 4 (a) on page 17, the bill of the Committee on Education.

Mr. BARDEN. That is in which bill?

Mr. NORRELL. That is in H. R. 3846.

Mr. BARDEN. What is the gentleman referring to?

Mr. NORRELL. It is on this same point. It provides for the establishment of an advisory council appointed by the President, who would have charge of the education planning and facilities, as I understand it, that the committee bill under present consideration vests in the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman is one of the most intelligent and ablest men in this House.

Mr. NORRELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BARDEN. I just cannot understand how you could reach that conclusion. When have you ever seen an advisory committee which, as this is, is purely and simply and strictly an advisory committee, with no authority, no control, and no machinery, to act simply as an advisory committee? Where do you get any authority vested in that?

Mr. NORRELL. I am not asking you about the authority. I am trying to get you to explain to us the difference between your proposal here with reference to the advisory committee and the proposal of the committee bill under consideration with reference to the recommendations of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. BARDEN. I can do that briefly. I am sorry you interrupted me here, because that is not exactly in point, but I will give you this explanation. That is an advisory board set up by the President to confer here in Washington with a man who has to act as the umpire, so to speak. The gentleman referred to the Veterans' Administrator being "papa" to the veterans. The veterans do not want to be "papaed" any more by bureaus in Washington. The gentleman cannot argue with me about this.

Mr. NORRELL. I would not argue with the gentleman at all.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman understands so clearly the capacity and the authority of a purely and simply advisory committee.

Mr. NORRELL. But if the schools are not supposed to accept the advice of the advisory committee, then why have it?

Mr. BARDEN. They do not advise the schools; they advise the director here in Washington. The committee did not regard the advisory board as absolutely necessary. We simply thought it advisable and to remove it would not destroy the bill.

Mr. NORRELL. All right. Then the director in turn advises the schools; does he not?

Mr. BARDEN. No; he does not. We have restricted and confined his activities in this bill. And on the next piece of legislation that I have anything to do with which comes before this House, I am going to restrict and confine and clarify and be very specific as to the authority vested in directors and administrators in Washington City.

Mr. NORRELL. The point I am anxious for the gentleman to explain to us is, Who is supposed, in the final analysis, to accept the advice of this advisory committee?

Mr. BARDEN. The Director and the Administrator, if they want to. If they do not want to they can just tell them, "I am sorry, gentlemen, we just do not agree with you."

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Why have this board at all? Why not leave it as we do to the school and the State, and the student?

Mr. BARDEN. I will tell you in a minute what you leave to the school and to the student. You do not leave him a thing in the world, not a thing in the world. You put the power to direct, the power to pay, the power to select, and the power to control somewhere else besides in the State or student.

Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania. Why have this board at all?

Mr. BARDEN. Why have the Congress of the United States? It is a part of our democracy and we thought this way the most democratic.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Please do not evade the question.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman surely is not serious in that comment. I think the gentleman is a very reasonable and very able man. I say the board is to act in an advisory capacity for the simple reason that I believe it will be more acceptable in the minds of the veterans of this country to know that they had a board selected from the various levels of education and from the various departments, the Navy Department and the War Department and from the Selective Service, and those folks that had to do with the initiation of this program and in addition to that they would come from the different regions of the country to see that no particular section in this country put its color on the program. It is the most democratic provision we could think of.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman indulge me one further question?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes; I will.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Before the boy went to the Army he had no board anywhere to tell him anything.

Mr. BARDEN. He certainly did.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Why should he have a board now? If he took care of himself in the fighting through Guadalcanal and anywhere else, he certainly ought to have sense enough to know how to do a thing then, when he gets back.

Mr. BARDEN. I say again the advisory board is not absolutely necessary. But we thought it advisable—we advise with people to write legislation and I think it wise for administrators to advise with people in administering a law of this kind—you are the one who is advocating putting a one-man director over the veteran, to pass on his conduct, his efficiency, and so forth. Not me; I want him to be accountable to the same folks I was accountable to when I went to college, to the officials of the institution.

They were the ones who passed on my conduct, grades, and so forth, not an administrator in Washington or his traveling inspectors.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for me to comment on that particular question?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes; gladly.

Mr. JUDD. You say under the committee bill the Veterans' Administrator is going to be able personally to inaugurate and set up and handle every detail of this program. He is no expert in education. He has got to go out and set up a board. He will do it under your bill. We have tried to spell out what this board is going to consist of so it will represent all levels of education and training.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. We are leaving that to the schools.

Mr. JUDD. We would like it to be spelled out a little bit more in the legislation as to who the personnel of the particular board is to be and their qualifications, rather than turn it over to one particular man and then have somebody like Mr. Biddle be able to read almost anything into it, or set up any kind of board.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Let me ask the gentleman if he is willing to leave it to the student, to himself, and the school and the State, that is what we are proposing to do.

Mr. JUDD. So the purpose of this provision on page 18 that this advisory council is to advise the director with respect to matters relating to the effective inauguration and operation of the program of education and training has nothing to do with the curriculum. It helps the Director to set up a program; he has a man from the Army and Navy there and they will merely advise about an educational program which once started is almost certainly a thing which will never operate, maybe it would not operate. If there is that much objection to it, I would agree to striking it out, but it seems to me it would be helpful rather than harmful.

Mr. BARDEN. When the gentleman from Louisiana begins to talk about leaving matters pertaining to this legislation to the student, the school, and the State, he is joining our ranks. Let me say that board was set up because we felt that it was about the wisest kind of a democratic set-up we could think of. We did not give them any authority. We simply give them an advisory capacity and we knew good and well, and the gentleman from Louisiana knows good and well that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is going to follow the same wise policy he has always followed. When he is setting up a program in this country he calls in advisers and we thought that the Congress might not be amiss in charting the kind of advisers we want. For that reason it is not a harmful but a helpful provision. If that is the worst thing you can find against this bill, then it is lily white.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Is this reference you make to the setting up of

this board the only distinction between the bill you mentioned and the committee report? If it is, why is it not pertinent to this issue to give us the difference between the two bills so that we may have a thorough understanding on this question?

Mr. BARDEN. I was trying to get to that when I became tangled in this series of questions.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In the first place, if this board is so useless and so inutile, why pay \$15 a day for them to sit and do nothing?

The second question is, after these men get back, after 3½ to 5 years, they will be fed up with selective service and the Army and Navy.

Mr. BARDEN. Yes, and let me tell the gentlemen this. God bless them if they fight for 5 years. They will be fighting the dictators of the earth and they will despise everything that even smacks of dictatorship.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is exactly the point I made.

Mr. BARDEN. They will despise everything that even smacks of dictatorship, whether it be a bureaucrat in Washington or anybody engaged in a Government activity. You can take that thought home with you tonight.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is exactly the purpose in giving them their choice.

Mr. BARDEN. I fail to see where S. 1767 gives the veteran any choice; you simply put him under a one-man dictatorship. We do not believe in this streamlined government. That is what Hitler has, and he does not have a Congress either. He says it is in the way and it is too much trouble. He does not want advisers. I do not like governments or government programs ruled and run by one man, and especially is that true when we enter the field of education.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am glad to hear that expression, and has been stated, in view of the things you have mentioned, that is exactly the thing that has motivated the members of the committee in striking out paragraph 7, because we are bound and determined that these agencies in Washington will have just as little power and as little say-so as is humanly possible.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. I would like to have the gentleman clear up one or two points.

Mr. BARDEN. Well, now, let us get back to paragraph 7.

Mr. BUSBEY. It is right on this particular subject. After all is said and done, this is a veterans' bill. Your bill has the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Selective Service System, the War Manpower Commission, and all these others in this advisory council. What right have the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and these others to dictate to these men after they have been discharged from the service? They are no longer in the service.

Mr. BARDEN. Now, wait a minute. The gentleman is entirely too intelligent

to make a statement like that. I know what the gentleman is trying to do. He is trying to make a wolf out of a lamb. Who said anything about this advisory council being a dictator? Let me tell you this, that every one of these programs has been charted by advisory committees. If there is an advisory committee put in there, this Congress will put it in there, and the gentleman has seen 500 of them operating in Washington that the Congress never put in, never exercised any right to put in. It is I think a safeguard. The gentleman is on the wrong side of the picture if he says he wants to strike out "safeguards." Now, what is the other question?

Mr. BUSBEY. I do not think the first one has been satisfactorily answered. I believe the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] is losing sight of the fact that this is not an education bill, but this is a veteran's bill, dealing purely with trying to give veterans an education. We are not trying to set up various curricula for these schools and colleges.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. I yield the gentleman 15 additional minutes.

This is a bill which seeks to provide education and training for approximately 1,000,000 men and women who have honorably served their country. Call it what you may, I have not lost sight of the facts involved.

Mr. BARDEN. Now, if you will just bear with me a minute, I want to read the rest of the provisions in paragraph 7. I have just read the provision which enabled the Administrator to build colleges, as far as that concerned, to direct and prescribe, or prescribe and provide, as you want to put it. Then they make paragraph 6 a part of it, and it begins as follows:

The administrator is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary in order to promote good conduct and cooperation on the part of persons who are following courses in vocational rehabilitation provided in this part.

And it is made a part of this law by the reference contained in paragraph 7 of S. 1767.

And then it goes on and deals with penalties which are set up in this paragraph, but I do not understand how they are going to apply the penalties.

Then the seventh paragraph is also made a part of this S. 1767:

The administrator is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations—

They are strong on rules and regulations—

as may be deemed necessary for the granting of leaves of absence to those following courses of vocational rehabilitation—

And so forth; and then it sets out the length of time, and so forth.

Now, I cannot understand, to save my life, how this bill could have been minutely discussed and dissected without discovering such glaring invasions of the school system of America as that.

In searching for further light, that paragraph 7 looks harmless, and as they

intimated, they are going to strike it out. Maybe they will, but I think the best thing to do is to remove the section, and I believe the House will reach that conclusion. Some of the committee members have already indicated the need for several amendments to it until it has about reached the point that they should give it the same treatment the farmer gave his Ford car, jack up the radiator cap and run a new car under it.

There is another aspect to this provision of giving the Federal agency authority to prescribe suitable courses. With a million men involved it virtually gives this central agency control over what will be taught in our schools. I do not believe in giving that kind of authority to any Federal agency. It is not democratic.

Mr. SCRIVNER. To what language is the gentleman referring?

Mr. BARDEN. The language of "prescribing and providing," and "making regulations and controlling," and line 4, page 53, "upon satisfactory completion of such course of education." Satisfactory to whom? The Administrator; also lines 20 through 23, page 53 of S. 1767, "That any course of education or training under this part may be discontinued at any time if it is found by the Administrator that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory," and so forth. It is not democratic and would not be respecting the traditional State and local control of education. The institutions are in the best position to pass on the conduct and progress of a student, not some bureau in Washington City. And let me repeat that paragraph 7 is loaded with more dynamite than any paragraph I have ever seen written into a bill, especially with such a harmless appearance.

Something has been said about the veteran having the right to enroll in a school of his choice. I believe their language reads: "A veteran eligible under this part may enroll in any school or institution of his choice which will accept him for educational training."

That sounds fair and reasonable. It must be remembered, however, that the veteran is subject to the limitations as to the kind of course he may take. He is further automatically limited to schools which provide a course which the central Federal agency decides will be suitable for him.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield? Excluding paragraph 7, which we are going to strike out, will the gentleman take the balance of the bill and tell us where that language appears?

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to the gentleman I am still talking about the bill as you have written it. You cannot say to this House whether this paragraph 7 will be stricken out or not or what you will put in its place. Your committee came in here saying it was a good bill as written; now you propose to cut out about three paragraphs of law including the sections referred to. I still cannot understand how it got in for even a short stay; but it is in and tied up with practically every section of the bill, and not only must be considered as a part of

the bill, but is a part of it. The gentleman will have to let me proceed.

If the Administrator decides that some course, such as a course in shoemaking or agriculture, is unsuitable, then it goes out of the window, for as the bill is written he has the power to "prescribe and provide" or as is set out in lines 20 to 23, page 53, of S. 1767, the Administrator may decide that the veteran's "conduct or progress" is unsatisfactory and throw him out.

The question of tuition has been discussed. A limit of \$500 has been fixed. How that applies I am hardly able to say. The bill refers to "each regular school year." Most of the colleges are now on an accelerated program and probably will be for the duration of the war; but there are some things in that paragraph that are bad. It reads:

The customary cost of tuition, laboratory fees, books, supplies, and equipment, and other necessary expenses exclusive of any charge for maintenance.

I do not know what "supplies and equipment" are. The Committee on Education bill, H. R. 3846, is perfectly clear on that subject. It reads as follows:

(b) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, pursuant to appropriate certifications of facts by the Director, shall also provide for the payment by the United States of such customary tuition, laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges, as may be recommended by the State department of education and approved by the Director, to approved educational or training institutions furnishing education or training to war-service persons, whether on a full-time or part-time basis, so long as such persons maintain regular attendance and are in good standing at such institutions, but in no event shall such payment with respect to any person exceed the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of 36 weeks: *Provided*, That such payments shall not include charges for travel, board, lodging, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or other training on the job. If any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if the established tuition fee of any publicly supported institution or private institution exempt from tax under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be found by the Director, after recommendation of the State department of education of the State in which such institution is located, to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing education or training to war-service persons, the Director is authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair and reasonable, but not to exceed the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of 36 weeks.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. I greatly fear the language of the bill on page 55, lines 3, 4, and 5, if enacted into law, will discriminate against State colleges and universities who charge no tuition, discriminate against them in favor of other schools that have a definite tuition charge which covers all expenses.

Mr. BARDEN. Of course, that is true. Such detail provisions, those things that will cause so much trouble if left out as they are in S. 1767, are spelled out in the bill presented by the Committee on Edu-

cation. It provides for the realization of the objective we seek but avoids these pitfalls that the Administrator will find from the time he begins to administer this act. I will read the provision which deals with the tuition. We all know there are publicly supported schools and there are schools maintained by the church; also there are privately endowed institutions. Some of them do not even charge tuition, yet we should not impose this burden upon them without compensation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does the gentleman's bill exclude those schools or include them?

Mr. BARDEN. It includes them.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Who determines which ones shall go in?

Mr. BARDEN. The States—the States and not an administrator in Washington—the States which for 150 years have been able to give the public appropriate information about their approved, accredited, and qualified schools, are going to make that determination. Certainly they are more interested and know more about it than some far-away Washington administrator. The language in H. R. 3846 is as follows:

(f) The term "approved educational or training institution" includes any institution specified below which has been approved by a State department of education: Private or public elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, and universities, and including business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job under the supervision of (1) an approved college or university, (2) any State department of education, (3) any State apprenticeship agency, (4) any State board of vocational education, (5) any State apprenticeship council, (6) the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in accordance with Public No. 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or (7) any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Why then is there set out at the bottom of page 22 rules and regulations which put the State departments of education under the control of a Federal agency?

Mr. BARDEN. We do not put any control of a Federal agency over them except what we have written out and spelled out in this bill, and that is exactly in line with what the armed forces committee on post-war educational opportunities for service personnel recommended to the President who in turn passed the recommendation on to Congress. Therefore such provisions as the following was included in H. R. 3846:

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to appropriate certifications of fact by the Director, shall also provide for the payment by the United States of such customary tuition, laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges as may be recommended by the State departments of education and approved by the Director, to approved educational or training institutions furnishing education or training to war-service persons whether on a full-time or part-time basis, so long as such persons maintain regular attendance and are in good standing at such institutions.

Now, we do not want the Administrator sending inspectors to see whether the student is in good standing, whether he is attending classes, and whether he is behaving himself. The institutions have always been able to do that themselves. We have enough inspectors and inquirers running around as it is without turning loose another batch.

But in no event—

Now, listen to this—

But in no event shall such payment with respect to any person exceed the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of 36 weeks.

H. R. 3846 is specific; it does not leave these things hanging in the air.

Provided—

I want the Members to listen to this—

Provided, That such payment shall not include charges for travel, board, lodging, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or other training on the job. If any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if the established tuition fee of any publicly supported institution or private institution exempt from tax under section 101, subsection 6, of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be found by the director, after recommendation of the State department of education of the State in which such institution is located, to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing education or training to war-service persons, the director is authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair and reasonable, but not to exceed the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of 36 weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I understood the gentleman from North Carolina to say that he was trying to take this away from any Federal bureaucracy, yet in the language he has just read, the power to approve these tuition fees, laboratory fees, and so forth, is given to the director. The language on page 21 of the gentleman's bill reads:

And approved by the director.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me read something to the gentleman in that connection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Let me first put the other proposition, for it goes right along with the first one. Then when it comes to paying the schools some sum up to \$500 the provisions of the gentleman's bill still retain the power of decision back here in Washington as to what is fair and reasonable.

Mr. BARDEN. Yes; but it is recommended to them.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But if he is going to adopt the recommendations of the State agency why give him any discretion whatsoever?

Mr. BARDEN. Let me read the gentleman something that comes from the very able committee appointed by the President which made its study and recommendation to the President:

Administrative arrangements. In considering administrative arrangements for the program it proposes your committee has had as its primary objective the provision of arrangements which will get the program carried out with an absolute minimum of administrative overhead. In addition it has been governed by the conviction that in the post-war processes of education for ex-servicemen the traditional State and local control of education should be fully protected and that the Federal Government should not inject itself into these processes beyond the degree—

Now, listen—

beyond the degree necessary to assure that the funds it may make available are providently spent. The committee has always borne in mind, moreover, the fact that the educational institution itself in the final analysis—

Listen—

must be responsible for the most important part of the program, the actual guidance and teaching of the former serviceman.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There is no argument on that, but the gentleman has not yet answered the question I asked about the power and discretion of the director to find what is fair and reasonable.

Mr. BARDEN. If there is no argument over the recommendation just read, the gentleman must be for H. R. 3846, for after all, Mr. Chairman, this is Federal money that is being spent and we cannot take the bridle off altogether.

There must be a controlling hand somewhere in matters of this kind and H. R. 3846 provides for recommendation of the State department of education of the State in which such institution is located. S. 1767 simply leaves them out completely unless they have an established tuition fee. This recommendation comes up from the State as a recommendation to the director and he has a right to find what is a reasonable tuition. There must be a reasonable tuition. The Administrator, with the recommendation of the State department of education, can find what is a reasonable tuition to pay. How in the world could you restrict it any more? What the gentleman's G. I. bill does is, it just takes the bridle off and puts virtually all power in the administrator, but overlooks all church, State or endowed schools, and apprentice schools unless they have an established or customary tuition fee.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Oh, no. I would not do that any more than the gentleman would.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me read you from the President's message. It is a clear-cut statement. This is from the President's message to Congress of October 27:

While the Federal Government should provide the necessary funds and should have the responsibility of seeing that they are spent providently and under generally accepted standards, the control of the educational processes and the certification of trainees and students should reside in the States and the localities.

If that is not sound American doctrine then I do not recognize it when I see it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think we are in accord on what is there.

Mr. BARDEN. Then we are getting closer together, but you cannot sleep

with that bill, S. 1767, tonight if we do see eye to eye.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have been sleeping with it now for six weeks and I expect to stay with it.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan. But before I do let me say to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] that he has already declared his intention to abandon a part of his bedfellows, to wit, that powerful paragraph No. 7.

Mr. MICHENER. Much has been said about paragraph 7 that seems to be the nub of the dispute so far as the Barden bill is concerned. As I understand it, the committee has agreed to and will offer an amendment to strike out paragraph 7. Assuming that is correct, will the bill then be opposed by the gentleman from North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Education?

Mr. BARDEN. Let me answer your question.

Mr. MICHENER. A great many Members over here are in sympathy with the gentleman's position and I have been trying and they have been trying to clarify the situation to find out what the position is. If paragraph 7 comes out then does the bill meet the specifications that the gentleman advocates? If it does, then I think talk is water over the dam.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to the gentleman that I appreciate how he feels. He may think that probably would correct the situation. They have talked about striking out paragraph 7. If you strike that out you still have this one fundamental principle left, that the whole Committee on Education is solemnly opposed to, and that is in S. 1767, and I think its supporters will agree with me. It set up one director in Washington and he must of necessity be director of that program, a dictator of that program, so to speak, because he has no one else there to rely on and no one, or no set-up provided to share in the power control or supervision. There is no alternative for him, he must be the dictator, and he is the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. When you remove paragraph 7 you have removed some of the most objectionable features I have ever seen written into a bill; at the same time you have simply taken one link out of the bill which its supporters and the Veterans' Committee thought was necessary to make it a complete bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will conclude. I yield him 5 additional minutes.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, there is a fundamental difference between the two bills and I am glad to get down to them. Here is the set-up with H. R. 3846. Under the Veterans' Administrator, and below him this Director of Educational Services, there will be approximately, we anticipate, 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 people. It is bound to take the time of a man, whether you call him Director or whatever you call him. All right. We recognize the State department of education in the States to give

a list of the approved schools and training institutions, and so forth. We let the veteran deal with the colleges, schools—private and public. The service person enters and attends the college, school, or training institution of his own choice, provided the school finds him qualified and acceptable.

The college or school is responsible for his conduct, it is responsible for his progress, it is responsible for his attendance, whether it be high school, college, or an apprentice school, and we do provide for apprentice schools. They make their report on the student's conduct, progress, and efficiency to the State departments of education, which in turn transmits them to the Director. The duties and powers of the Director are limited and specifically prescribed in H. R. 3846, as well as the duties, authority, and so forth, of all other agencies or persons connected with the program.

In S. 1767 the Administrator in Washington is the one who looks after the man's conduct. He is the judge of whether he is making satisfactory progress; he is the judge of whether or not the veteran is entitled to go to school for another year. He may add schools which the State says are not good. He may put a student out if he is not satisfied. S. 1767 provides that a person shall go to school after the first entrance. The veteran goes as long as he or she has served in the Army, less 3 months and less the training he or she has had under the Army specialized-training program or Navy college-training program or at either of the service schools. Much of the training in the Army training schools was on radar and other things that are absolutely useless to the person in peacetime. If these veterans stay as long as they were in the Army, there would not be a day in the year but what there would be a flock of those boys going out because they had served their time. Some 6 months, some 8 months, some 10 months, some 15 months, some 7 month and 13 days. How on earth the educational institutions will be able to keep up with them, I am unable to say, but that is what S. 1767 prescribes. In H. R. 3846, if they served 6 months or served less than that, if they saw sea duty or oversea duty, and many of them have and will in the future, then they get the first year of 54 weeks. That 54 weeks was thought out because of the way the colleges divide their semesters and their terms. If you made it 52 weeks, you would simply cut off the 2 weeks examination. If he makes satisfactory progress and the institution thinks that his conduct, his progress, and his work are satisfactory, then he goes for another year. That gives to everybody who passes their first year's work and who conduct themselves properly an additional term, which makes 108 weeks.

We thought in view of the fact the line must be drawn somewhere that that was about the fairest disposition we could make of the matter. That would be a total of 108 weeks, which would give him a 2-year accelerated course, as all of the colleges are now practicing. After this war I am inclined to think every college in the country will be on a straight

time year-round schedule until this educational deficit is filled or to some considerable extent caught up. So when you remove paragraph 7 you have not removed the objectionable features of S. 1767 because it is still a one-man program here in Washington. The very theory of the bill is objectionable; you cannot make it anything else because you have not provided for anything but a straight one-man controlled set-up.

It is a one-man directorship and he can make it rather strong. The educational people of the country realize that a million or a million and a quarter men will be coming into their schools, and you give to one man the power to pay and the power to direct and the power to say when a man is behaving himself—the power to say when progress is or is not satisfactory and when he should go out. These powers along with his regulatory powers, and so forth, they simply cannot see anything in that but an invasion of the State's prerogatives and rights, and the orderly conduct of their school systems as they have enjoyed it for 150 years, especially since there will be probably more than a million participating in this program. I know if there is anything fixed in the hearts of the people of this country, it is that we want our school system unmolested from Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman with the understanding he will yield a minute to me.

This is very interesting to me, but the gentleman, I think, forgets that the Administrator today has special men for the insurance claims, special men for the medical section, and special men for vocational education work. That is all under the Director. I have never seen a sick veteran or well veteran, or soldier or sailor who does not prefer to have it administered by the Veterans' Administration. The Veterans' Administration knows their problems. They are following the education that they are taking in the Army today. They are keeping up with it. It does not seem to me that that interferes in any way with State rights. It gives the men more opportunity to go to the school, large or small, that they want to go to.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me just say this in reply to that. I think one of the great problems and one of the biggest things we must look forward to is fitting the veteran back into normal society, as a normal human being, and not keep segregating him and making him feel he is a different class of citizen. Let him go to a school just like any other boy, be a part of the school system, and operate.

It is true we do have hospitals for the disabled, institutions for vocational training, and so forth, but this is the first time that we have taken a general hold of the educational system of this country proposing to take charge of over 1,000,000 students, and that is where this is coming from, I think the gentlewoman from Massachusetts would agree with me. I

think we are all interested in the same objective.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Surely.

Mr. BARDEN. This bill—H. R. 3846—will give the boys the training, and the gentlewoman's bill would probably do the same thing if General Hines lives, and I hope he does. But I am inclined to think that while we have a most excellent and delightful Administrator presiding over the Veterans' Administration now, he has no more assurance of life than you or I. We must write a Federal law, and I think it is our responsibility to safeguard our institutions and our educational system against the possible invasion of some man who might not be as discreet and as competent perhaps as General Hines.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I say that the Veterans' Administration bill, operated as we wrote it in the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, will protect the State rights much more from the Federal Government than does the bill proposed by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I cannot agree with the gentlewoman. There is not one vestige of protection of States' rights or institution rights. They are simply ignored and the Administrator featured, and if paragraph 7 remains in the bill it will be a bureaucratic bill of the very worst type.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. In the gentleman's bill there is provided a list of accredited schools which is submitted by the various States. As I understand it, the other bill also provides for a list submitted by the States, but it provides that the man here in Washington, the head of the Veterans' Administration, can add other schools to it. Does the gentleman have a similar provision in his bill?

Mr. BARDEN. No. Do not confuse the word "accredited" with "approved." H. R. 3846 uses the term "approved."

Mr. WRIGHT. Suppose a veteran wanted to go to a private school, for instance, or possibly some trade school.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman understands that we cover all private, trade, and apprenticeship schools.

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes; but you leave the designation of those schools entirely up to the State board of education, and if the veteran wanted to go to one of those schools that was not on your list, he could not do it very well, could he?

Mr. BARDEN. The State authorities know more about the reputable schools inside its borders than any administrator in Washington will ever know. I had rather trust my State set-up any day before I will some administrator here in Washington. So will the veterans, the educational folks, and the people in general. Here is a telegram that just came in from the gentleman's very distinguished Governor of Pennsylvania:

Believe that veteran aid bill should be so amended vesting the selection of educational institutions and other administrative matters in State agencies.

I know there has been a lot of discussion about these things, but that just came in since lunch.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I believe the gentleman has made a splendid contribution to the discussion today, and I believe it would be a splendid thing if the gentleman would extend his remarks and set forth the essential differences between his bill and the bill that the committee reported, in order to permit the Members who were not able to be here today to have the opportunity of reading what he had to say in that respect.

Mr. BARDEN. I will say to the gentleman I will try to do that.

The ideas of the two bills are just different in this respect. One is, we build our structure on the State government, and the other, S. 1767, builds from the top down.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. Can the gentleman give us the difference in the cost of bill H. R. 3846 and S. 1767? The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], I believe, gave some estimated cost of S. 1767.

Mr. BARDEN. I have not been able to get any estimate of the total cost of this program that I regard it as being a safe estimate, because it is all a guess, and my guess is as good as anyone else's. But I do not see one bit of difference.

I do not see where H. R. 3846 should cost a cent more than S. 1767, if as much. In H. R. 3846 the States pay one-half of the administrative cost. In H. R. 3846 the State institutions, the colleges, the high schools, the trade schools, and the private schools are their own truant officers. They do their own investigating. They do their own passing upon the grades, and so forth. In S. 1767 all of those duties are placed on the Administrator, and if he does not have inspectors, he cannot keep up with it, and if he does have them, he should not be sending them into my State. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. DURHAM. The gentleman from Mississippi arrived at some cost on the other bill, and I wondered if the Bureau of Education could not arrive at some cost on H. R. 3846.

Mr. BARDEN. I will say to the gentleman that I do not know anything about the Bureau of Education. The Bureau of Education did not write this bill. This is a committee bill.

Mr. DURHAM. I did not mean that, of course. The gentleman consulted the Bureau of Education in writing the bill, did he not?

Mr. BARDEN. No; I did not even do that.

Mr. DURHAM. The gentleman did not?

Mr. BARDEN. No. There is some language from the lips of nearly every member of the committee in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] 40 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I first wish to congratulate the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans' Association, the Order of the Purple Heart, as well as all other organizations and individuals who have spent their time and effort that brought forth and sponsored this bill. I think it was splendid on their part. They showed their patriotism and a recognition of the rights of the men and women who are defending our country for us.

I also wish to congratulate the Congress for considering it, the members of the committee that I have the honor to serve with, particularly our chairman, and our ranking Member the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]. Since coming to Congress I have never seen a committee or served on a committee that has worked harder and more conscientiously than this committee. We took this bill as it came to us from the Senate, went over it line by line, paragraph by paragraph, and studied it with one thought in mind: How to bring before you—for your consideration—the best bill for the veteran; a bill that would give him the best when he gets home. There is no pride of opinion on the part of anyone, insofar as the veterans' committee of the House is concerned, in regard to this bill, or any detail of this bill. Your committee in presenting this bill, has done so after 15 full days in executive session, after studying every proposition that has been presented on the floor this afternoon, and accepting it or discarding it.

The result of your committee's effort and the result of its total labors is what is in its opinion the best bill for the veteran, and nothing else.

It happens that the Committee on Education, which is sponsoring the bill H. R. 3846, and which I understand will offer it as a substitute for title II of the committee bill, is seeking exactly the same goal that your committee is seeking. We are all traveling toward the same point, namely, to give the veteran the most satisfactory and the best education we can give him with the least interference with and regulation of the veteran, as well as the least amount of control from the seat of our Government here in Washington, and at the same time give as much control to the States as it is possible to give and be efficient and effective in the results we are seeking to obtain for the veteran. That is the goal of both committees.

I said a moment ago we have no pride of opinion. If it is brought out here that some other wording will be better than the wording in the committee bill, I am sure the committee will accept that wording. All we want to be sure of is that there will be as little bureaucracy

and as little control as possible, and at the same time give the veteran a maximum of education. I am sure I am speaking for each of the 21 members of the committee.

While I am on that subject, Mr. Chairman, I should like to say a word about the membership of this committee. At least three-fourths of them are veterans of the last war. Some of them have sons in this war. One member of this committee is a past national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Four members of this committee are past State commanders of the American Legion. If the Members of this House think for one minute that that committee is anxious to or is trying to get through a bill affecting the educational provisions of this measure that will take away from the States the rights and take away from the veteran freedom in securing his education, then they just do not understand the make-up and the membership of the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Mr. Chairman, there are a number of good features about this bill that have not yet been touched on. Because I probably shall not have an opportunity to speak twice on the bill, I want to start in at the beginning and take up the bill title by title, speaking briefly on some of them and longer on others, in order to give you a full picture of the bill known as Senate 1767, which has been amended by your committee by striking all after the enacting clause and substituting its own version.

First is the question of the need for the legislation. That has been recognized by the various veterans' organizations that I referred to in the beginning. I wish to say here that these boys and girls, these men and women who are fighting for us, are doing so willingly. They did not have anything to say about the rate of pay. They are not quarreling about the long hours they have to work or that they have to fight. They have nothing to say about where they go. Therefore, your committee in considering this bill took those questions into consideration insofar as they could and amended the bill as it came to us from the Senate to give a greater recognition to the sacrifice and the service that the veterans are performing for us.

Title I of this bill, in sections 100 and 101, provides for hospitalization claims and procedure in securing those claims. Section 101 declares that the Veterans' Administration is an essential war agency, which has never yet been determined by this Congress, and subject only to the Army and the Navy. It has priority over all material necessary for the hospitalization, treatment, and care of the veteran.

The bill further authorizes and directs the Veterans' Administration to complete additional hospital facilities and to make agreements for the use and the transfer of Army and Navy hospitals. General Hines testified before our committee that many of these hospitals, particularly in the States, belonging both to the Army and the Navy, will no longer be needed as

much by them as they are now. As the men move out of the United States he wants to be able to enter into negotiations with the heads of the Army and the Navy to take over those hospitals for the benefit of the veterans who are discharged and under the control of the Veterans' Administration.

Sections 104 and 105 deal with claims, waivers, and prosthetic appliances, and education in the use of prosthetic appliances. In regard to claims, when a soldier is discharged, according to the terms of this bill, in the first place he cannot be discharged until his papers are ready and his discharge is ready. Then he can file a claim, if he wishes to, but he is not required to, he is not compelled to. All he needs to do is to state that he does not want at that time to file a claim. Then his rights are preserved for him so that he can file a claim later if it develops that he is entitled to do so.

Your committee, in order to make sure that the veterans of this war will not suffer from the signing of waivers as did the veterans of the last war, wrote into this bill an additional provision. In order to explain that, I want to take you back 25 years. Many of you will recall that when the boys got out of the service in 1918 and 1919 they were asked to sign a statement that they were in good health and good physical condition and, as I recall, that they were in as good condition as when they entered the service. In their anxiety to get home, the boys signed those waivers. They were told that they had to in order to get their discharge. Later some ailment developed that they could trace as service connected, and that waiver stood as a bar to their rights.

Your committee in its hearings found that these statements are being signed by the boys and the girls today when they are discharged. We did not want that. In order to protect them, we added a provision to this bill to the effect that in the event any member of the armed forces shall have signed one of these statements or papers either heretofore or hereafter, it will be null and void and of no force and effect and cannot be used against the soldier or as a bar to his rights at any time.

The provision of the bill dealing with prosthetic appliances has been well explained by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I shall not enter into it.

I shall not dwell long on title II of the bill. That has to do with the permission primarily of representatives of the veterans' organizations such as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the D. A. V., the Order of the Purple Heart, the Red Cross, and other recognized organizations that look after the interests of the veteran. This provision authorizes and directs the Veterans' Administration to make suitable quarters or suitable rooms or conveniences in each veterans' facility throughout the United States available for a representative of these recognized organizations so they can be ready with their representative to aid the veteran either in making application for the education provided for in title II, or the loans provided for in title III, or any

other aid provided for in this bill or any legislation in the past or enacted in the future. This assures that these authorized representatives of these organizations will be given recognition in their work for the veteran.

Chapter III deals with a reviewing authority. I have only one thing to say in regard to that. It sets up a reviewing authority for a veteran who has been discharged other than by act of a general court martial.

This bill provides all those who are discharged under other than dishonorable conditions, may benefit under it. However, there are some discharges in the armed forces today taking place that are not the result of a general court martial. Where the discharge is for that reason or where the veteran under the provisions of the bill, such as the conscientious objector, is not entitled to the benefits and has not been dismissed from the service as the result of a general court martial, he may go before the reviewing board and have his discharge reviewed and his rights reinstated if his record shows that he is entitled to it.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. With reference to these boards with reviewing authority will a man who receives his so-called blue discharge come under that category?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. He would. That is a very wise provision, I think, of the bill.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. There is a difference in the language employed in H. R. 1767 in reference to the discharge of veterans and in the language used in H. R. 3846.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Are you dealing with education only now?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I had not talked about that feature yet. I was talking about the previous provisions of titles of the bill which your bill has nothing to do with.

Mr. BARDEN. I thought this term "discharge" was running all the way through.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No; it is only in this one section.

Mr. BARDEN. Well, then I will not ask the gentleman to yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I will say to the gentleman in answer to that that we had quite a bit of discussion, and if there is any member of the Committee on Military Affairs here I would like to have them know and have the benefit of what the committee brought out when representatives of the Army and Navy were up there about the character of the discharges being granted today. There is a white discharge which is an honorable discharge. There is a blue discharge. And then there is a yellow discharge which is dishonorable. But the white discharge, the honorable discharge, has on the back of it a state-

ment of the soldier's record and on the last line is written "character," and we find they are putting on the line after "character" the words "good, bad, fair, satisfactory, or excellent." It is the opinion of your committee that every soldier who is entitled to an honorable discharge is entitled to have an excellent character rating or else it is inconsistent. And the only one who is not entitled to an excellent character rating is the one whom it has been determined is not entitled to it by the findings of a general court martial.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. We dealt with that. The language used in your bill is, "who is discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions," and realizing the distinction they are making and the argument that might arise on that, we employed the language, "who is discharged or relieved of active service and conditions other than dishonorable."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not think there is much difference between the gentleman's bill and the committee bill in that regard.

Mr. BARDEN. They have been giving some different interpretations to it down in the Department and that is the reason why we used that language.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not think there is much difference.

Now, I was hoping to pass the title on education and go to loans. However, in view of the statement made by the gentleman from North Carolina in regard to his bill, I do want to touch on this title on education.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It is a recognized fact, is it not, that during World War No. 1 there were about 400,000 or approximately one-tenth of the armed forces who made application for what we term "educational rehabilitation."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Out of that 400,000 about 325,000 qualified. Then out of the 325,000, about 285,000 completed their education under the Veterans' Administration supervision. The law now proposed is that the Veterans' Administration will be doing the same thing with the disabled of this war. If the same ratio carries through, that will mean there will be approximately 1,500,000 who will make application for education rehabilitation and about 1,250,000 who will be eligible for it and probably out of that 1,250,000, 1,000,000 will complete the courses. In other words, there will be already set up in the Veterans' Administration an education set-up.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is correct. And no one knows how many veterans will take advantage of the provisions for education. Therefore it is impossible to make any accurate estimate as to what the cost of that title will be. There may be a million or five million or even more than that who will take advantage of the title on education and no one knows, one man's guess is just as good as another's, as to what the cost will be.

Now the gentleman from North Carolina said, in answer to a question by the gentleman from Kansas, that there must be a "controlling hand." I know I am correct in quoting that correctly, because I wrote it down the moment he said it. There is the nucleus of the whole thing in both of these measures. As I said in the beginning, our committee has no pride of opinion. If you can show our committee a better wording which will protect States' rights and give a minimum of Federal control, our committee will accept it. But the bill of the gentleman from North Carolina goes just as far in the other direction. I will show you why. He says there must be "a controlling hand." That is correct. The Government of the United States is going to pay the money to the colleges and universities and the schools. It has to come from Washington. Now to make the absolute irreducible minimum of Federal control that the gentleman from North Carolina thinks he has in his bill, we will have to have a set-up in Washington to send out checks to the colleges when they write in and say, "We are educating John Jones or Bill Smith, who are veterans of the last war and you owe so much money." All they would have to do when they receive that proof or that information is to write the check and send it out there for the veteran. So he is absolutely right when he says there must be a controlling hand. Your committee recognized that in drafting this bill and it left that controlling hand in the Veterans' Administration, or in the head of the Veterans' Administration, because he is the one closest to the veteran, the one who is all the time dealing with the veteran, the one who knows the veteran and the one whom all of the veterans' organizations can get after by going to one place and one point if they find he is not doing right by the veteran. Such an arrangement would not require them to run to a board or agency of 20 on the one hand and 14 or 17 on another. It leaves it in the hands of that one man. But now let us look at the House bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. But that so-called controlling hand does not give the Administrator in Washington any control whatsoever over what the young man takes or where he should take it or whether he should take it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Not at all. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana. Now I want to read at the bottom of page 53, paragraph 2, of the committee bill, which reads as follows:

2. A veteran eligible under this part may enroll in any school or institution of his choice, which will accept him, for education or training, and may for reason satisfactory to the Administrator, change a course or institution: *Provided*, That any course of education or training under this part may be discontinued at any time if it is found by the Administrator that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory.

I am going to stop right there and say that a member of our committee has been discussing that with a member of the Committee on Education, and I think probably a wording has been agreed

upon between them that will make it absolutely certain that the course cannot be changed or his course interrupted or discontinued by the Administrator unless the records of the institution or the college or the university show that they are unsatisfactory and it is not worth while for the boys to continue.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I just want to say a little in amplification of the distinguished gentleman's remarks with reference to this matter.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield for a question and not for a speech.

Mr. JUDD. I mean, the reason that was taken up, was the question of the word "conduct."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

Mr. JUDD. If the Administrator finds the conduct is unsatisfactory, that might be stretched by some to get to the place of saying whether he voted right or not, and then again he would have over his head the threat that he could be removed if he did not do something that pleases the Administrator or if he did something that did not please the Administrator here in Washington. I hope they do that in case the bill is not substituted and that it will be corrected as suggested.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. As I said, our committee has no pride of opinion, and if a better wording can be suggested we will be glad to adopt it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. May I make a further observation?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If an occasion should arise, to which the gentleman has alluded, namely, that a veteran might be put out of a school because he had not voted right, I will guarantee that there would be such a storm arise from the veterans' organizations and the Veterans' Administration that the Administrator would probably take to the tall timbers. Not only that, but this committee which has been so closely connected with the Veterans' Administration would take some proper action itself.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Now, I want to read further:

Provided further, That the Administrator shall from time to time, secure from the appropriate agency of each State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, a list of schools, or institutions equipped to supply education or training within such jurisdiction, which schools and institutions, and such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans approved for education or training under this part.

In explanation of that, you will notice first that the Administrator "shall." It is not "may." It is "shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State, a list of all the schools or institutions equipped to supply education or training within such jurisdiction"; and "they shall be deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans."

It is also provided that the Administrator can add to that any others that he wants to put on that are necessary.

The reason for that is this: In my State we have an excellent college. It is an accredited college under the North Central Association of Colleges, or whatever the name is, for the simple and sole reason that it does not have a large enough endowment. Yet it was selected by the Navy for one of the best naval training schools in our entire State. It was good enough for the Navy. It was so good that the Navy wanted it and made it practically No. 1. Yet it is not an accredited school under that association, and under these rules. It has been in existence a long time. My personal experience is that graduates from that school can pass the entrance examinations to West Point and Annapolis much better than from almost any other school in my district. Yet it is not an accredited school.

As I interpret the bill of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], it would leave this matter to a State agency, and in my State that school would be barred, would not come under the provisions of his bill, unless the bureau in Washington, which he says he does not set up, comes in and says that it should.

I am getting now to the differences between the bills. We permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in Washington not to take from, to change, or in any way interfere with what the State agency says the veterans can attend, but if they fail to include the school I just referred to, or if they fail to include a good business college, or if they fail to include some good private institution, which would not be accredited under these rules, or any other educational institution, he can come in and add those, but he cannot take from. He can only add to. Wherein is that setting up a bureaucracy or a dictatorship over State control?

Now, coming to the bill of the gentleman from North Carolina on the same point, they set up an agency in Washington with 17 or 20 members, and they provide for a chairman. And who is the chairman? The same head of the Veterans' Administration. They have the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, they have the Chairman of the National Board of Education, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Navy, and they go on and on. They would have to come in. Now the only difference is we leave it to the Veterans' Administration. They give it to the Veterans' Administration, but they put up another bureau around him, to be paid \$15 a day. Yet they say they are giving State's rights.

I now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. First, let me correct the gentleman's last statement, and then I will come back to where I think he made a slight error.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am not going to yield for a speech. I yield for a question. The gentleman had 1 hour.

Mr. BARDEN. May I ask the gentleman if he was not in error when he made the statement that we set up a bureau here in Washington?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am referring to the bottom of page 15 of the gentleman's bill:

There shall be established in the Veterans' Administration, an agency to be known as the War Service Education and Training Agency. The President, after recommendations by and consultation with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, shall appoint and prescribe a Director of War Service Education and Training, who shall be the head of the agency.

The President defines the duties. You do not in your bill, but—

The director, with the approval of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, shall appoint such other employees as may be necessary in the execution of the functions of the agency.

I called it a bureau. I apologize. It is just an agency, but it puts the power here in Washington.

Mr. BARDEN. Then in subsection (b), going on, we describe the duties of the director.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman just let me follow that a moment? You said we set up a bureau.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Oh, but you do on page 17, under "Training." Do you want me to read that?

Mr. BARDEN. Now, let me see if the gentleman had in mind this language:

There shall be established on advisory council.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I did in one part of my statement.

Mr. BARDEN. There is a great deal of difference between an advisory council and a bureau; is there not?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I said I apologized for calling it a bureau. It is an agency. But, a rose is still a rose no matter what you call it.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman knows that an agency usually has authority, and an advisory council has no authority.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman. The bill speaks for itself.

Mr. BARDEN. Now the gentleman has made a very bad error, I think, unintentionally, when he was discussing the fact that the State department of education should give a list of accredited schools.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Under our bill, yes. No; not accredited schools, but a list of schools. Under your bill they give a list of accredited schools.

Mr. BARDEN. No; that is where the gentleman is in error again.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Show me where it is.

Mr. BARDEN. At the top of page 15. The term "approved," as the gentleman knows, is different from "accredited."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. But who has the power to determine the approval?

Mr. BARDEN. There is a vast difference between "an approved school" and "an accredited school."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the gentleman wants to make a speech, I am not going to yield any further.

Mr. BARDEN. If you do not want me to help untangle it, very well.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No. I am asking you what is the difference between "approved" and "accredited."

Mr. BARDEN. Oh, the gentleman certainly knows the difference.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do know, but who is going to determine?

Mr. BARDEN. Now, the gentleman has asked. Let me tell him.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Who is going to determine "approved" and then I will know whether it is accredited or not?

Mr. BARDEN. Let me answer the first question first. Approved schools are those schools, apprentice schools, business schools, places of work for apprentices who learn trades that have been approved by the department of education. An accredited school or college is one that has been duly accredited, where its grades are acceptable in other colleges as being acceptable toward a degree, or toward some graduation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Under the gentleman's bill a school could only be approved if it were approved by the board of education or a State agency?

Mr. BARDEN. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Now, you are setting up 48 State bureaucrats. An educational bureaucracy can be just as dangerous as any other kind of bureaucracy. That is the point I was coming to in the bill, but you got me ahead of myself. You set up in this bill a possible bureaucrat in each of the 48 States and 2 huge bureaucracies, or you call them agencies, or services, here in Washington.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman does not call the department of education in his State, as it is now set up, a bureaucracy?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It could well be.

Mr. JUDD. We do not set them up. We use the ones that are.

Mr. BARDEN. We use the ones that are there.

The one in my State is a very reputable organization, and I am sure the gentleman would say as much for the one in his.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It certainly is.

Mr. BARDEN. We do not set them up in this bill; it was set up in my State a hundred years ago.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We do the same thing, only not quite as much as you. We simply ask them to name the schools and then allow the veteran to make his own choice. There is no more control or not quite as much control as there is in the gentleman's bill. That was the point I was coming to.

Mr. JUDD. The point is, you accept all those State boards of education as being qualified to supply the information, and so forth, but they send a lot of men to Washington to go beyond them and take in extra ones, too.

Mr. BARDEN. That is right, but what do you do?

Mr. JUDD. I trust the State boards of education.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. But you do not. I beg your pardon. Let me read from page 16 of the bill:

It shall be the duty of the Director with the assistance of the advisory council to (1) formulate general policies and procedures necessary to assure the effective inauguration and operation of the program of education and training provided for by this part, (2) examine State plans submitted to him for approval.

They are going to approve the plans here in Washington.

Mr. JUDD. That meets the requirements of section 8; and what are the requirements of section 8? We spell them out.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And I am coming to that:

And approve those State plans which meet the requirements of section 8.

In section 8 you go ahead and lay down a lot more rules. You set up an agency in each of the States, and then you set up an agency here in Washington to determine whether or not the State has complied with the rules, regulations, and provisions of your so-called bureau in Washington. You are getting into such a complicated mess that you will never get him out of it and he never will get to college.

Mr. JUDD. May I suggest that the gentleman read subparagraph 3 beginning in line 9 on page 23:

The duty of the agency in approving the plan shall be solely the determination of whether the plan contains such provisions—

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. A while ago I understood the gentleman from North Carolina to say he had not lodged any authority in officials in Washington, but here is a specifically prescribed duty.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman could not have so understood. The gentleman knows I never made a statement of that kind. How could I when it is set up here?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I wrote it down.

Mr. JUDD. It states that the plan shall provide six different things and if the plan submitted by the State provides six different things it automatically is approved.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It comes from the States back to Washington to determine whether or not those plans conform.

Mr. JUDD. No.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. You come back here every time to a group of 17 or 20 men where we go to 1 man. We take our 1 man and make him the head of the whole group. The gentleman complains of the large number of bureaus in Washington, yet here he sets up a new one in each of the 48 States.

Mr. JUDD. We say in our bill that if the plan meets these specifications it has to be approved; it does not delegate discretionary power as in your bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The gentleman from Minnesota knows who is going to regulate veterans' education under that section of the bill.

Mr. JUDD. The State boards of education are going to do it under our bill; and I would trust them rather than the other.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman from Minnesota has said the State boards would do it under his bill. In the committee bill the young man himself chooses the school. That is the way he did before. Why is it necessary to change it now?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is what we should like to know. Under the committee bill we let him do it.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Why should we have anybody regulate that except the student and the school? Why should we change?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We are all seeking the same end; we just do not agree on the method, that is all.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. In the committee bill we have an advisory committee subject to high pressure from a Government administrator.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Under the Senate bill he was subject to the War Manpower Commission, the Federal Bureau of Education, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Department of the Navy, the Department of War, and some others. We took that out in the committee and put it in one agency instead of setting up the advisory committee they provide in the Barden bill.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. I thought we understood and agreed awhile ago that it was an advisory committee and not an agency.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If I said "agency" I beg the gentleman's pardon. Let us call it agency or bureau; it is just a difference in words.

Mr. BARDEN. What; an advisory board?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. What do these bureaucrats down here call themselves if not advisors?

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman is the one who is defending bureaucrats. We have none in my bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Are these intellectual advisors what they call a brain trust?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I presume so; I do not know.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. This may have been brought out before, this may be a repetition, but I think the gentleman will agree with me that when men are discharged from the armed forces they do not want the Army or the Navy to have anything to do with them any more; and, furthermore, they do not want anything else to do with the selective service. That is an agency which should be terminated with the termination of the war.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And the soldiers do not want to be regimented when they come home.

Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. KEARNEY rose.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Just one moment and I will yield to you both. First I want to say the gentleman from North Carolina that he in his bill and we in our bill have exactly the same provision:

No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part, shall exercise any supervision

or control over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational institution in any State—

Why do we need to set up this agency? Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Page 24 of the Barden bill provides for the appointment of an advisory committee which shall be broadly representative of the various types of approved educational or training institutions in the State. I thought the agency in Washington would have the duty and the power of determining whether such advisory committee was set up. Does the gentleman understand that the agency here does or does not have the power to pass on the nature of the State advisory committee?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I could not answer that; that is in the Barden bill.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. What strikes me is that if they do have the power in Washington to pass on that sort of thing with that broad and rather fancy language, that is a good bit of power. If they do not have any such power why have it in the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We do not have it in the committee bill.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. It strikes me that the committee bill is more simple and probably more easily administered as to these educational provisions than the Barden bill; also I think it has one other feature which is very important, in that it gives to the veteran more freedom of choice. In spite of what we say it is just as easy to have a veteran regimented by his State government as it is by his National Government.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. By 48 State agencies.

Mr. WRIGHT. Under 48 different rules. When it comes to choosing the accredited schools and approved schools, this bill gives the veteran the right to go to any school he wants as long as it is approved by the Veterans' Administration in Washington or suggested by the States and as long as the Veterans' Administration is satisfied that it is not a racket proposition trying to fleece the veteran.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Can the gentleman from New York yield me some more time?

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. What is the pleasure of the gentleman from Mississippi about continuing this afternoon? I should like more time.

Mr. RANKIN. I can let the gentleman have some time tomorrow. If it is satisfactory to the gentleman from New York, suppose the gentleman from Iowa continues tomorrow.

Mr. KEARNEY. That is perfectly agreeable.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON].

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I am in hearty accord with the objectives and aims of the provisions of this bill. I believe that the educational features of H. R. 3864 might improve the bill. I did not, however, ask for this time to discuss the bill before the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time rather to pay tribute to a very great lady. It has been brought to my attention that a very great honor will be conferred on Ella Marie Kelley, the wife of our colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY], in having been selected as the Catholic mother of 1944.

Mrs. Kelley is the mother of 9 children, 6 sons and 3 daughters. Five sons are serving in the armed service, 2 of them in overseas theaters of operation. Selection of the Catholic mother of the year is completed annually on the day devoted to the Patroness of Christian Mothers and announcement made on the eve of National Family Week, which date coincides with Mother's Day.

Presentation to Mrs. Kelley of the medal of the National Catholic Conference on Family Life will be made at the Shrine of Christian Motherhood in St. Augustine, Fla. At this period of tragic war, it seems to me it is well for us to pause long enough to pay homage not only to Mrs. Kelley but to the mothers of the world, many of whose sons are fighting and dying to maintain and preserve the things we believe to be of supreme importance to the future of our beloved country.

May I at this time offer my tribute and admiration and respect to a wonderful mother, Ella Marie Kelley, the wife of our colleague, AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, and the mother of six sons and three daughters, all of whom are great Americans.

Mr. WRIGHT. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. NORTON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. I, too, have had the privilege of the acquaintanceship of Mrs. Kelley and know her to be a very charming lady and a fine example of Christian motherhood. The family life of the Kelleys has been an inspiration to all people who have been fortunate enough to come in contact with them.

Mrs. NORTON. I agree with the gentleman and I say to you that their family life has been a very great inspiration to me also.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. MURDOCK, having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. LANHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civil life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to

revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE] may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD by printing an editorial by Jay Sheldon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a letter I have forwarded today to the Attorney General, Hon. Francis Biddle, relative to Reverend Orlemanski and Professor Lange.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FLOOD RELIEF

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order tomorrow to consider, immediately after the reading of the Journal and disposition of business on the Speaker's table, a resolution providing for flood relief, under the rules of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how long will it take?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I think it will take about 30 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, owing to the emergency that exists in the flood areas, I am not going to object, but I will say that immediately at the conclusion of consideration of that measure we will resume general debate on the veterans' bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein a comparative analysis by General Hines of the pending bill and what is known as the Barden bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the American Labor News.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in committee this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein a short article discussing a very vital matter in connection with the disposal of the surplus materials of the Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BENNETT of Missouri and Mr. SHAFER asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement by the O. C. T. delegate to the State Constitution Convention in Missouri.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] is recognized for 15 minutes.

BILL OF RIGHTS STILL A FORCE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a very wholesome thing recently

happened in Honolulu. The long, strong arms of the Bill of Rights—our constitutional Bill of Rights—reached out to that community to preserve and sustain the rights of a humble dock worker. He is a civilian navy yard worker who, it appears, got into a fight with two marine sentries. Whether the civilian navy yard worker was at fault, or whether the sentries were at fault, is beside the point of this observation. This civilian navy yard worker was arrested by order of the provost marshal, tried by court martial, and sentenced to 6 months in jail. The man appealed his case on the grounds that a military court martial did not have the authority to try and to sentence a civilian worker in Honolulu. The case was appealed to Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger. Gen. Robert C. Richardson and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in charge of the military and naval defense of Hawaii, appeared before Judge Metzger and claimed that because an invasion of Hawaii was a standing threat, that martial law was in operation. Judge Metzger said, in effect, to these high-ranking officers of the armed forces that they had no right to establish a military government in any part of the United States. The judge ruled that the civil courts are still functioning, and that civil rights are still to be upheld, regardless of any threat of invasion. The judge ruled that the military authorities had no right to withdraw from the civilian population the protection of the civil law and submit the civil population to martial rule and trial by military courts.

Thus, in the person of Federal Judge Metzger, the Constitution of the United States has reached out to protect a humble workingman who got into an altercation with a couple of marine sentries, and even a general and an admiral were not powerful enough, in wartime and on an outpost of defense such as Hawaii, to override the rights of that humble citizen.

We are not interested in this special individual, Lloyd C. Duncan. We are interested in the rights of the individual, whether he be Lloyd C. Duncan, or Bill Smith, or John Brown. We do not know whether or not in this particular case this particular workman violated the prescribed rules of proper behavior. We do not know whether 6 months in jail would be a reasonable punishment for his offense, if he actually committed one.

What we, as citizens of the United States, are interested in is the important principle of the sanctity of civil rights involved in the spectacular conflict between a Federal judge and the high military authorities in Honolulu.

In the habeas corpus case, the court ordered freedom for Duncan and canceled his \$500 bond. Judge Metzger ruled that the military court "possesses no authority in law to try, find guilty, and sentence the civilian petitioner to imprisonment."

What was actually at stake in the case was the legality of the military government established on the Hawaiian Islands after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The case is remarkable in that Ad-



May 12

mined before a disaster loan was granted. What I am primarily interested in is who is going to determine whether the assistance given is a loan or a grant, and what yardstick is to be used by the agency making that determination?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman's inquiry, the use of the Disaster Corporation loan was fully explored when this question was before the House last year. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER] brought that question up and we went into it fully. Of course, the Corporation cannot make grants and cannot make loans under the conditions which face us here, but precisely this same activity, the use of loans and grants to secure production and relieve distress, has been in effect ever since the Farm Security Administration has been operating. The Farm Security Administration has under a regular annual appropriation \$1,000,000 available for this identical purpose every year, and, as was explained last year by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], chairman of the Committee on Flood Control, this was merely an enlargement of the fund which was in use and which has been appropriated every year.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In that respect, if the gentleman will permit me, I should like to repeat now what I said last year. I stated at that time I saw no occasion for the loans and I pointed out that under existing legislation then as well as under other existing legislation now there were loans and grants and it was really more favorable because those rehabilitation loans and grants were intended to provide for flood sufferers, fire sufferers, and tornado sufferers. May I ask the gentleman whether any available funds in the rehabilitation loans might be made for the remainder of this year where loans and grants are provided by other legislation? Otherwise you have one sort of grant under one administration and another sort of grant under another and I think the House ought to know whether there are any grants or loans available.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The same agency handles both funds. The difficulty is that in the other fund there is only \$1,000,000 which is wholly inadequate to meet this sudden emergency and which is wholly inadequate to produce the yield of corn which we expect to get this fall.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. What rate of interest is charged for those loans?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Five percent, as I recall. All these loans must be secured and the rate of interest is in-

tended to be as reasonable as the situation warrants.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I would like to see a lower interest rate because we are going to charge the veterans 6 percent, and I think that is an injustice to the veterans.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. One more question. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the same representative of the Department of Agriculture handled this loan of \$15,000,000 last year as handled the rehabilitation loans?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It handled the \$15,000,000 in connection with its annual appropriation of \$1,000,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I understood the gentleman from Missouri to say that this fund would be handled by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It will be again handled by the Secretary of Agriculture, as last year.

Mr. RANKIN. Through whatever agency he may designate in the area?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. He may designate any agency.

Mr. RANKIN. This fund applies to all floods on navigable streams and their tributaries, does it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All overflows in the United States.

Mr. RANKIN. Whether the stream is navigable or not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is immaterial. The only determining feature is that the flood shall have destroyed potential production and that the farmer be unable to secure funds elsewhere.

Mr. RANKIN. The grants are made where the people have lost their stock or crops or under what conditions?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Grants are important this year as never before. In some areas, by a remarkable coincidence, they have had floods 3 years in succession and they now have little left except the bare land.

Mr. RANKIN. The reason I am asking these questions is because I have been trying, as the House knows, to get something done for the Tombigbee River. We have just had a flood on that stream and its tributaries—the greatest flood since 1892. Several people were drowned. Many people had their stock drowned, property destroyed, and even their homes swept away. That happened not only on the main stream but on the tributaries, and under the decision in the Apalachian Power case why, of course, those tributaries are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. I want to know whether they would come under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That situation comes squarely within the purview of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may be permitted to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. WHITTINGTON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I persist in my question. My general understanding is that the Farm Security Administration handles rehabilitation loans consisting of loans and grants and my further general understanding is, and I want to be corrected if I am not correct, that the Secretary of Agriculture did not handle that \$15,000,000 loan last year through the Farm Security Administration but through another agency.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It was handled by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Both loans?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Both funds and all loans.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Some gentlemen seem to be very sensitive about making these grants to the farmers, yet they are willing to spend a billion dollars for flood control on other streams. It is not any more a grant to remunerate the man whose property has been destroyed because of these floods than it is to spend Federal money to prevent floods on certain streams. For this reason I am trying to find out what relief the people in my area are going to be able to look to under the provisions of this legislation and what limitations are placed on it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The bill and report are specific in that regard. The bill reads, "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose property is destroyed or damaged by floods in 1944," with no limitation. I may say to the gentleman that all it will be necessary for his farmers to do is to apply to the agency designated by the Secretary of Agriculture at the county seat. Every opportunity will be afforded to make it possible for them to avail themselves of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. These disaster funds were not all loans. I remember when the funds were provided and, as I said, they were not all loans. Probably 50 percent of them, and in some cases 100 percent, were grants. They were grants to people as a rule in congested areas whose property had been destroyed or injured by floods on various stream. This time you have extensive areas in which farmers have lost their stock and, as I said, in many instances their homes, and out-houses, and the implements with which they had hoped to make a crop.

I can see no reason why this relief should not be extended to them in the light of what has been done with those disaster appropriations in the past.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This bill offers those without credit to finance their farming operations the facilities and the opportunity—and the only opportunity—to resume production.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that in view of the discussion that has been had the facts with reference to this situation should be placed before the House. Last year, along about the 10th of July, a bill became a law which provided \$15,000,000 for loans to farmers who suffered flood damage in the flood of 1943. Out of that \$15,000,000 approximately \$3,000,000 has been spent. According to my understanding of it, that fund is still available and will be available throughout the current fiscal year which expires on June 30. The bill provides simply for loans.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Do I understand the gentleman from New York to say that we appropriated \$15,000,000 last year, and there is an unexpended balance of \$12,000,000 in this fund?

Mr. TABER. That is the approximate figure. I would not want to give the exact figure, but that is approximately correct. That money for loans is still available for that purpose, and will be until the 30th of June.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Would the gentleman from New York advise the House how much was loaned under the provisions of this appropriation and how the repayments were made?

Mr. TABER. I cannot tell much about the amount that has been loaned, except this: Down to the 30th of April the amount obligated for loans was approximately \$1,700,000 for 3,000 loans. There were 3,077 loans. How much beyond that has been done in the 12 days since the 30th of April, I do not know.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. I notice House Joint Resolution 280 has a limitation of \$3,000,000 for grants. Could the gentleman from New York tell us how much was used for grants last year?

Mr. TABER. The bill last year did not provide for grants. The only provision that I know of that has heretofore been made for grants has been that in the Farm Security appropriation. There may have been others, but that is the only one I can think of at the moment.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. If that is true, then the grant provision in this bill is new legislation.

Mr. TABER. It is.

Mr. MICHENER. Then, if this legislation is passed, this \$15,000,000 will be available for grants as well as loans?

Mr. TABER. That is correct. The gentleman asked a while ago in whose discretion those grants would be lodged. I can say to the gentleman that that would be lodged in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary referred this job to the Farm Security Administration, and so far they have operated.

The committee, in making a report here, have stated that they do not intend

by this legislation to extend the authority of the Farm Security Administration, and that it is their intention that this shall in no way be construed as an authority for that extension. The committee can do nothing else, in view of the recommendation that has been made in the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture. Where grants ought to be made, if at all, it would be up to the Secretary of Agriculture to pass on them. I do not know what the situation is, nor have we a good picture of what grants there would be any excuse for making. I would not imagine that the amount of loans would be more than the amount of the \$3,000,000 that is set up for grants, although it might be. I would not imagine that the amount of grants in the Missouri-Mississippi area, which seems to have been the reason or the inspiration for this legislation, would be very much more than was spent last year, although, of course, no one can tell until the water begins to go down.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on May 10 I asked unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a speech by Mr. Ralph Banks of the Bureau of Reclamation, the cost of which, I am informed by the printer, will be \$138.66. I ask that, notwithstanding the cost, I be permitted to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therein this document.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. RANKIN. I move a call of the House, Mr. Speaker.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 59]

Andresen,	Bradley, Mich.	Cole, N. Y.
August H.	Brehm	Costello
Arnold	Buckley	Courtney
Auchincloss	Camp	Cox
Baldwin, Md.	Capozzoli	Dawson
Baldwin, N. Y.	Carson, Ohio	Dickstein
Bates, Ky.	Carter	Dies
Bell	Celler	Dilweg
Bender	Chiperafield	Dingell

Disney	Jennings	Fracht,
Dondero	Kee	C. Frederick
Eaton	Keefe	Price
Ellis	Kelley	Ramspeck
Elston, Ohio	Kennedy	Randolph
Engle, Calif.	Kerr	Rogers, Calif.
Fay	Kilday	Rolph
Feighan	King	Rowe
Fish	Kinzer	Sadowski
Fogarty	Kirwan	Satterfield
Folger	Kleberg	Sauthoff
Ford	Klein	Sheppard
Fuller	Landis	Sheridan
Gallagher	Lane	Sikes
Gamble	Lea	Smith, W. Va.
Gerlach	Luce	Smith, Wis.
Gifford	McGehee	Somers, N. Y.
Gillespie	McKenzie	Stevenson
Gillette	McMurray	Thomas, N. J.
Green	McWilliams	Tolan
Griffiths	Madden	Torrens
Gross	Magnuson	Treadway
Hall	Manasco	Vinson, Ga.
Leonard W.	Marcantonio	Vursell
Halleck	Miller, Pa.	Ward
Harris, Va.	Monkiewicz	Wasielewski
Hébert	Morrison, N. C.	Weichel, Ohio
Heffernan	Murray, Wis.	Weiss
Hess	Newsome	Welchel, Ga.
Hinshaw	O'Brien, N. Y.	White
Hoffman	O'Connor	Wickersham
Hollifield	O'Konski	Winstead
Hope	O'Toole	Wolcott
Izac	Pfeifer	Zimmerman
Jarman	Philbin	
Jenkins	Plumley	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 302 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a newspaper article by Mark Sullivan and some quotations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1767, with Mr. LANHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] such time as he may desire.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ABERNETHY was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

[Mr. ABERNETHY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say in connection with the State boards of education that we do not set them up in the 48 States. The States department of education have been set up in every State in the Union and in some States for a hundred years or more. It is simply utilizing the State facilities and the State educational set-up, which has been in existence all the time.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. If I may say, on a program which is of no concern of theirs.

Mr. BARDEN. I definitely disagree with the gentleman. They would be very much concerned with 1,300,000 students in college and with the authority to pass on their conduct, their progress, and their classification here in Washington instead of back in the college where it belongs. I do not believe we should bypass the States educational departments and the institutions with such a large number of students who must of necessity use the institutions already set up in the various States the program will assume the proportions of a public educational program and public education in the final analysis is essentially a local matter in its administration. The channels of administration have been set up over a long period of years and the people of the country as a whole are accustomed to the use of these channels.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, the bill does set up these 50 advisory boards in the different States and territories and, as I read the bill, they can have control of the State system of education and institutions that they supervise; also I think it gives the President almost unlimited power in setting up personnel. He could build up an enormous agency all over the country.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield one-half hour to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Before the gentleman starts I should like to ask a question. First I will read the title of H. R. 3846, the so-called Barden bill:

A bill to provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces and

the merchant marine after their separation from service, and for other purposes.

Under that title it is clear that a member of the merchant marine would come under the provisions of the Barden bill. Consequently I think it is clear that others, besides the veterans, are taken in under this language.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Members of the merchant marine are not enlisted in the armed forces.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Then why does the gentleman have that language in there?

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. In just a moment I will yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I am sure the gentleman does not wish to convey the wrong impression.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Then explain why the merchant marine is in there, and whether or not it includes members of the maritime union.

Mr. BARDEN. I will say to the gentleman that the merchant marine is not in there, and I am sure the gentleman is aware of that.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman read his title?

Mr. BARDEN. The title does not cover the merchant marine.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Then read the title.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Read your title.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me get my bill before me. The title was changed.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The title at the beginning of the bill clearly indicates the inclusion of the merchant marine.

Mr. BARDEN. It is very clear when we begin to insert an amendment the committee amendment shall be construed as a bill, just as you are doing with your bill. In your definition of the term "war-service person" it means any person who serves 6 months or more in the active military or naval forces of the United States. The merchant marine is definitely not in there, no part of this bill, and will not be offered, because here is the part that is a committee amendment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Then the gentleman will have to change his title, because the title reads "to provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces and the merchant marine after their separation from service, and for other purposes." The gentleman should block out the title and insert a new one or amend the title.

Mr. BARDEN. The title has been brushed aside. The merchant-marine provision was in the bill to begin with, but was stricken out.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. What is the title of the gentleman's bill, then?

Mr. BARDEN. The title of your section 2, if it is substituted.

Mr. JUDD. We are not trying to pass H. R. 3846. We are trying to substitute the part beginning on page 13 as a substitute in lieu of title II of S. 1767.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I will say to the gentleman from Minnesota, if you do not

put in another title, the title as originally put in in H. R. 3846 will stand.

Mr. JUDD. We do not need a new title on the front of the bill. We are offering it as an amendment to existing law.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Then your title still remains and includes the merchant marine.

Let me inquire of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts whether or not she has conferred with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, General Hines, as to his interpretation of the bill H. R. 3846 on this point?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will say to the gentleman that I did not confer directly with General Hines, but I conferred with some of his staff, and that was their interpretation of the bill, the one I have just given.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Just for a correction.

Mr. BARDEN. Turn to page 27 of H. R. 3846. The gentleman will find at the bottom of the page the following language:

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces after their separation from service, and for other purposes."

Does that clarify it?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Members of the merchant marine are not members of the armed forces.

Mr. BARDEN. Of course, they are not, and never have been, and nobody has ever advocated it. Does the gentleman now understand they are not a part of it?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I understand what the gentleman from North Carolina has said.

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman see that provision?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Oh, yes; I have read it. I read it before I came down here.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I should be very much interested to know who inserted "merchant marine" in the bill in the beginning.

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentlewoman wish an answer?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes, I should be very interested to know.

Mr. BARDEN. I will tell the gentleman who put it in there in the very beginning. There was some controversy whether it should be put in, as well as controversy whether the civil air patrol should be put in, and in passing on the bill, with the members that were working with me and folks that were working with me on the bill, I said I thought that was a matter for the committee to determine; that we would put it in and let the committee pass on it. When it came before the committee I, together with every member of the committee, struck it out.

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Just a moment. I am not going to yield any further in

this controversy. I want to get along with my talk.

Mr. BARDEN. Look at page 27.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, at the conclusion of the debate yesterday I found that many things had been said regarding the so-called Barden bill; that it was not a State-rights bill; that it was a bill that set up advisory councils which are used oftentimes to promote bureaucracy here in Washington and that it provided absolute control over the veterans and their education, as well as the institutions they might attend. In addition to that it would set up 48 bureaucracies, 1 in each of the several States. Third, the supporters of the Barden bill contended that the bill, as reported by the committee, gave too much Federal control, in that it limited it to 1 man—namely, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs—and did not give sufficient States' rights.

I am not going to take much time on those questions today, but briefly, as a summary, I would like to tell you just what the committee bill does. First, it permits the veteran to select his own school. No one else will have anything to say about it. The veteran has absolute choice and discretion in selecting the school he wishes to attend.

Next, it not only permits but it directs the Veterans' Administrator to call upon the proper State agencies of each of the 48 States to submit to him a list of the colleges, institutions, and schools in that State that they will approve or recommend that the veterans attend. The Administrator cannot take any off that list, but he can add to it. Let us say, for example, that the State board of education of my State or of any other State submits a list and leaves off that list a veterinary school or school of osteopathy or business school, or one of a dozen kinds of schools that we can think of. I am not entering into the merits of any of the subjects that those schools may teach, but if they are not on the list and the veteran wants to go to one of those schools, upon application to the Administrator those schools can be added to the list furnished him by the State. He cannot take off any of the schools that are on the list furnished by the State, but he can add any additional schools—private, business, professional, semi-professional, or any kind at all, that are not on there—that the veteran may request that he be permitted to attend.

It was the thought of the committee in putting that provision in there that the veteran, if he wanted to attend a particular kind of school near his home and that school did not happen to be on the list furnished by the State to the Administrator as a recommended school, he should be able to go to that school, and that was put in there also to give absolute freedom of choice as to what school he desired to go to.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. Will women be included in this bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Absolutely. There is a definition at the end of the

bill that states where "masculine" is used, it also means "feminine."

Mrs. BOLTON. If any of the young women who are eligible for schooling want to go to a nursing school, the Administrator is perfectly free to add unaccredited schools?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Absolutely.

Mrs. BOLTON. You cannot expect people who are interested in the standards of nursing and the care of the sick to be very enthusiastic over the possibility that unaccredited, low-standard schools will be added to the list.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is true.

Mrs. BOLTON. What protection is there for the standards?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It is in the hands of the Administrator as to whether he shall add those schools, under the committee bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is there not the protection that after the student has completed the course he would be unable to practice in most of the States because of the standards of those States?

Mrs. BOLTON. But the student does not know that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I hold that we are fighting for the very thing that is involved here, and that is a right of a person to have freedom of choice in selecting these schools.

Mrs. BOLTON. But the student does not know.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The student knows he is going to practice in that State.

Mrs. BOLTON. No. We already have had that experience very many times.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HANCOCK. Under the authority we are discussing, the Administrator could give official sanction to the so-called diploma mills; that is, professional schools turning out lawyers, doctors, and dentists, and other professional men, which do not meet the standards set up by the boards of education of the various States.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think probably under the wording of the bill he could, if you believe the Administrator would do that. If there are 25,000 veterans of this war who wish to take a correspondence course, we believe they should have the right to take that course and let the Government pay for it just as in the case of the veteran who is going to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Michigan, or some other school. What we are after is to give the veteran absolute freedom of choice.

Mr. HANCOCK. The type of school I have in mind would solicit the business of veterans for the \$500 tuition fee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The gentleman does not believe those schools would get any consideration from the Veterans' Administration down here, that is interested in the veteran? They are not going into that kind of work. If you want to be scared at that provision in the bill, it is possible, yes, but I do not believe anyone in this Congress believes it would

go that far. However, answering the gentleman's question, I do say that under the wording of this bill the Administrator can say that the school of the pages of this House is one they could attend.

Mr. HANCOCK. If this so-called diploma mill that I have in mind is given official sanction by the Administrator, then a graduate of one of those schools would be free to take the bar examinations in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not know. This bill has nothing to do with the requirements for the bar examinations in any State or the District of Columbia, or anywhere else.

Mr. HANCOCK. Of course, it would be a perfect fraud on a veteran in the State of New York, because under our laws a man is not eligible for the bar examinations or the examinations to practice medicine or anything else unless he meets certain educational requirements.

Mrs. BOLTON. The same thing is true in my State.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not know anything about the laws in the State of New York, but if there is anything wrong with your laws up there, it is the business of the State of New York to correct them.

Mr. HANCOCK. Our educational laws are among the best. But if you are going to give official sanction to these substandard schools, then the District of Columbia and the Territories are bound to recognize them.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I have answered the gentleman's question as he originally stated it. This bill would permit the Administrator to add any school he thinks the veteran should be permitted to attend.

Mr. HANCOCK. He will have wide-open discretion without any limitation then?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think it is very wide open.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true also that under the Barden bill the State board of education, or whatever the group is called, would be likely to be tremendously influenced by the board of advisers appointed in the State? That board would have great influence in controlling the schools to be approved by the board of education. I think there is great opportunity for political activity there.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. There is the real question. Are we going to close the door against a lot of veterans who would be qualified to enter certain schools or are we going to open it so they can all get some education? That is the whole question, as brought out by the questions of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the gentleman from Ohio, and the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Under the Barden bill the board of advisers might use influence to get the board of education to approve schools that should not be approved, and that board could be extremely powerful.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Under the Barden bill they could get on there just the same.

Next, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will pay the bill just as the parents would pay it. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has absolutely nothing to say about the courses of instruction that the institutions and colleges will offer. He will have no control over the administration of those schools, nothing to say about the faculty, the enrollment, the fees, or anything else. If the veteran wants to go to a school that is accepted, and he is in there, the power and the duty of the Administrator ends at that point, except to pay the tuition up to \$500 per year, \$50 per month for subsistence, and \$25 a month additional if he has a dependent.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman cannot be discussing the bill as it is now written. He must be discussing the bill after removing that most potent section 7.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am coming to that, if the gentleman will wait. We are just wasting time. I am going to clear that up, and then the gentleman will not have to ask the question. Unfortunately, in discussing this, when I am asked to yield we get some provisions of the bill of the gentleman from North Carolina, and then we are in trouble every time we get to that bill.

The committee bill also permits the Administrator to stop the education of a veteran in any of these schools if he finds that he is not making a good showing or a good record. I am not quoting the exact wording of the bill, but that is the substance of it. We have talked this matter over with the members of our committee and also with the members of the Committee on Education, and have prepared an amendment which I think will be an improvement and put a further limitation on the powers of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

At the bottom of page 53, in paragraph 2, where it states:

Provided, That any course of education or training under this part may be discontinued at any time if it is found by the Administrator that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory.

We propose to offer an amendment following the word "veteran", so that it will read:

That the conduct or progress of the veteran as shown by the records of the institution is unsatisfactory.

Therefore, the Administrator will not be permitted to discontinue him unless his record in the school shows that his work has been unsatisfactory.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Does not the gentleman think that is rather a dangerous limitation? A student might be doing all kinds of things away from the school. He might be just getting by as far as his marks were concerned.

I think the language of the original bill is certainly not giving the Administrator any more power. After all, as the gentleman says, he is the one who is paying the bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right. All we propose to do, in agreement with some members of the Committee on Education, is to limit it to his record in the institution.

The gentleman thinks it is better without that amendment?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Very definitely, because some schools unfortunately may be more interested in the \$500.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am glad to have the gentleman's opinion. What we are here for is to get the best bill we can. As I said before, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has no pride of opinion. What we want to accomplish is to get the bill that will give the veteran the best education with the most freedom and the least regulation.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. First, may I compliment the gentleman on the fine work he has done on the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and also the fine work he is doing for the veterans of the country.

I notice that in this bill there is no definition of the word "dependent." I am just wondering what definition is to be followed. I am referring to this education feature.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Later in the bill there are definitions that cover all the titles.

Mr. HOEVEN. I did not find a definition of the word "dependent."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The gentleman will find that it is defined in there somewhere. If not, I shall be glad to discuss it with him later.

I have just one more remark to make with regard to this title on education, with reference to the so-called Barden bill.

Mr. BARDEN. If the gentleman will yield, I think he would like me to make this explanation. The gentleman from Iowa asked about the definition of "dependent"?

Mr. HOEVEN. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. This is an amendment to an existing veterans' law. In the existing law a dependent is defined. Therefore, it is not necessary to have it either in the gentleman's bill or in my bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman. I knew it was taken care of somewhere.

Mr. HOEVEN. I wanted to be sure it was defined so there would be no complications.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It was.

Mr. ABERNETHY. If the gentleman will yield, that is defined on page 79, section 1500.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Thank you very much. It was said yesterday about the power in these two bills, one giving the power to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the other setting up an ad-

visory council, with less power than the committee bill gives to the Veterans' Administrator, and I have pointed out that it is a very limited power that is given to the Administrator. However, in connection with that I want to call attention to the original bill as it passed the Senate, S. 1767. There was a lot of objection, as I understand it, by every Member of this House, including the members of the Committee on Education of the House, to that bill, because it did set up a so-called bureau here in Washington. I want to read the provisions on page 9 of the original Senate bill. It is as follows:

3. There is hereby authorized to be established an advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the execution of his duties under this part. The council shall consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Security Administrator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs who shall be chairman, the United States Commissioner of Education, and eight representatives of the public, to be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, who shall be recognized leaders in the fields of education, labor, agriculture, and industry. The public representatives shall be selected as nearly as practicable on a regional basis.

Then it goes on and provides for the same \$15 per day while they are away from Washington as contained in the original Senate bill. It was stated yesterday by the author of this bill that it is a purely advisory committee without any authority whatsoever. What in the world are they providing that they go out over the country on a per diem for subsistence? What are they going to be doing if it is not something more than just an advisory committee? You know and I know they are going out to go into these schools and try to dictate to them how they shall be run and what they shall teach the veterans and everything they shall do; and that is not in the committee bill. We do not give the Veterans' Administration any authority or any power to go out and say a single word to a single institution in any of the 48 States or Territories or the District of Columbia. They have absolute freedom under the committee bill, just as the veteran has. I ask you earnestly in considering these two measures to compare the provisions in the original Senate bill to which everyone objected and which was opposed, with this provision in the Barden bill, and see if you do not find it is simply a little distinction without any difference.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I have great respect for the gentleman's candor, judgment, and fairness. Like many other Members of the House, I have received a great many letters and wires from folks in whose judgment I also have considerable confidence. I wonder if you can assure the House that in your candid opinion there is no more State control and preservation of States' rights for the educational system in the Barden bill than there is in the committee bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I absolutely believe it. I will give you a little proof. Yesterday I brought out when the gentleman from Mississippi yielded to me that this letter which we received, all of us received it, came from Washington here. I have forgotten the name of this organization, but it is an educational group which met here in Washington. At the top of it were these words, "For release May 5." They were objecting to the Rankin bill, which is the committee bill. We had not completed our hearings; we had not decided upon the wording of that bill ourselves until 5 o'clock on the evening of May 4. The bill was not printed until May 5. The report was not printed until May 5. As this letter read it was written prior to May 5. They could not possibly have had the Rankin bill before them. All they were comparing was the difference between the original Senate bill and the Barden bill, and as between those two, everyone would take the Barden bill. Now I find that these educators, as they are getting acquainted with the Rankin bill, are backing up. I have before me a letter from the University of Michigan, where they say there are three matters in our bill which they would like to be sure are kept there. Two of them are already provided for and in regard to the other they are probably entitled to a little amendment which I think will be offered by a member of the committee. This letter was written on May 9, after they had time to read the Rankin bill. All these telegrams and communications, coming from all over the United States, are from people who had not seen the Rankin bill.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, may I finish this colloquy?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. During the colloquy yesterday the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] made some suggestions which, it seems to me, might be helpful. I am wondering whether the committee is amenable to those suggestions?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes; the committee is amenable to them and to a suggestion or two made by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me in order to correct one statement?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Many telegrams that are dated May 9, 10, and 11 are based on the committee bill that was actually reported out on May 6 and is now before us.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not know, but the telegrams coming in dated May 4, 5, and 6, are not based on this bill.

Mr. JUDD. That is right, but it does not apply to those telegrams of the 9th, 10th, and 11th.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I only included letters of May 9, 10, and 11 when I referred to the letter from the University of Michigan.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT].

Mr. WRIGHT. I was thinking of a suggestion that was made here or criticism, rather, that if the Veterans' Administrator has a right to add these schools and he should happen to add a school which might be called a diploma mill or a school which would not treat the veterans right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. He would soon have to take them off.

Mr. WRIGHT. I was just wondering whether that bill lodged in him the authority to remove a school on the list.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right. He can put anyone he wants on, but he cannot remove them if they are put on by the State.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I was just going to suggest some of these telegrams, dated May 9 and 10, were a result of the meeting which was held here and the delegates had gone back to the States.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I want to ask the gentleman if, in his opinion, the language of the Barden bill, of which I am now going to read a few words on page 24, where it says, "They shall be charged to review continuously the work of such institutions to determine whether or not they are meeting the approved standards," constitutes a threat in the Barden bill to the independence of our educational institutions?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Absolutely.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I just wanted to point out that I received a letter this morning from the President of my own college in Maine, dated yesterday, in which he pointed out the superiority of the Barden bill over the Senate bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. He does not mention the Rankin bill?

Mr. HALE. Which indicates to my mind he had not seen the Rankin bill. I think that is true of other educators in my own State.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I will make an observation in connection with that. On the day we reported this bill, or the day before, about the 3d of May, I believe it was, the president of one of our universities from my own State was here on another matter. We talked about this and I told him what the committee was thinking of doing and he was for it. Then he went downtown to this educational meeting, which resulted in these letters and telegrams, and later called me and was very much concerned. When I explained to him that was in the Senate bill, but not in the bill that the House was considering, he said that is entirely different from what they were talking about over there. He said, "I am perfectly satisfied." He is one educator who has not wired me nor written me.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to ask the gentleman this question regarding the limitation of Federal authority. The veterans' bill forbids the exercise of any supervision or control whatsoever over any State agency or educational or training institution by any department, agency, or officer of the United States, whereas the Barden bill only forbids such supervision or control only as to the personnel, curriculum, or methods or manner of instruction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I believe that is right.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The veterans' bill forbids the exercise of any supervision and control whatsoever over any State agency or educational or training institution by any department, agency, or officer of the United States.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Barden bill forbids such supervision or control only as to personnel, curriculum, or methods or materials of instruction. The veterans' bill gives no control to any State, or State agency, of private or religious schools or institutions. The Barden bill gives the State agencies control over such institutions. This poses for consideration of Congress the question of academic freedom and individual initiative.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. On the question of these telegrams, I believe I can clear that up a great deal when I take the floor because I have the complete history of all the telegrams.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

Just one more thing in conclusion on title II. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] is going to offer an amendment to strike out paragraph 7. Much of the talk of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] yesterday was devoted to that paragraph, after we had advised him it was going to be stricken out. I do not know how that got in there. I have not found any member of the committee who knows how it got in there. Possibly it happened in this manner: That paragraph was contained in the original Legion bill as it was presented last winter, some time in January, I think. Two other paragraphs were immediately following it much in the same language. The question came up in committee whether those three paragraphs should be left in or taken out. We decided they should be taken out, but in some manner only two of them were taken out and one was left in. As soon as we discovered it, we were all agreed that it should go out.

Now, I want to pass to that provision of the bill known as title III, dealing with loans.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. DIMOND. Suggestion was made by the gentleman from New York, I think, as I understood it a little while ago that the veteran, under the terms of the committee bill might take a course in law at some institution not qualified to give such a course. I think it was described as a "diploma mill," and therefore he might, ipso facto, by reason of having taken such a course, be eligible for admission to the practice of law.

Mr. MASON. If the gentleman will yield, the statement was that he would be able to take the bar examination in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And if he could pass it, he ought to be able to be admitted.

Mr. DIMOND. That is all right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Many States permit people to take a bar examination even if they never saw the inside of a college. One of the best partners I ever had only studied law in my office.

When the Senate bill came to our committee it was first impressed with the inequality as set forth in the title providing for a \$1,000 loan to any veteran. Your committee felt that even the Legion and veterans' organizations, as well as Congress, could not justify giving to one veteran a loan of a thousand dollars, which he would have to pay back, and then give his neighbor up to \$4,000 in order to go to school, which is a complete gift. We did not see how we could ever justify that. It is not equitable. Here would be several men living on the same street. One of them would be able to take advantage of the educational provisions in this bill and get the money to do it. His neighbor who served with him probably did not want to go to school, or he had a family and could not go to school, or he wanted to go back to the farm, or for a number of reasons could not take advantage of the educational provisions. All he could get would be \$1,000, which he would have to pay back. That is the first thing that confronted your committee.

The next thing that confronted your committee was how many of these men will take the \$1,000 loan. We had testimony before the committee. We asked General Hines, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. No one knew. It was estimated that if 15,000,000 veterans came out of this war, at least 10,000,000 of them would take advantage of the loan provisions. That would be \$10,000,000,000 that the Government would loan from one agency in Washington, and set up the largest and most powerful lending agency that ever existed in the country.

In addition to that, General Hines testified their survey disclosed that the cost of administering these loans would be approximately \$1,000 for each one by the time they were paid off. There would be another \$10,000,000,000, or double the amount. Your committee did not like to see that extra money going

for administrative purposes if there was any way it could be turned to the benefit of the veteran; because after all, we are looking after the veteran and no one else in this bill.

Next, we were confronted with this question: If we make them loans by the Veterans' Administration, coming out of Washington, they would run into billions of dollars, and we are depriving the banks in the little local communities, the private lending agencies, the small business institutions all over the United States of business that normally and rightfully belongs to them.

Then some testimony before the committee went so far as to say that with that provision in every small bank and lending agency in the United States would go broke. We do not want that to happen.

Next, we found the loan was limited to \$1,000. They had a very nice provision that the interest rate should not exceed 3 percent, and the loan should be without interest at all for the first year.

So, with those inequalities before us and desiring to make it possible to keep the private business institutions going in this country and let them service the veterans instead of the Federal Government, we went to work on that section. The first thing we did, we increased the amount to \$1,500. Next, we provided that instead of it being a loan by the Government, the Government would simply guarantee the loan and permit the veteran to go to his local bank or his local institution or agency, or even to his next door neighbor, a private individual, or to a State or Federal lending agency and get the money. Then the Veterans' Administration would stand guarantor for that loan up to 50 percent. The reason it was left at 50 percent will be further explained by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JEFFREY] who understands it thoroughly, but your committee had in mind this one thing all the way through in making the changes in title III: First, the inequality. By guaranteeing up to 50 percent and not to exceed \$1,500, then if the veteran needed a loan of \$3,000 or \$5,000 on his farm or his business or his home he could go and get it and the Government would guarantee it up to \$1,500, so that he would become a good lending risk, at a good reasonable rate of interest to the bank or lending institution in his particular community. We amended the bill to the end that the Veterans' Administration will guarantee a loan of \$1,500 up to \$750; it will guarantee \$1,500 if he borrows \$3,000. If he borrows \$6,000, the Veterans' Administration will guarantee \$1,500. The testimony before the committee showed that almost any lending institution will be glad to make a loan if it is Government guaranteed up to 10 or 15 percent. We made it 50 percent.

Yesterday in the discussion on the rule, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SARBATH] complained of the interest rate being raised from 3 percent to 6 percent. The interest rate was not raised by your committee from 3 percent to 6 percent. It was made not to exceed 6 percent since the testimony disclosed that there are

varying rates of legal interest in the 48 States. In my State, for example, the legal rate is 5 percent on open account, and under contract it is 7 percent. In many other States it will go up as high as 8 percent, and in some communities 10 percent is the legal rate. We did not want to leave in there a provision that the rate of interest could not exceed 3 or 4 percent, and possibly deprive the veterans of an entire State or Territory or section of the country from being able to take advantage of this provision. So, we settled on 6 percent—not to exceed 6 percent, and the law of competition and the desirability of making these loans could bring it down to 3 or 4 or 5 or 2½ percent, or whatever is proper in a particular community.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] has again expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. This provision for loans extends not only to real estate but also to homes and other things. The veteran can borrow money to reestablish himself in business, can borrow money on personal property, can borrow money on crops, can borrow money to aid himself in any kind of farming endeavor or any kind of business endeavor or anything he wants it for. The Government stands as a guarantor. We included a further provision that if it is necessary at any time to foreclose the mortgage and the lending agency calls upon the Government or the Veterans' Administration to make good on its guaranty, to the extent that it does make good the Veterans' Administration or the Government is subrogated to the rights of the mortgagee.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the gentleman will let me finish my statement, I shall be pleased to yield. We went that far to equalize the injustice and inequality of giving to one party an outright gift and the other only a loan that he would have to pay back. I know what is in your mind. There is still an inequality there, yet there is no other way to get away from inequality except to turn this bill into an adjusted-compensation bill, something the committee did not want to do, paying to all so much per month, per year, or in a lump sum. We did not want to do it for two reasons: The committee felt it was premature; and the Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other veterans' organizations all felt that an adjusted-compensation bill would be premature at this time, as we do not know when the war will end. So in the event that at a later date this Congress should pass an adjusted-compensation bill, we take care of that feature by the last paragraph in this bill.

The inequality between the loans and the gifts for education will be equalized if and when an adjusted-compensation bill passes, because we provide that should any adjusted-compensation measure be passed in the future there shall first be deducted from the amount due the veteran under any adjusted-

compensation bill an amount equal to the amount given him to go to school, and if he has a guaranteed loan, out of the amount of the adjusted compensation that would be due him the Veterans' Administration will first pay the amount that is guaranteed on the loan and give him the balance in cash. That results in this, that the boy who does not take advantage of the loan or does not go to school will get the full adjusted compensation, whereas the boy who takes advantage of the loan or the boy who goes to school will have that first deducted from the compensation that is to be paid him. That will place all on an equal basis.

I now yield to the gentleman from Arizona, whom I believe I promised first.

Mr. MURDOCK. We have always contended that home ownership was one of the best bases of good citizenship. Does this bill contain any provision other than the gentleman has enumerated whereby homes may be had on the land for our returning soldiers?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It does not do anything more than what is already contained in previous legislation. The gentleman has in mind the irrigated projects in his own State and vicinity. Is not that correct?

Mr. MURDOCK. I am thinking of homes for veterans throughout the entire West, west of the ninety-seventh meridian, I may say.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. As to whether or not the veteran should be given any preference on entering irrigated and reclaimed lands—

Mr. MURDOCK. That was part of it. I have an amendment which I should like to add to title III.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That was discussed, I may say to the gentleman from Arizona, in the committee. It was concluded not to place it in this bill. It was considered that there was some merit to it and yet this objection was raised to it, that it is not the same situation as original entry on native land which was given years ago to veterans of other wars, because the Government has spent a large amount of money in the irrigation and reclamation of those lands. It is not land that came originally to the Government without cost.

To put the veteran in there and allow him to have an advantage of 50 percent was something the committee did not want to include in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I have just a short question in connection with the Government's guarantee to banks. Does the Government guarantee a return of 50 percent of the loan or does it simply underwrite 50 percent of the probable loss?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It underwrites 50 percent of the possible loss up to \$1,500 only. If the loan is \$6,000 it only underwrites \$1,500. If the loan is \$1,000

it underwrites \$500. If the loan is \$2,000 it underwrites \$1,000. If it is \$3,000 it underwrites \$1,500.

Mr. MUNDT. If a loan is made for \$1,000 and there is a default of \$200 does the Government pay the full \$200 or just \$100.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The Government pays the full \$200.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I was interested in the gentleman's discussion of that part of the bill which apparently refers to possible action in the future with respect to the payment of adjusted compensation. Do I understand that this bill is written in such fashion as to concede by statute to a Congress of the future certain fields in which it can operate?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not believe so; it was not the thought of the committee to do that. I refer the gentleman to that provision on the last page of the bill. We discussed that in committee. We did not want to have this bill in any way authorize an adjusted-compensation statute later. We simply say that if there should be an adjusted-compensation bill passed in the future that any sums received by or paid for any veterans under this act shall be charged against and be deducted from such adjusted compensation.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman believe that this Congress can bind a future Congress?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We do not think this bill does; we do not think this Congress can.

Mr. WADSWORTH. This is merely a declaratory provision.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It is simply a provision that if an adjusted-compensation bill does come in, from the amount of the adjusted compensation, \$2,500 or whatever it may be to each veteran who served in the war, there shall first be paid back these loans or any money given under this bill.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I would rather say that this provision in the bill is not a declaratory provision but an insurance if future Congresses might adopt adjusted compensation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. But that was not the point made by the gentleman from New York. The point made by the gentleman from New York was that the assurance is no good. Is not that right?

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is right.

Mr. MASON. Then this is just simply an insurance that if that is done the Congress is protected.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It is not even that; it is simply a declaration of the sense of the thought of this Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT].

THEY CANNOT EAT MEDALS

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, when our loved ones return victorious from this awful war, their first question is going to be a practical one, "Where do we go from here?" Orations, parades, and resolutions of gratitude will not pay rent, buy groceries, or start a man in business. And they cannot eat medals. Veterans will return to their homes with an ambition to get off the Government pay roll. They will not want any G. I. job selling apples and raking leaves. They will want to carve out their own futures as freemen have always done in America. But, in many cases they will need help so that they can help themselves. Therein lies the responsibility of Congress. President Abraham Lincoln said, "It is the duty of the country to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphans."

THE G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. Chairman, I wish to confine my remarks to an attempt being made to meet this responsibility through the legislation now before us. S. 1767 is only one of the many measures provided by Congress for the veteran of this and our other wars. However, this measure is perhaps the most comprehensive and scientific approach to the problem of veteran rehabilitation. It has been called by the newspapers and the American Legion, "The G. I. bill of rights for G. I. Joe and G. I. Jane." The official title of the measure is, "The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944." It might more properly be called an investment in America's future. I am glad that I am a member of the World War Veterans' Legislation Committee which has had the responsibility for submitting this legislation to the House of Representatives. No matter how long I may remain in this House, I am sure I will never have the honor and the pleasure of helping to report a more important bill than this one.

I might say right here that the committee has worked long and hard on this bill. For months we have worked on it. We held extensive hearings. We consulted with all who had opinions, evidence, and experience of value in drawing up such a bill. We held executive sessions day after day, week after week, perfecting the measure now before you. But, it is not a perfect bill. It does not attempt to do all that will have to be done for our World War No. 2 veterans. Yet this bill does anticipate, to a greater extent than any similar piece of legislation in the history of the world, the needs of the veteran and prepares for his readjustment as a useful civilian in community life. As new problems arise, our committee will continue its vigilance and will meet its responsibilities. There will be many maladjustments, frustrations, conflicts, and disappointments none can foresee now.

NOT A BONUS

This measure is not a bonus nor adjusted-compensation bill. Our committee does not favor such legislation at this time. The reasons for such a position

are practical. We do not know how long the war will last and what our Nation may be able to afford in the way of adjusted compensation. We do not know what would be a fair adjusted compensation. We do not know whether veterans of World War No. 2 will ask for adjusted compensation. They know that no amount of money can compensate them for their military service and that such service is one of the responsibilities of citizenship which cannot be put on a commercial dollar-and-cents basis. On all of these problems, the veteran himself must have a chance to speak and decide. It is our task now to provide opportunity for the veteran's readjustment into civilian life where, with a home and a job, he will again assume the responsibilities which go with waging peace instead of war.

EDUCATION

This war has interrupted the normal development and growth of skills and potential leadership of millions of our finest young citizens. That was true in the last war but as a Nation we had not the experience to recognize the importance of it. So, in this measure we are making it possible for any veteran whose education has been interrupted by this war to continue that education at public expense not to exceed \$500 per year plus \$50 per month maintenance if single and \$75 if married. The veteran will have the right to select his own school and the Federal Government will exercise no authority over local educational agencies or policies. This public assistance will be provided up to 4 years to honorably discharged veterans with 90 days or more of service or those with less service if discharged for service-connected disability. If education was interrupted for less than 4 years, the assistance will be limited to 1 year or to such additional period of service of the veteran less than 4 years. Of course, the veteran must make a satisfactory scholastic showing to merit this assistance.

This is not a rich man's bill. This bill provides that assistance may be had for vocational training, refresher courses, apprentice training and secondary school work as well as college and professional training. The veteran must enter his selected course not later than 2 years after discharge or after termination of the war, whichever be the later, and the benefits of this title will expire 7 years after the war. This provision will be a boon not only to the veteran, but to our public and private schools which have been so hard hit by the war.

HOME, FARM, AND BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

For the veteran whose education was not interrupted, this measure provides assistance for home, farm, or small business ownership and operation. We undertake to have the Government guarantee up to 50 percent of a loan or loans, the guaranty not to exceed \$1,500 for any one veteran. Instead of loans being made solely by Government lending agencies, they may be made by any individual, bank, corporation, or private lending agency. This guaranty will help to take care of down payments and the money guaranteed will be interest free,

the first year. This provision should stimulate private enterprise and the economic life of the country in the difficult post-war years.

JOBS

This measure declares the intent and purpose of Congress that there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment placement service for veterans, to the end that preference in placement shall be afforded veterans. The entire responsibility of carrying out this purpose and intent is placed upon the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. He is authorized to utilize agencies and facilities as he may determine necessary. The Administrator is also empowered to appoint an honorably discharged veteran in each State to cooperate with established employment agencies and on his own initiative, with the backing of the Government, to do the following things set out in the bill:

First. Supervise registration of veterans for employment.

Second. Maintain current information as to available employment.

Third. Promote interest of employers in employing veterans.

Fourth. Make contact with employers and veterans' organizations for such purposes.

Fifth. Advance the employment of veterans in every possible way.

Sixth. See that laws pertaining to veterans' preferences are enforced and persuade employers, if possible, to give preference to veterans who have qualifications equal to nonveteran applicants for employment.

It should be noted that our committee specifically provides in this bill that the provisions about job placement include veterans of all our wars.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Many of us share the belief that if, after the war, the Government will take its heavy hand off business that we will see a great era of prosperity in America. Investors who are now afraid to turn loose of their money and venture into new fields will have confidence in the chance to make a fair profit and will know that the Government will not attempt to dictate policies and tax up all the profits. If private enterprise, however, gets off to a slow start in reconversion and if Government continues to harass business, we will have widespread unemployment as we did from 1930 to Pearl Harbor. This bill anticipates the chaos which would be caused thereby. This bill provides the jobless veteran, including the self-employed, with unemployment compensation for several months until he can get on his feet, just the same as if the veteran had been a war worker in a defense plant. We do not want any demagog, any American Hitler, preying on the minds, emotions, and necessities of unemployed veterans and destroying the very freedom for which many of their comrades have laid down their lives. We want to avoid liberty-destroying class distinctions and special privileges.

OTHER BENEFITS

This measure before us also carries in its provisions many other desirable fea-

tures. For example, it makes the Veterans' Administration an essential war agency with priorities sufficient to erect new hospitals and facilities to take care of the disabled veteran, to whom we owe our first duty. It makes possible the exchange of hospital and domiciliary facilities between Army, Navy, and the Veterans' Administration. It prevents discharge from the service without receipt of final pay or until proper claim has been filed with the Veterans' Administration. It makes illegal any statement the veteran may be called upon to sign against his own interest about his physical condition in order to get out of the Army at the close of the war. It provides a method to correct mistakes sometimes made in issuing discharges. This measure makes it possible for accredited representatives of veterans' organizations, the military services, and the Veterans' Administration to advise service men and women of their rights under this and other laws prior to their discharge. This bill, which merits, and I am sure will receive, the unanimous support of all Members of Congress, will keep veterans' affairs in the Veterans' Administration, where they can be handled by veterans and others acquainted with and sympathetic to the problems of those who have had the honor of wearing the uniform of their country.

As in all legislation, the bill before us may have some inequalities in it. We are just human and no piece of legislation could ever be written to cover all circumstances. But if there is any veteran now or hereafter who is not benefited by the provisions of this bill, he will be remembered if there is an adjusted compensation act because it is provided that those who do profit under this bill shall have it deducted from any adjusted compensation hereafter provided. That is fair and just and puts all World War No. 2 veterans on an equal footing. It is fair also to the taxpayer.

WHAT THE VETERANS SAY

One of the encouraging things about the work I have been privileged to do on the War Veterans Legislation Committee is the approval for it received from veterans' organizations, War Dad chapters, and from those now in the armed services. Time does not here permit me to read the hundreds of letters I have received from those now in the service from my congressional district who have written to me stating their approval of this work and advising how it has increased their morale at the front and their faith in their Congress, their country, and its republican form of government. Permit me to close these remarks, however, by quoting briefly from a radio address given over the Mutual network on Tuesday evening, May 2, 1944, by Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, which already has over 200,000 World War No. 2 veterans in its membership.

The House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has given this bill the hardest study ever given any piece of veterans' legislation, in order further to improve it. Committee members have labored to avoid building up additional bureaucratic machinery. Every effort was made to make

certain of the administration of this law when enacted, through existing Federal and State agencies. Administrative functions under this bill, so far as possible, are to be carried on through State agencies with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as general supervisor and coordinator.

I want to express the American Legion's gratitude to the members who have given so much of their time and effort to the job of turning out the best bill possible for the welfare of G. I. Joe and G. I. Jane. To the committee I wish to give my sincere thanks. Their reward as well as ours will be the happiness and joy of G. I. Joe and G. I. Jane that we have kept faith with them as they have kept faith with us.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I read the following telegram addressed to me under date of May 6 from Harry F. Dugan, department adjutant of the American Legion at Kansas City, Mo.:

The Missouri Department of the American Legion, representing 40,000 veterans of World Wars No. 1 and No. 2, urgently request your active support of S. 1767 as reported by House committee. Further request that you oppose all amendments from the floor such as amendment of education or the addition to or substitution of any adjusted-compensation amendment in place of the unemployment-compensation title.

(Mr. BENNETT of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUITSON].

Mr. KNUITSON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that I must of necessity be out of the city all of next week, and probably the following week, I will not be here to vote on the so-called G. I. bill, which will come up for a vote on Thursday next. I merely take the floor for the purpose of saying that, were I here, I should work and vote for its passage. The enactment of this legislation marks the first important step taken by the Congress to make suitable provision for the veterans of this war when they return home. Under the provisions of the measure presented to the House by the able gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], State and local educational agencies are fully protected, and I am satisfied that the operation of the law will return generous dividends.

The measure reported to us has had careful and lengthy consideration by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and the thanks of this body are due the committee for having reported such a splendid measure.

Another bill that may come up during my absence is the so-called consolidated packaging bill, which has been reported by the Ways and Means Committee. The reasons assigned by the proponents of this legislation are reasonable and valid. Before leaving, I shall ask the pair clerk to provide me with a live pair for the passage of both of these measures.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I hope that I may be able to clear away some of the confusion that has come into this debate. In the beginning I want to express my personal appreciation to the entire membership of the

committee for the very conscientious and able work done by every member of that committee. In the brief years I have been in this House I have never seen any committee of Congress work at any legislation any harder, any more patriotically, and any more conscientiously than that committee has done. The very fact that, after long hearings, we were in executive session for nearly 3 weeks going over this bill line by line is an indication itself of the great care and attention which the bill received at the hands of our committee.

Mr. Chairman, I want also to express my appreciation to the chairman of that committee and to say to the House that, in my opinion, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], is as patriotic as any man in the United States, and may I say further that no man in our country within my knowledge has done more for the veterans of this country than has the gentleman from Mississippi, JOHN RANKIN, chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is a great American and a great statesman, and is one of the most influential men in Congress. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and I agree on many matters, but we did not agree on all things in this bill, but I have never questioned the sincerity and patriotism of the gentleman from Mississippi, JOHN RANKIN, and I say to you today that his opinion on any piece of legislation is worthy of most earnest consideration. When that outstanding gentleman, the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, brings to this House a bill which he solemnly declares to you protects the rights of the States, I believe the House will give it that consideration which it ought to have, coming from that great stalwart of the doctrine of States' rights.

There were no differences in the objectives to be reached by this legislation, and it has been singular and encouraging that no differences in objectives have been voiced on this floor. There have been differences of opinion as to procedure, as to the mechanics of this legislation, but that is to be expected. No one, however, should be questioned as to his sincerity of purpose in that regard and we do not here question the sincerity of purpose of any gentleman who is sponsoring amendments or who is sponsoring a different bill or a different version of this bill. We all wish to accomplish the same purpose, namely, to do the thing that will be best for the veterans. We need this legislation and we are all for it. More than a million men have been discharged in this war and many of them perhaps are now ready, or soon will be ready, to take advantage of some benefits embodied in this legislation. Therefore, the bill is timely and I hope it becomes a law very soon.

It is fair to say that when your Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation took the Senate bill and started to go over it carefully, as the chairman said, we had certain objectives in mind.

First, we had in mind to simplify the legislation. We wanted to make it as simple and as workable as possible. Whether we have done that remains for you to say. At this moment it is probably fair to observe that the Senate provision on education alone covered 12 pages, while our provision on education covers 6 pages. Whether or not we improved the Senate bill, we did cut the legislative provisions half in two as to space.

Another thing that we tried to do was to eliminate all red tape. We tried to bring the benefits under this bill home to the serviceman, we tried in every way to get it as close to his home, as close to his own environment, as we could make it. The splendid gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] who has just addressed you, went into that question in reference to title III and explained to you why we made these loan provisions so that the veteran could get the loan locally, could deal with his own neighbors and friends. That is just one example of how we tried to get these benefits as close to the veteran as possible. At the same time, we sought to protect local business and the local community.

I want to interpose this thought: You know, we hear a great deal about bureaucracy now, we hear a great deal about things that are being done in Washington, Chicago, and other places, that many Members of this House and many people in the country do not like, and, as one member of this committee and as one Member of this House, I desire to get things back to the people. I want to say here that our problem was not easy. We were going into a new field. So far as I know, we had no guide, no legislation. It is true we had Public No. 16 of the Seventy-eighth Congress and, by the way, we have been criticized because we let creep into this bill a certain feature of that bill which we did not intend and which nobody wanted to be in here. As I pointed out yesterday, that will be corrected.

We had no guide in general on this bill. We had to hew our own road, and we have tried to do that. We have worked at the job conscientiously, hard, and patriotically. I want to say something here that has been said by others with reference to the attitude of the different members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. In that committee of the House, as has been so appropriately said by others, we know no party lines, you never hear the matter of politics mentioned.

We do not consider such matters. Ulterior motives do not enter into our deliberations. We are striving to do the thing that we honestly and conscientiously believe, before God and man, is best for the veteran. Our bill seeks to restore to the veteran the greatest liberty of action possible.

A moment ago I said we tried to get back to the people in this bill, back to the crossroads where the veterans live, in the cities, on the farms, or wherever they live or wherever they return to. We are doing our best and we did our best in this bill to guarantee to those returning

servicemen the greatest liberty of action possible. And, I think that is right. Why should a man who has fought through Guadalcanal, in Africa, Italy, the Pacific Isles, or in other places of the world, be eternally surrounded, when he comes back, by all sorts of boards, agencies, and this and that, created here or anywhere else, no matter where? Having experienced the things that he has experienced, having fought through this the greatest war of all times, the returning serviceman will know something about what he wants to do when he comes back. Surely we do not want to create a new board, a new agency, to surround him with a lot of advice that perhaps he does not want.

With these preliminary remarks I would like to proceed with a discussion of particular phases of the bill.

I am passing over title I, because there does not seem to be any controversy on that score.

Passing to title II, on education, I think it well to make some suggestions of what we think we have done, and then give you in further detail some further suggestions that I propose to make as an individual of the committee and Member of the House, and then leave the matter to your good judgment.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think it might be well to call attention to the Members of the House that the gentleman now addressing us is bringing to the House, as he did to the committee, his observations and knowledge from years of experience in the educational line himself, having been engaged in that work for a number of years, and then, too, call attention to the House that he has a deep concern for the veterans of this war, inasmuch as he now has serving in foreign lands two fine sons of his own.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I appreciate very much the statement of my good friend from Kansas. I had some school experience, which might have been somewhat like the experience of the able chairman from Mississippi. I had experience in a one-teacher country school, as principal of some high schools, and then later I was parish superintendent of schools several years.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the House already knows that one of the very fine sons of the gentleman from Louisiana has been decorated for bravery. The House, also, no doubt, is familiar with the fact that perhaps no other Member of Congress is a more firm believer in State rights than is the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I am very grateful to the gentleman from Massachusetts for those kind remarks.

I have already indicated to you the fact that we tried to guarantee to the veteran the greatest liberty of choice and

the greatest possible liberty of action. After all, that is democracy. Is that not what the boys are fighting for? We hear it said on every hand. I do not see, for the life of me, how we can expect these noble sons to go across and spend 2 or 3 years, and risk their lives, and many of them even be killed in action, and then those who come back find that they are all wrapped up with all sorts of boards and agencies, or whatever you want to call them, to get the rights and benefits which they ought to have and which we want them to have.

Our bill also, as I have pointed out and emphasized over and over again, not only gives the greatest freedom of choice to the individual in letting him select his own school anywhere, with no restrictions as it stands now, but permits him to go to that school, take his own course, and do just as he did before the war, and as we want him to do now. In addition to that the bill specifically provides on page 55, paragraph 6, against any Federal interference. I quote the paragraph:

6. No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part, shall exercise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training institution.

The Senate bill had a somewhat similar provision and the bill proposed by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has a similar provision. We do not want any Federal agency to interfere with any school. The committee bill and the Barden bill both specifically say that.

Going further, I want to discuss, perhaps in greater detail, some of my own suggestions, and I wish to emphasize that these are my personal suggestions, and are not given with a view of committing the committee at all. I make these suggestions with the hope that they will meet every possible objection to that phase of the bill and perhaps they will strengthen the bill. I wish that you would please turn to page 53 of the bill, as I have some suggestions here which I think, if accepted by the House and incorporated in the bill, will meet the objections raised.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I wish the gentleman would let me read my suggestions, and then I will be glad to yield to him. If he insists, I will yield at this time, but I would rather read my suggestions.

Mr. BARDEN. I was just going to say this: It is certainly no pride on the part of the gentleman from North Carolina in trying to put his words in. I think that was demonstrated and clearly proved when I, as chairman of the Committee on Education, and the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Michigan offered the results of our work to the gentleman's committee, for you to take and use as you saw fit. If you make your bill as good as mine and if you suggest as many amendments to it as you did yesterday, you may make it as good. If you will, I will vote for it—if you make it as good.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina. We now have it better, and we are making it still better.

Some of the suggestions I am going to make may not meet with the approval of the members of my committee. I make them only as my personal suggestions.

Let me interpose right here, in line with what my good friend from North Carolina has said, that nobody is trying to get any glory out of this. We are doing our dead level best to write the best bill we can for the returning servicemen. That is all we want. We are not concerned about the language; we are not concerned about who gets the glory or the credit or anything else.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I see that rather lengthy hearings were held on the bill and many witnesses appeared. I understand, too, that the bill reported out was started with the claim that it was a Legion bill. Did the representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans and other such organizations appear, who also have a bill in the House and the Senate?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I see the gentlewoman from Massachusetts on her feet. Does she wish to answer the question?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Veterans of Foreign Wars endorsed the bill. They came before the committee and endorsed the bill. The American Legion, of course, endorsed it. I put part of a letter in the RECORD, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] put the entire letter in the RECORD, in which the Legion endorsed the bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How about the D. A. V.?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. As I understand, their position is that they endorse certain parts of it very thoroughly, but they want more legislation for the disabled veterans.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Since the bill has been reported, I have heard no objections to this bill from any of the soldiers. The only objection I have received is from some educational institutions as to this educational feature, which I think will be ironed out.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The leaders of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars endorsed the bill as it passed the Senate. I understand they have now endorsed this bill as it was reported from the House committee. I am seriously doubtful that the Legion posts throughout the country have ever seen it. I only regret that every member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars could not have read it and studied it carefully before it was ever endorsed by any veterans' organization. I may say to the gentleman from Kentucky that the Disabled American Vet-

erans did not endorse it. I do not say that they did not endorse some provisions, but as an organization they did not put the stamp of their approval on the bill.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Did they object to it?

Mr. RANKIN. They objected to some features of it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What is the objection of the D. A. V. to the bill?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The D. A. V. is a great organization and their splendid representative testified at length and I would rather refer the gentleman to the hearings for the full discussion of Mr. Millard Rice.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I am glad to be informed that the Veterans of Foreign Wars have endorsed it wholeheartedly.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Yes, they do so testified before our committee.

Turning to page 53, I reiterate that these are my suggestions. I am not undertaking to commit anyone. These are my personal suggestions and they are made with a view to doing everything we possibly can to meet any objection anybody may have.

On page 53, lines 4 and 5 read as follows:

Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training, except a refresher or retainer course, a veteran shall, upon application—

Get certain other benefits. In order that no one may say that we are lodging the sole authority in the Administrator in Washington to pass upon the question of whether or not a veteran has satisfactorily completed that course, I am willing to write in, in line 5, after the word "training," this or similar language: as certified by the school or institution providing him education or training.

If that is done, it leaves it solely in the hands of the school the veteran is attending to pass on whether or not he has satisfactorily completed the course up to that point.

Now turn to the bottom of page 53, line 22. Incidentally, let me add here that my good friend the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] had a suggestion here which was slightly different from mine, and his language may be better than mine. If so, I am willing to accept it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I have no pride of opinion as to the language. Whatever is best is what I want.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman.

On page 53, line 22, after the word "Administrator", add a comma and the following: "upon recommendation of the school or institution."

If you do that, it ties it strictly to the veterans' school.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I wonder in connection with that if, when this war is over and our schools and colleges are probably filled to capacity even without the veterans, that might not induce some

of the schools to recommend for discontinuance veterans that they do not want, giving preference to other students. That is the idea I had in not using that wording.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman's point may be very well taken. As I said, whatever language there will meet the situation is agreeable to me.

On page 55, in line 16, as we have already indicated, we propose to strike out section 7 entirely. That was the main thing my good friend from North Carolina leveled his barrage at yesterday. When we strike that out of the bill, he does not have a great deal left to talk about.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman have any suggestion as to anything to put in its place?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I do not know that anything is necessary to put in place of it. If there is anything necessary, we could agree on that.

Mr. BARDEN. I was not trying to press the gentleman. I thought maybe he had something in his own mind.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I am not sure that anything is necessary. If the gentleman has a suggestion of something else to put in place of that, I should be glad to hear his suggestion.

Mr. BARDEN. I would make it to the gentleman. We are still friends.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. That is right.

Here is something we left out of the House version, although the Senate version has it, and the version brought to you by our good friend from North Carolina also has it, and that is the question of fixing a satisfactory tuition fee for a State or private school having no fixed tuition fees. I do not know whether the committee wants to go along on that or not. As far as I am personally concerned—I hope the gentleman from North Carolina will listen to that—as far as I am personally concerned, I am willing, on page 55, line 10, after the word "part", to strike out the period and insert a colon and this or similar language. Incidentally, this is very much like the language that is contained in the Barden bill:

Provided further, That if any such school or institution has no established tuition fee, or if the established tuition fee of any publicly supported school or institution or private school or institution exempt from tax under section 101, paragraph 6 of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be found by the Administrator, after recommendation of the appropriate State agency, to be inadequate compensation to such school or institution for furnishing education or training to any person eligible under this part, the Administrator is authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair and reasonable, but not to exceed the rate of \$500 for each regular school year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] 10 additional minutes

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. There was considerable time spent on that section in writing it in the Committee on Education with folks who are quite familiar with that subject. Regardless of which bill is adopted, I certainly think that provision should be in there to protect the State-supported and endowed institutions, church schools, and institutions of like character.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I am agreeing with the gentleman on that feature. I hope that my committee accepts something like that. I am not going to quibble about the language, but I hope that the House incorporates it. I will say to the gentleman from North Carolina, I myself think it would be unwise, perhaps, not to put some such provision in the bill.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. If the gentleman will please be brief, I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. At the bottom of page 52, I notice you have this statement—

And provided further, That his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into the service.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I get the gentleman's point.

Mr. BARDEN. I am wondering if, instead of putting the responsibility on each veteran to prove that it was interrupted, interfered with, and so forth, why not just strike that out?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I get your point. The gentleman from North Carolina will remember that the gentleman from Georgia, yesterday, in discussing that very point, felt that language was rather restrictive. But so far as I am personally concerned, if the House wishes to put in broader language there, I shall have no objection.

Now may I call your attention to the so-called Barden bill? This bill has been proclaimed a States' rights bill. Our committee bill is a real States' rights bill with reference to education—and the balance of it too, for that matter. Our committee bill simply puts the responsibility, not with an agency in Washington to be created, but puts the responsibility right down with the veteran and with his school in the State. That is democracy in action. The few regulations which the Administrator could promulgate, are in our bill. But when we come to the bill sponsored by the gentleman from North Carolina, we find that on the matter of prescribing regulations the sky is the limit. I direct your attention to page 15 of the so-called Barden bill, section 3, wherein reference is made to the "War Service Education and Training Agency," in which the Barden bill creates a war agency in Washington, in the Veterans' Administration, mind you, to look after this thing. It says, "The President, after recommendation had and consultation with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall appoint and prescribe the duties of the director." Well, the President can prescribe any

duties that he wants to prescribe. Where is your States' rights there? The sky is the limit. Now, let me read at the bottom of the same section, on page 16, and I hope every one who believes in States' rights will listen to this, this Director in Washington, created by the Barden bill, has the power and I quote:

To take any other measures which may be necessary to provide education and vocational guidance to war service persons and—

Continuing on page 17, may—

prescribe from time to time, with the approval of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

Now again, the sky is the limit. Under that provision which I have just read, which is contained in the so-called Barden bill, the director in Washington, created by his proposed bill has no limit when it comes to prescribing rules and regulations. All the director would have to do under the Barden bill to get his regulations to stick would be to say that he considered such regulations necessary to carry out the act. Of course, it has to be approved by the Administrator, but again you bring it right back to Washington and lodge authority there. Now, we do not do that in our bill.

We say that the few rules and regulations that the Administrator can prescribe are confined to and outlined in the bill. Read lines 12, 13, and 14 on page 52. There is no limit under the Barden bill. I ask you to read it. I ask the good gentleman from North Carolina to read it. I told him before I took the floor about this. I called it to his attention. I do not believe my good friend from North Carolina really knew the significance of that section. I do not believe that he means that. I do not believe he wants to give to a director in Washington the power to write any regulation he wants guided only by his conscience.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I will now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to the gentleman from Louisiana that if he will read the fourth part there it says, "and prescribe from time to time, with the approval of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this part."

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. But you bring it right back to Washington again.

Mr. BARDEN. Then late it is connected with section 8 and later we specifically prescribe what he may do and may not do. So there are the limitations. So you cannot read that with such an interpretation as the gentleman has put on it.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. That is the limitation in our bill now. He has already admitted lack of limitation in his bill on that phase.

Mr. BARDEN. I did not say any such thing.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. You have admitted the authority was in there.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman is drawing that conclusion.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. You have not shown limitations. I see no limitations in the part I quoted except the director must think the regulations he prescribes are necessary to carry out the law, and, of course, that goes back to his individual opinion.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. The committee has been very generous. We are all working toward the same end. The committee has been very generous in accepting correction of certain bugs which we discovered in your bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The trouble is you have a big bug in your bill.

Mr. JUDD. I think the gentleman discovered a bug into which a great deal can be read if we want to read it in there. I shall urge the Committee on Education to strike out the language beginning in line 3, with the word "and", down through the word "person", on line 25, because something could be read into it, just as yesterday all sorts of things were read into language that was not intended. With reference to the word "conduct," all sorts of things that the committee did not intend were read into it. I think this should be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I appreciate what the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] has said. I am not going to say to him, as was said to me yesterday, "We smoked you out."

Mr. JUDD. I thank the gentleman for calling it to my attention.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. But we found a bug in our bill and I want the bug out of there. We found a big bug in your bill and it should come out.

Mr. JUDD. Yes; it ought to go out.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

Mr. JUDD. May I assure the gentleman I had already said that as soon as I could get the floor for my own remarks I intended to state that.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. It does not affect the bill, and, as far as I am concerned, I do not think it needs to go out, but I have no objection to it going out.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Now, if you will hear me briefly a few more minutes, I will conclude.

Under section 4 of the Barden bill, on page 17, they create another agency, an advisory council. Now, that advisory council is composed of representatives of the War Department, the Navy Department, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Bureau of Placement of the War Manpower Commission, the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, and others. Why in the world do we

have to hound the poor boys who come back here, with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, General Hershey, and everybody else? When they get out of the war, let them have their freedom. Let them be free to do as they please about this thing. That is what our committee bill does. We do not need these various Departments and agencies in Washington scrutinizing everything these returned servicemen do. I say that with all due regard for these Departments. Why do we want the boys to have to go to those fellows for advice and consult this one and that one? I will say to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] that he has a wheel in a wheel in a wheel.

Can we not give the veterans, who have fought through this war some education without all that machinery? Boards? Agencies? Can we not do that? Can we not give them liberty? Can we not give them freedom of action? Can we not give them States' rights? Can we not give them the liberties that they had before they left here? By all means, let us do that.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And there is no assurance that these State boards will want to undertake this work, is there?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Well, I do not know whether they will or not.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Under the committee bill we are not requiring them to do a single thing more than they are doing now, except to submit a list of the schools which are satisfactory for the veterans to attend.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And that is as far as they go.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. That is right. What can go further for State rights than to leave it to the school and to the boy himself? What is wrong with that? If the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] wants to answer me and say what is wrong with leaving it with the poor boy who comes back from war and says, "I want to go to my own school and select my own course just as I did before the war." What is wrong with that?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has again expired.

Mr. RANKIN. I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I want the gentleman from North Carolina to answer that.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman is talking about his bill as he hopes it is to be and not the way it is now.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. My friend has been talking about his bill as it is now.

Mr. BARDEN. Now, there is no such bug in my bill that looks anything like paragraph 7.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Your colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] found a big bug. He is fair enough to admit it.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say this: In bypassing the State boards and colleges, as your bill does at present, there must be

a very, very great difference of opinion as to what States' rights are, because I do not find any trace of States' rights.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Let me say we are not doing that. We even go to the individual school.

Mr. BARDEN. Well, let me see if you are not. I believe you put the payment in the Administrator.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Would you just have the money sent down and turned over to the States?

Mr. BARDEN. No. Let me say this: As your bill is now written the Administrator passes on his conduct, passes on his progress, unless you strike out paragraph 7. Now, the educational feature, which is something I think we ought all give serious consideration to, is the length of time the boy is going to school. I really do not believe this House—

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Oh, if you want to raise that, that is a different question. As far as I am concerned, I am willing to give him an education. But let me ask the gentleman this: With the suggestions I made a few minutes ago, with those four suggestions which I made, what has the gentleman got left to kick about?

Mr. BARDEN. Simply this: You have set up an Administrator with no other intervening power, and he must, of necessity, be the Administrator and dictator of the program. You cannot make him anything else, because you have not provided any other machinery.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Under our bill the veteran himself and his school will be largely controlling. The committee bill, of course, leaves some necessary authority in the Veterans' Administrator, but it is indicated in the bill, and does not confer as much authority upon the Administrator as your own bill does. Under your bill, as I pointed out a few minutes ago, the Veterans' Administration, through your Director, can prescribe such regulations as he thinks necessary. No such authority is conferred in the committee bill. With the suggestions which I made a few minutes ago, the committee bill leaves far more authority in the States than does your bill. In the committee bill we are trying to take the authority back to the people.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say in reply to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] that as far as the administering and supervising his conduct and supervising the progress he is making is concerned, all the Administrator does is, when called upon by the authorities, to check up on the man's conduct and whether or not he is making any progress. If he is not making any progress, if his conduct is such that he ought not be continued, then the Administrator can step in and say so. But there is another proposition. This is Federal money. Some men talk as if we ought to send the Federal Treasury off down here and have some professors handle it. We are not going to do that. This is Federal money. This is the Congress of the United States. This is the Federal Government. It is the Federal Government that these boys are representing on the battlefields.

If it is the idea of some people to send the Federal Treasury off down there and let somebody somewhere else say what shall be done with it, they are stepping far afield. As far as the States' rights are concerned, there is not a man in this House who has fought harder to maintain the rights of the States than I have, but we are representing now the Federal Government, and we are trying to work out a program that will recognize the States and protect the rights of the States, but at the same time, since this is Federal money that is being spent, some Federal agency must have the power to say whether or not that money is being wisely spent or is being wasted.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Following the suggestion made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] the decision that the Administrator has to make would be based upon information that he would get from the school. He could not get it anywhere else. So far as I am concerned, as I pointed out a while ago, I am willing to write into this bill some such provision because the information must come from the schools anyway.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. There will not be a single man stopped from school by the Administrator unless the authorities of that school say this man is wasting his time or is an injury to the school or an injury to himself. Unless the authorities of the school want it done, the Administrator is not going to stop the man's education.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

The Chair will state for the information of the committee that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has used 3 hours and 18½ minutes; the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], 2 hours and 16 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST].

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, this bill ought to be speedily enacted. Nobody opposes the objectives of the bill and I predict that there will not be as many as a corporal's guard who will vote against it when it comes on for final passage next Thursday. The debate so far has related to the educational features of the act. For one I shall see to it, if I can, that the Federal Government shall not interfere and try to dictate to the local and State authorities how education should be developed and given to these returning soldiers. I shall vote that way. I like the way that the committee has amended the Senate bill so that it gives school authorities in the State and in schools and colleges full control of this situation. There is not such a real and vital difference of importance between the Barden bill and this bill as now proposed and amended by the House committee. The debate seems to me to be a tempest within a teapot. Both of these proponents say that they are trying to avoid Federal control and dictation. Now, if that is what they are trying to do, then they ought to get together before the bill comes to a final vote and iron out the differences and

pass the bill without any more delay. I have waited around here for several weeks thinking it to be my duty to stay on the job in Washington, although there are many things that I would like to do in the primary campaign at home. But I am going to stay here on the job and see to it that the veterans of this war and all veterans are treated with consideration and given the best that we can afford, and provided with help commensurate—in small part—with the sacrifices they have made.

I have always been with the veterans and with veterans' legislation. I started action in the State senate in favor of adjusted compensation or bonus legislation. I followed that here in Congress. I was for service pensions and disability pensions. I voted to give support to the dependents of these soldiers. Maternity legislation for soldiers' wives was proper and is now proper and we will continue such benefits. Hospitalization for the boys is necessary. Within the past week I was out visiting a convalescent hospital near Washington and rejoiced that I had had a small part in giving proper hospital attention to wounded and maimed men and women who had protected my Government and my life and my property on the battle fronts and danger lines throughout the world.

I voted for the increase in soldiers' pay and to give a greater and more adequate monthly remuneration to the boys and girls in service. I wanted to make it so they were the best-paid army in the world's history. They deserve to be. I wanted to give mustering-out pay and we have done all of these things.

And now we have before us this G. I. bill of rights in five parts, all of which I commend as follows:

First. Compensation, claims, and procedures.

Second. Education of veterans.

Third. Loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, or business property.

Fourth. Employment of veterans and job placement for them upon returning.

Fifth. Readjustment and unemployment allowance when they come home during the time they are getting employment.

When the boys come home they will not all get their jobs back immediately and we will provide payment for them while they are out of work. We will give them loans to purchase and construct homes and to buy farms and business properties and equipment. We will educate these boys and girls and send them to vocational schools or colleges. It was tragic to take away from school or college young men 18 years of age without allowing them to finish their schooling. I am thinking of young Lloyd Erickson who lived across the street from me, who played in my yard for 10 years, and who was taken from college and was killed out in Bougainville by the fanatical Japs. His relatives and his comrades when and if they come back should complete their education at Government expense. I am for all of these things because I believe that service men and women have protected me and my country and its liberties. They have protected my property.

If the Japs win or if Hitler writes the treaty then my property will be worth nothing at all. A tinker's damn will be worth as much. If you can conjure or think of the Japs winning, then you will have to think that the Japs will levy indemnities and take your property just exactly as they please. There will be no army to protect it or you, or your wife, or your daughter, or your son. Hitler will demand indemnities just exactly as he has done throughout Europe in case he wins. But he will not. We and our armies are on the march to victory, and the old flag will wave triumphant over America.

So then we must pay these soldier boys and girls for sacrifices and suffering that they have come through and we must also protect their dependents, wives, and children, from want and give these dependents every chance to live in comfort. Be sure that they will not want to live in luxury and indolence.

You cannot fully requite these boys for the loyal support that they have given us. Therefore I will vote for this bill. The American Legion has endorsed the committee amendments and supports the bill as now reported by the committee, and I expect to go along with that sentiment when the final vote comes next Thursday. There may be small amendments that should be carried, as to which we will see later. But having gone along with the Legion from the start. I do not now propose to desert it or its membership. We will win the war and then and thereafter we must win the peace and so provide that it be just and lasting. We must find the way to prevent the coming of a debacle and the destruction of the lives of our young folks of every incoming generation. Until that is done and until we have a just and lasting peace, we have not paid the debt we owe to our soldiers.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the Committee on World War Veterans Legislation for bringing this legislation before the House. It is well to know that the committee did give careful study to the provisions of this bill and after calm and deliberate consideration took expeditious action in bringing it before the Congress. I want to join my colleagues in expressing my sincere appreciation to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], not only for his painstaking effort in the preparation of this bill, but for his long years of unselfish and devoted service given in the interest of veterans of other wars, especially the disabled and their dependents. It is easy to understand, therefore, because of his intimate knowledge of all veterans' problems, that he would be inclined toward the theory that those who were most in need, those who had given most, their all, should be given first consideration. As a veteran of the last war, an unharmed veteran, I subscribe to that theory. I believe the people of the United States subscribe to it.

I think it would be well to call to the attention of the country the part played by the veterans' organizations of other wars in rendering a fine service to their country and especially the men and women in the armed forces. Certainly to them should be given due recognition for their efforts in advocating and in the preparation of this legislation.

The Congress of the United States, after our country had been attacked, declared war on our enemies and pledged our lives and the resources of our Nation to defeat them. It had previously passed the National Selective Service Act. That act took young men from their normal pursuits and put them in the armed forces of the United States. The combination of manpower and the country's resources are being successfully employed to bring about the defeat of our enemies. The defeat of our enemies is not yet in sight but it is sure. This tremendous world-wide conflict of men and machines has taken its toll of our young men. It has brought and will continue to bring death to some, injury to some, worse than death to many. Congress, in its wisdom, has already passed laws to lessen the impact of the shock made on the homes and lives of these veterans. It would be impossible to adequately compensate with money the patriotic men and women in our armed forces who have given so much for this and oncoming generations. We cannot adequately pay the widow and her children for the loss of a husband and father. We can see to it that they are fed, clothed, and sheltered, and the children educated. We cannot ever compensate those who will spend the rest of their days within the walls of a hospital or institution. Those lives have been entirely blotted out, their hopes and ambitions and the things they expected to enjoy, shattered. We can and will administer to their needs without consideration of cost. To those who sustain varying degrees of injury and disability, we can and should make up these deficiencies both by vocational rehabilitation and compensation, without, I hope, resorting to a stingy interpretation of the law.

This legislation now under discussion pertains primarily to those veterans who will return from the battle fronts without sustaining physical or mental injury. Some people will be dissatisfied with some of the provisions in this legislation, mainly for the reason that it does not go far enough in this or that particular direction. I am not satisfied with all its provisions myself. I do think, however, in the main it does furnish a sound foundation upon which veterans' legislation can be built. It is impossible for the present Congress to see all the problems which may arise, and this legislation is not the last word on the subject, but rather it is to be assumed it will be changed from time to time as necessity might require.

To the returning veteran coming home uninjured, the country and the world will owe a debt of gratitude, a debt for which it cannot pay with money. Indeed, the patriotic service given by our

soldiers is beyond price. The soldier has a right to expect, however, that he will be compensated in opportunity. For his welfare and the benefit of all of us, the preservation of our institutions should be safeguarded. Provision should be made now so our demobilized army can expeditiously make the transition from military to civilian life. They can reasonably expect to be assisted through the time of discharge from the service and their time of finding a place and a job as a civilian. They can reasonably expect to have an opportunity to pursue their interrupted education; to secure their old job, their seniority rights recognized and restored; their right to be restored to their former positions in the Government service. They have a right to expect reasonable assistance in the purchase of a home, a farm, or a business. The provisions of the bill now under consideration will make these things possible.

With all deference and respect to the Veterans' Committee, with respect to its educational features, concerning which there has been much discussion, I think the provisions in the Barden bill are more desirable than the provisions in the committee bill, and it is my intention to vote for the Barden amendment. Even with paragraph 7 stricken out, it would be only a degree of improvement.

In my judgment we are likely to make a serious mistake if we set up a competitive program of education which will bypass the administration of our public schools in the various States. It is my opinion this would result in no end of confusion, competition, and friction, and in the long run would not be successful. Public education under the control of the State has been in existence for 150 years, and in the final analysis is essentially a local matter in its administration. Whenever and wherever we have set up competitive parallel agencies, trouble immediately arises, and many meritorious programs have suffered for this reason. It has not been shown that there is a need for duplication in administration or inspection on the part of Federal agencies that would be beneficial to the veteran, and I submit it may do him harm. I, therefore, hope that the Barden amendment is adopted and that Federal control be kept as far away from our schools as possible.

(Mr. GRANGER and Mr. GILCHRIST asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, of course, the bill presently before the House will pass, but it seems to me there is room for improvement. I want to commend the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation for not being stampeded in rushing the measure to enactment. A bill of such importance deserves most careful consideration by the committee and the members were justified in holding hearings. I appeared before the committee in support of two bills I have introduced. I pointed out that the bill as it came from the

Senate seemed to apply almost entirely to the able-bodied veterans when they are discharged from the service. It does not, however, according to my reasoning, go far enough in extending benefits to the two most-deserving groups, namely, the man or woman who was disabled as a result of his or her service, and to the widows and orphans of those who made the supreme sacrifice.

It is my purpose to endeavor to amend this bill when it is being read under the 5-minute rule. I am perfectly willing to reward all who serve in the armed forces, but I cannot escape the conviction that those who suffered disabilities in line of duty and the dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice deserve first attention. I have always been in favor of the rehabilitation or reconditioning of the disabled, but more so than ever now due to my own personal experience and investigations. My amendments will not entail any additional cost but should lower the cost of administration.

The purpose of my amendments is to provide for continuity of rehabilitation measures from the moment the man or woman becomes disabled until he or she is readjusted into civil pursuits. I want no period to occur when the disabled person is not being provided for adequately. Delay or interruption in the application of rehabilitation measures is tragic in its consequences.

Briefly, my amendment in reference to the widows, orphans, and dependents of those who die in the service of our country, provides that where the deceased veteran was recognized as having dependents during the period of his service, has made an allotment to them, contributing thereto from his pay, that that will be sufficient evidence for the Veterans' Administration to continue the allotments in force in the cases of those falling in the classes entitling them to pension until the eligibility for pension is determined and an award made or denied under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. I want no period to exist between the time of death of the veteran and the eligibility for pension is determined, where his widow and orphans are not provided for and, in consequence, forced to accept public or private relief or charity.

I read in this morning's paper where the Army is streamlining the discharge of men, reducing the time to 48 hours. Why are they discharging men now? They are discharging them now because they are not fit for military duty, disabled. The question arises whether those men that are being discharged now are entitled to veterans' benefits under the Veterans' Act. If you are going to discharge those men in 48 hours that is not keeping the promise the Army has made to the effect that men would have an opportunity to get treatment and have their claims considered before they were turned out. I want to do something at once for disabled men and women; not make them wait months. There are many thousands of claims awaiting adjudication in the Veterans' Administration. Just to give you an example of the hardships some of the men suffer let me

tell you of a case that came to my attention. I happened to be in New York Christmas week. I picked up a newspaper and there was the picture of a boy who had lost both his hands, one eye, and his hearing destroyed by an explosion. These injuries he received in line of duty. He was sent home from Texas. He was not rehabilitated, he was not instructed in how to use those hands. Two months had elapsed and that boy had not received any recognition from the Veterans' Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Did the gentleman read the amendment that is in the bill?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes; I have, and I thank the gentleman for her kindness in urging it before the committee; but I think the amendments I have are needed and go further and they should be accepted. I do not believe the Congress of the United States should send word to the country that it is taking care of the able-bodied before it takes care of the disabled and the dependents of those who lost their lives in line of duty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. I want to continue with that New York case. I immediately got in touch with General Hines. He called New York over long distance to find out why the boy was out of the service 2 months without receiving any recognition. I likewise got in touch with General Kirk, of the Army, who told a committee in my presence that no man would be discharged from the Army until he had been rehabilitated. General Kirk sent to Texas to get a report on that case. He sent me a report. But that boy was sent home in no way rehabilitated. That is what I seek to prevent.

I know what rehabilitation means. I lost 5 months because I received absolutely no instruction in what to do with the appliances I had received. When I did receive that instruction, however, last Christmas, I began to make headway. If I had not met the people who later instructed me I never would be able to do what I am doing right now. My progress is slow, but certain. Without instructions the disabled will never be rehabilitated.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does not the gentleman believe that the committee bill provides that instruction?

Mr. COCHRAN. It does not go as far as my amendments. I hope the gentleman will read them and carefully consider the amendments—read the explanations, accept them, take them to conference, and then work the matter out.

I will present my amendments in the order that they will be reached, and for the benefit of the House explain their provisions. The first is to section 102. It follows:

On page 46, line 15, substitute a colon for the period and add a further proviso as follows: "Provided further, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, may delegate to specified commissioned personnel of the armed forces such of his powers and duties as may expedite the adjudication of claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration and such commissioned personnel are hereby authorized to exercise the powers and duties so delegated without prejudice and notwithstanding any law or laws to the contrary."

EXPLANATION

This section as reported from the committee permits the detail or transfer of any commissioned, appointed, or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The purpose of this part of section 102 is to provide the Veterans' Administration with additional competent personnel to expedite the adjudication of claims. The proposed amendment submitted by me broadens this authority to permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs not only to have the services of the personnel transferred or detailed to the Veterans' Administration but to also have the services of commissioned personnel not transferred or detailed who may be, or may be trained to be, especially qualified to assist in expediting the adjudication of claims. For instance, certain especially qualified medical officers of the armed forces on duty in hospitals having discharge authority may, in addition to their military duties, be delegated the powers and duties by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to assist in that respect. In other words the proposed amendment permits the Veterans' Administration to further increase its manpower in the work of adjudication of claims.

SECTION 103

On page 46, lines 19 and 20, strike out the words "disability claims of" and substitute therefor the words "claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration."

EXPLANATION

The proposed amendment broadens the authority of Veterans' Administration personnel assigned to the Army and Navy installations so that they may not only have the authority to adjudicate disability claims but any other claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

SECTION 104

On page 46, line 23, after "Sec. 104" insert "(a)". On page 47, strike lines 13 to 18, inclusive, and substitute therefor the following subsections numbered "(b)" and "(c)."

"(b) The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed until 6 months after the termination of the present war to furnish persons

in the armed forces having need thereof, such medical, physical, psychological, vocational, and other rehabilitation services (including temporary and permanent prosthetic appliances and training in their uses), as will (1) enable them to return to duty in assignments commensurate with their remaining capacities, or (2) better fit them, after their discharge or release from active duty is effected, either to undertake courses of rehabilitation to which they might be entitled under existing laws, or to enter civil pursuits directly. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized to provide the facilities and services necessary to carry out the purposes of this section and for the same purposes they may, by agreement or contract with public or private institutions and establishments, provide such additional facilities and services, including out-patient treatment and institutional training, as may be suitable and necessary: *Provided*, That the appropriations of the War and Navy Departments shall be available for necessary expenses and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this subsection.

"(c) Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance from the Veterans' Administration shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a Veterans' Administration hospital or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract."

EXPLANATION

This section as reported by the committee requires that any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a service or a Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including service under contract. The proposed amendment cares for this feature of the present section but goes farther in authorizing and directing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, until 6 months after the termination of the present war, not only to provide prosthetic appliances and training in their uses, but also to provide other services of rehabilitation, where needed, to return a person in the armed forces to duty in an assignment commensurate with his remaining capacities. At the same time the proposed amendment permits the War and Navy Departments to provide, during the period it is uncertain as to whether the person is to be returned to duty or discharged for disability, measures of rehabilitation that will better fit him for civil pursuits or rehabilitation programs after discharge rather than waiting idly in the hospital with consequent delay in adjustment into civil life if later discharged.

SECTIONS 106-107

On page 47, after line 25, add new sections numbered 106 and 107, as follows:

"Sec. 106. The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended by adding six new sections to title 1 thereof to be numbered 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, and 127, to read as follows:

"Sec. 122. Upon receipt of an official report of the death of a member of the active military or naval forces as a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by such service, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall notify the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Administra-

tor) thereof, and shall certify to the Administrator (1) the date of death of such member, (2) the fact that the death was the result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by military or naval service, (3) the names, addresses, and relationship of any dependents of such member, who, at the time of his or her death, were being paid monthly family allowances under this act, (4) the amount or amounts of any such monthly allowances being paid to each of such dependents, (5) the date on which any such allowances will terminate as provided in section 123, and (6) any other information necessary for the Administrator to perform the duties required of him by this act.

"Sec. 123. The Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, are hereby authorized and directed to continue the payment of any monthly family allowances to the dependents of such deceased member for a period of 2 months following the termination of such allowances as provided in section 107 (b).

"Sec. 124. Upon receipt of the notification and certificate provided for in section 122, the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to determine, automatically and without application therefor, whether any of such dependents are entitled to any pension or compensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and the exact amount or amounts thereof, if any. Pending such determination the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed (commencing with the month following the payments provided for in section 123) to pay to such of the dependents of the deceased member having such relationship to him or her as might entitle them to a pension or compensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the full amount or amounts of such monthly family allowances as certified to the Administrator by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy under section 122, until he shall have made the determinations provided for in this section as to any pension, compensation, and the amount or amounts thereof. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, any pension or compensation awarded such dependents under this section shall become effective after the termination of the payment of any monthly family allowances provided for in this section: *Provided*, That section 112 of this title shall apply to payments of monthly family allowances made by the Administrator under the provisions of this section.

"Sec. 125. Nothing in this act shall be construed to (1) curtail any right of any such dependent (after any award of pension or compensation is made) to appeal from the determination and finding of the Administrator made as directed in section 124; (2) prevent the Administrator from subsequently reopening the case and making any other determination or finding with respect thereto; or (3) prevent any such dependent from waiving any pension or compensation or other benefit after such determination and finding has been made by the Administrator.

"Sec. 126. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Administrator are authorized jointly and severally to prescribe such regulations as they may deem necessary to enable them to carry out the provisions of sections 122, 123, 124, 125, and 127 and to delegate to such officers and employees of their respective departments as they may designate any of their functions.

"Sec. 127. Appropriations heretofore made for the Veterans' Administration "Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions" shall be available for necessary expenses in carrying out the purposes of section 124; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of that section."

"Sec. 107. Section 106 shall be effective 60 days after the date of enactment of this act."

EXPLANATION

The purpose of the new sections 106 and 107 is to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so that the allotments in the case of a deceased veteran will continue to be paid to those of the dependents of a class eligible for pension under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration until such time as their eligibility for pension is determined and an award made or denied.

Under existing law when a member of the armed forces dies as a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by military or naval service any allotments being received by his dependents cease as of the last day of the month in which the death occurs. It is then incumbent upon the part of the widow or other dependents, eligible for pension under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, to make application for pension.

During the period between the last day of the month in which the veteran died and the date any award is made by the Veterans' Administration no money or allowance is received by the widow or children. Such period of adjudication might extend over several months and unless they are in possession of other resources they must look to public or private charity for their existence or borrow money. The widow may not be aware of her rights and the necessity of filing an application. This will cause further misery if there are not other resources.

The proposed amendments cure this situation first by removing the requirement of the filing of an application and making the determination automatic and second by requiring that any allotments being paid at the time of a veteran's death in the line of duty to dependents of a family relationship which might entitle them to a pension under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, shall continue to be paid for a period of 2 months by the War or Navy Departments, as the case may be, and thereafter by the Veterans Administration until such time as an award is made or denied. If an award is made it is effective as of the date following the last date of payment of the allowance rather than being retroactive to the date following the date of death as under existing law.

Thus the proposed amendments provide for continuing allotments until the award is made so there is no period where the family is without payment and it can adjust itself to the new situation gradually rather than abruptly. There is little, if any, additional expense incurred by the Government through these amendments since when an award is made the effective date thereof is the date the allowance is discontinued rather than dating back to the date following the date of death of the veteran.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan such time as he may desire.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFFER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LeCOMPTE.]

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, in the few moments permitted I want to commend the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and the members of that committee, as well as the various organizations that have supported this bill.

Mr. Chairman, may I preface my remarks by commending the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign War, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Order of the Purple Heart and all other patriotic organizations that have united behind this measure that has for its purpose extending full justice and educational opportunities to the veterans of this war who have defended the Republic with their life and blood.

The bill that finally is adopted after all amendments have been offered and considered will, I believe, represent the best and composite judgment of the membership of this Congress. I think I can safely say that the Government is going to go further in extending benefits and privileges to the veterans of this war than has ever been done by any nation in the history of the world. We will probably pay out annually in the years to come a vastly larger sum of money than most nations have expended in bygone years for maintaining their military establishments and we are happy to do this very thing. The majority of the men and women in the armed services range from 18 to 30 years of age.

A great deal of heroic service is being performed by men over 30 and even up to 50, with a few higher ranking officers above 60, but the rank and file of the service men and women are between 18 and 30. That has been the history of the American Army in all wars. We want to educate these young veterans, because they will have to take a leading role in the conduct of affairs for the next 30 years. We want these men and women to have every opportunity that can be extended to them. In addition to the educational features of the bill, we are providing hospitalization. We have a provision for loans to honorably discharged veterans also. Perhaps the loan feature is not as generous as some may desire. In connection with this legislation, I think it might be well to have it understood that this is not the end or the last word. There will be additional legislation for veterans as the years go on, but we are making a big step forward at the present time.

Already a million men have been discharged from the service for various reasons—disability, age, occupation, and so forth—and it is not too early for Congress to be taking recognition of the situation. I believe that the enactment of this legislation will add to the splendid morale of the men and women in the armed services. Word will go out to the

boys in the South Pacific, in Italy, in the Aleutians, and on the seas all around the globe that the Congress is not unmindful of their heroic service and is making provision to take care of the problems with which they will be confronted when they return to civilian life. May Heaven bless all these patriotic and heroic men and women. I am heartily and fully in accord with the purposes of this bill. Perhaps I would amend it in some particulars, but I want to here and now reaffirm my allegiance to the program of rehabilitation for the veterans who come out of the most terrible conflict that this world has ever seen.

(Mr. LeCOMPTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield one-half hour to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY].

[Mr. KEARNEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MALONEY].

(Mr. MALONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Chairman, Senate bill 1767, an act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, which is now before the House for consideration, is very important not only in the setting up of a definite program for the veterans, but also in order that they may know in advance what to expect. Therefore, it is urgent that the consideration and passage of this bill should not be delayed.

After World War No. 1, we did not provide a complete program for the rehabilitation of our veterans, and the treatment given them was most inadequate because, as a matter of fact, their welfare was not given serious consideration. I recall how the boys were recruited, marched off to the stations on their way to camp with much fanfare and public enthusiasm—but with their duty performed and return home, they were mustered out, quickly forgotten and left, more or less, to seek their own rehabilitation. Of course, from time to time, some benefits were given to them in a piecemeal way; however, an over-all complete program was never adopted.

Many of them had lost their educational and earning status causing them to drift into channels of want and neglect. I thought then that it was the duty of our Government to have provided a substantial program for their rehabilitation.

My views have not changed, and I am indeed happy to join in this legislative program which has been proposed to give aid to these returning veterans when they again enter civilian life. I do believe that all the veterans, particularly the young, many of whom have been taken from schools and professions, and others taken from their daily callings, should be placed back in their former undertakings, if they so desire.

I believe that men who go into combat and face all the hazards and dangers to their lives must, in many instances, receive quite a mental shock. These veterans and those who become disabled are most deserving and should have the very best treatment possible. We must see to it that we have adequate hospital facilities for all of our veterans who may need care—and in this, we should not be too picayunish nor too slow in providing adequate facilities to meet any and every demand.

The Constitution gives every man the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and we, therefore, should make it our solemn obligation to see that the veterans are properly rehabilitated and given the same opportunities, if not better, than they had when they left for the service; for have not many of them died so that America may live and her Constitution be preserved?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

[Mr. VURSELL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JEFFREY].

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct the attention of the House again to what has already been very well stated, that is, the fundamental, underlying principle of this bill.

At the close of the First World War there was mustering-out pay for the veterans, and some years after there was adjusted compensation, which took the form of money, long after the period of greatest need had passed. This is a departure from any such scheme. It is an attempt immediately upon the mustering out of the individual veteran to help him to help himself. To that end there have been devised various titles or sections of the bill which will fit insofar as possible the various needs of veterans of all types.

It is not a perfect bill, as all the members of the committee are very well aware. It is, nevertheless, a bill which has been given much thought, and I think it makes the proper approach to a question which is of far greater importance, not only to the veterans, but to the country at large, than any other that I know of confronting the country today.

I think credit should be given publicly again to the American Legion because it was that organization that furnished the inspiration for this bill. As a result of their studies, a measure was introduced both in the Senate and the House. This measure today is endorsed both by the Legion and by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It was refined in the Senate, and I feel that it is not too much to say that it has been further refined in the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

I should like to direct for just a few moments your attention to some of the suggestions that have been made with respect to the various titles of the bill. First of all, it has been suggested that not sufficient emphasis has been placed upon relief for the disabled veterans. I am sure all of us will agree that our first duty and the first obligation of this Government is to the disabled man. In reply to that suggestion, may I point out that the very first section of this bill deals with hospitalization. It is true that the Senate version of the bill carries the figure of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital buildings and facilities. That was stricken out in the House committee, and, I personally feel, very wisely, on the basis of the testimony that was given to us.

It is probable that that sum is too high, yet it is wholly unimportant whether that amount be small or large. Whatever sum may be necessary for hospitalization and for adequate care and attention for the disabled veterans of this war must be promptly and willingly provided by a grateful government. That is exactly what the measure seeks to do as it has come out of the committee.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. In other words, this bill provides sufficient funds for new hospital facilities to any degree which is necessary.

Mr. JEFFREY. In reply to the question of the gentleman from Iowa, may I say that of course this is not an appropriation bill and it does not appropriate any money. By the express terms of the bill it authorizes such sums as may be necessary for hospitalization, and there is no limitation, great or small, on what that may be.

Mr. JENSEN. The reason I mentioned an appropriation is that, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I always think of bills as being appropriation bills.

Mr. JEFFREY. I am sure the gentleman realizes the distinction very well.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me to be very much wiser to have the authorization for \$500,000,000. Then we know that the Board of Hospitalization, of which General Hines is chairman, will go ahead and build up to that amount if needed. Otherwise we really have no assurance that the building will be done. I thought it was very important when I introduced the bill. I know the Veterans of Foreign Wars are very insistent that that go into the bill, and it was the thought of many Members along that line.

Mr. JEFFREY. I recall that the gentleman discussed that matter, and very well, in our committee meeting. There is much to be said on the other side. The point I wanted to emphasize is that this committee in attempting to deal with the disabled veterans in the

very first section of the bill has put no limitation or brakes on whatever, and I think that is commendable.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Under the present set-up with the Board of Hospitalization, General Hines has the authority to build as needed, but he did not go ahead and build as the need was there and we do not have the hospitals. There is a shortage of hospital beds today and in my opinion there will be a big shortage when the big drive actually comes.

Mr. JEFFREY. I think the Members of this House are entitled to some information with respect to those facilities, and I believe this information was not given to us in confidence. Testimony was given to the committee to the effect that as of the spring of this year there were in excess of 71,000 hospital beds available to the Veterans' Administration.

I want to point out this further provision of the bill which, I think, is extremely important. There has been a suggestion that legislation was not needed. But I think in line with Mrs. ROGERS' suggestion, it is, and it is included, that is, this bill in its first section further authorizes and provides legislation or a legislative direction for exchange of facilities between the Army and Navy and Veterans' Administration. It has been estimated, and testimony has been given to our committee that there will probably be as many as 100,000 beds, over a period of time, to be sure, available from existing Army and Navy facilities which can and will, under the provision of this title of this bill, be made available to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield to my good friend the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. I wish to compliment the gentleman and the members of the committee upon this piece of legislation which is now presented to the House. I want to call his attention to section 105, which is to be found on page 47 of the bill. The gentleman will recall, and many others in the House will recall, the experience following the last World War, when many of our boys were discharged from the service and they were presented with a certificate to sign with respect to their physical condition. Ultimately those signatures were offered against them when they presented the question of securing compensation. I want to compliment the gentleman and the committee on correcting that entire matter in section 105, because it provides that any such statement against the veterans' own interest signed at any time shall be null and void and of no force and effect. I think that is a splendid provision. I want to compliment the committee upon retaining that provision in this measure.

Mr. JEFFREY. I am sure the committee appreciates the words of the gentleman from Indiana. The gentleman from Iowa, who is a member of our committee, is the author of that language. In amplification of what has been said, we found, as the testimony was given to us, that practice was continued in this

war, and men on discharge were being asked to sign a statement which, with a very human desire to get out and a very ready willingness to sign anything under any circumstances in order to get out, placed a very unfair burden on the soldier. So that specific piece of legislation was written in.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not wish to consume the gentleman's time, but in connection with what the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] said, about \$500,000,000, is it not true that the bill as it now is, authorizing whatever money is necessary, will permit the Administrator to go all-out in the purchasing of prosthetic appliances and instructions in the use of them? There is no limitation.

Mr. JEFFREY. There is no question about that.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Is not that a better provision than if we had a limitation in the bill?

Mr. JEFFREY. I personally feel it is preferable, although as has been indicated, there was a difference of opinion in the committee. I feel it is wholly unimportant whether it costs little or much. The proper discharge of our obligation to the disabled veteran is and must be the first consideration, and the cost of it is entirely inconsequential. That is why I like that particular provision of the bill as amended in the committee.

I would like to call the attention of the membership to another provision, in view of the suggestion that the disabled man has not been properly cared for. It is now written in, if this bill is adopted, as specific legislation, that second only to the Army and Navy, the Veterans' Administration has priority both on materials and personnel, and that is as it should be. There are already, as has been indicated, considerably over a million men and women discharged from the service to date and the Veterans' Administration has been handicapped both by lack of material and personnel. This provision, it seems to me, is needed as definitive legislation. Now, I do not want to spend a lot of time because much consideration already has been given, but I want to discuss briefly title II or the section dealing with education. I would like to add just this thought, however, to what has already been said. It is axiomatic that if you want good government you must centralize responsibility. There is much criticism throughout the country on the form of some of our county governments. I think in many cases that criticism is justified. The reason is because the ballot is too long, because we attempt to elect too many people, too many officeholders, with the result that we cannot centralize responsibility, that the spotlight of public opinion cannot be focused upon the official that should be held responsible. I submit to you, and I do this with all deference, because I realize not only the immense amount of work, but the ability and the experience of the gentlemen on the Committee on Education who have

labored so long and so well with respect to this legislation, I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that there is a fundamental difference that cannot be reconciled in title II of the veterans' bill dealing with education and the measure introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Education; that is, instead of centralizing responsibility and thereby enabling public opinion to hold the proper official responsible for his acts in the administration of what, to my mind, is almost the most important section of this measure, that responsibility under the Barden bill has been diffused.

I would point out to you and the distinguished gentleman, the chairman of the committee very properly said on this floor yesterday that in the last analysis the responsibility must be centered some place; and it is. It is, under both bills. If you will bear with me for just a moment, I would like to call your attention to the Barden bill, on page 16, where it says in line 10:

It shall be the duty of the director, with the assistance of the advisory council—

And then skip down, please to the paragraph numbered 2, in line 14:

examine State plans submitted for approval and approve those State plans which meet the requirements of section 8.

Then turn back to section 8 and read section 8, particularly where it starts on line 21, of page 23, and says:

To be approvable—

By whom?—

To be approvable under this act a State plan for education and training shall—

Then skip over to paragraph 3 on page 23, and read, if you please, the Barden bill:

contain such provisions as to the qualifications of personnel for appointment in administering such plans as are necessary to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards—

And then in that same paragraph they go on and say:

The duty of the agency in approving a plan shall be—

So and so.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. That is the essential part, go ahead and read the rest of it; that is the key to it.

Mr. JEFFREY. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Idaho but if the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] thinks that that is the key to it I want to read it, because I want to emphasize it. If that is the key I feel sorry for the door.

Mr. WHITE. I shall be glad to defer my question.

Mr. JEFFREY. The rest of the paragraph reads as follows:

The duty of the agency in approving a plan shall be solely the determination of whether the plan contains such provision, and the agency shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, method of selection, tenure of office, or compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such provision.

If you will turn to page 24, paragraph 6, you will find:

Provide for the appointment of an advisory committee which shall be broadly representative of the various types of approved educational or training institutions.

Before I yield to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] I want to make this observation, if I may use this homely figure of speech: When you make hash you can put in beef and you can put in pork; but when you get it all cut up and mixed together, it is difficult to differentiate between the two, and as someone else has said: "No matter whether you slice it thin or slice it thick it is still hash."

You have got hash in this bill from the Committee on Education, because the committee has labored to tie down the authority and to fix the standards, but I submit, Mr. Chairman, that in the last analysis, after going all the way around Robin Hood's barn, they come right back to the fundamental, which is that responsibility must be lodged somewhere, and in my opinion it comes back in a most unhappy manner to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. It seems to me the gentleman has given the impression that the Administrator or Director of the agency can determine what the personnel, standards, and so forth, are to be, but it says plainly on page 23, line 9:

The duty of the agency in approving a plan shall be solely the determination of whether the plan contains such provisions.

If it contains the provisions that suit the State, then he has to O. K. it. Whether they are good, bad, or indifferent, it is mandatory that he O. K. it, if he can show that the State board of education, or whatever agency is designated to be in charge, has made certain basic provisions that suit it. He has nothing to say whether they suit his ideas or not. That is plain.

Mr. JEFFREY. It is plain to me that the gentleman has put his interpretation on the bill, but, unfortunately, I assume, he is not going to administer the bill. Of course, the gentleman is entitled to his interpretation, but I submit, Mr. Chairman, that if you will read this bill calmly, you must, as the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education said yesterday, lodge responsibility some place. You cannot get away from it. If I am wrong in my contention and in my conclusion, then may I humbly submit that the Barden bill is worse than I thought it was. I would hate to feel that an immense educational program of this type, affecting the rights and welfare, not only of millions of veterans but, if you please, really affecting the welfare of this country for many years to come, was embodied in a bill which had centralized authority nowhere. The most charitable thing that can be said about this bill is that it has divided authority to the extent that no real responsibility results, and public opinion in this coun-

try will be unable to hold responsible any agency, State or Federal, for its proper administration or its maladministration.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I would like to say to the gentleman that the responsibility for this act was lodged in Congress. The American people will not be satisfied with the conduct of Congress unless we begin to specify and restrict and replace various duties on the various officers in plain English language. Paper and ink has proven to be much cheaper than to take care of the mistakes.

Mr. JEFFREY. That is one of the basic weaknesses of your bill. It takes a lot of paper and ink, and in the end it attempts to function without placing responsibility any place.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman knows this law is already on the books in Public Law No. 113.

Mr. JEFFREY. No. I do not agree with your interpretation of Public Law No. 113, at all.

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Most of the language which the gentleman has quoted is taken verbatim from Public Law No. 113.

Mr. JEFFREY. That is correct.

Mr. JUDD. But unquestionably there has to be control, and, as in most things in the United States, there is divided control. Hitler has unified control. We have the United States of America; not united people, but the United States of America. There is divided control. We believe that the major part of the control ought to be in the State boards of education, and the minor part in the Veterans' Administration, which has many other very, very important activities. There is just the difference. The committee feels that the major control should be in the Veterans' Administration, which ordinarily is not an educator and which is busy with other things. There is the real difference.

Mr. JEFFREY. That is exactly what I think, that the final responsibility should be lodged with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman on that point. I disagree with him when he says the committee bill sets up Hitlerian control. On the contrary it sets up a system of checks and balances, which is fundamentally good government; and I will tell you why. The very salutary provision is written in the bill that the State agency, whether it be the board or director of State education, shall select the schools, and then—and I emphasize again, the Veteran's Administration has no authority whatsoever to strike a single school from that list. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs can only add to it. That is what I call a system of checks and balances that works and works in the interest of the veterans, rather than in the interest of 48 additional State bureaus and an additional Federal advisory agency. It is simple and practical.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does it not seem to the gentleman that this board that will be appointed, the State advisory boards, under the so-called Barden bill, would, in fact, eventually control the board of education?

Mr. JEFFREY. I agree thoroughly with the gentleman from Massachusetts. For my part, I do not want any board or advisory board. As the committee bill provides, I should like to see, and I believe it is in the best interests of the proper administration of this bill, responsibility centralized. In the event that the Veterans' Administrator needs assistance, he is empowered under the bill to get it. I do not think he needs, and I think it would impede him to have, one of these advisory commissions, another agency set up, simply to stand in the way of the proper administration of this bill and to further impede centralization of authority and to further hinder the spotlight of public opinion from being focused upon a single-headed administrator.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does the gentleman believe that the application of the Barden bill would discourage the veteran from even trying to get an education?

Mr. JEFFREY. I believe the Barden bill would have that effect. The experience of the veteran in the past has borne that out. They have fared best when relying upon a single source of aid. Many of you gentlemen know, from much longer service than I have had, that assistance to veterans has functioned far better since a single-headed administration was established some time in the thirties, than prior thereto. I think every veterans' organization in the country agrees with that. In my judgment it is a fatal mistake to depart from that principle which is founded in bed-rock experience, particularly in a bill which is so vital and of such large-scale importance.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman said that the director, under the committee bill would not be permitted to strike a single school from the list, but he would be permitted to add to the list.

Mr. JEFFREY. Right.

Mr. MURDOCK. Would he be enabled under the committee bill to dictate concerning courses or enter in any way into the internal management of a college?

Mr. JEFFREY. I am glad the gentleman asked that question. Even at the risk of repetition I am going to direct your attention to page 55, paragraph 6, in the committee bill:

No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part, shall exercise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training institution.

If the gentleman can suggest any language which will make it broader and more final than that, I am sure the committee will be glad to accept it.

Mr. MURDOCK. One further question on that same language. That does not have reference to any school supported by the United States Government, such as the Indian schools?

Mr. JEFFREY. Oh, no.

Mr. MURDOCK. They are not included within this so as to prevent Indian veterans from utilizing their Indian schools?

Mr. JEFFREY. No; because it specifically says in carrying out the provisions of this part, which is a part of this bill.

Again, at the risk of repetition, I direct your attention to the top of page 54, which says: "which schools and institutions."

No discretion, no latitude whatsoever.

And such additional public or private schools as may be recognized by the Administrator shall be deemed qualified to enroll eligible students.

If you can fix more definitely control of the educational system in the States than you do in the foregoing language—the bill is not perfect and the committee does not say that it is—I am sure the committee will be glad to receive the suggestions; but I submit that it is a vast improvement over the Barden bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Before the gentleman completes his discussion I wish he would give us as much information as possible on the lending provisions of this bill.

Mr. JEFFREY. I want to discuss that for just a few moments.

Mr. Chairman, the Senate bill provided for a loan by the United States Government to any eligible veteran. But I shall not go into the question of eligibility. The money could be used to repair a home, to purchase a home, to purchase a farm, or to repair buildings on a farm, or for the purpose of engaging in business. See what that did: That put the United States Government, if you please, through the Veterans' Administration, in the business of making loans. I believe it is not an exaggeration to say that if that provision were adopted in that form our United States Government would be the greatest single lending agency in the whole world, because there will be something like 13,000,000 men and women eligible to apply for loans under this act. None of us knows how many will apply.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. I agree with the gentleman; I do not favor any extension of the functions of the Federal Government as a lending agency. I think it is only fair, however, to call to the gentleman's attention that the Congress in the past has enacted laws of that kind, notably the H. O. L. C., the R. F. C., and the crop loans. I think it is probably better that the Government guarantee the loans as it does in the bill that the gentleman is expounding, because it also does under the F. H. A. provision of the Federal Housing Act. But I am just wondering if it would not be possible to scale down the interest rates, or the maximum of 6 percent and still make

sure that the veterans will be able to get these loans.

Mr. JEFFREY. I will discuss that in just a moment. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman that he feels the Government should not engage further in the lending business at this time. The effect of the bill as it passed the Senate would be simply to place the United States Government in competition with every lending agency in the United States, banks, savings institutions, building and loan associations, and every other kind. Talk about the creation of a new bureau and a new bureaucracy, it would be difficult to conceive one that would be greater and it would be difficult to conceive one which would be more directly in competition with, that would tend in greater degree to throttle, private enterprise than that type of lending agency. So the committee struck that provision out entirely. I think we are all in agreement that the lending service for the veteran as a principle is very good; we all want to see it; it is merely a question of method. So as a substitute the committee has provided that instead of having the United States Government become the biggest lending agency perhaps in the world, that a veteran may apply to any person, firm, association, or corporation, or for that matter to any existing governmental agency or corporation either State or Federal for a loan, and in the event that his loan is approved then the Government through the veterans—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is making a very interesting and informative statement. I ask unanimous consent that his time may be extended 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. A unanimous-consent request for extension of time cannot be entertained for the reason that time is under the control of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How much additional time would the gentleman like?

Mr. JEFFREY. Five minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. JEFFREY. I do not think any one of us want to preclude the veteran from getting a loan. We want to make it possible for him to go to any private lending agency or to any existing Government lending agency in his State or any other State, and if that loan is granted to him, a simple form will be filled out requesting the guaranty. I believe all private lending agencies will be interested in this business. The application will not be sent to Washington, because this section of the bill specifically provides that—

The Administrator may delegate authority to a subordinate in each of the States to pass upon these loans.

In other words, an attempt has been made to make the guaranty as simple as possible and as easy as possible and to eliminate as much red tape as possible.

The Government may guarantee any loan up to 50 percent. There is a maximum to the guaranty on any loan or loans of \$1,500, because the veteran may very well get more than one loan for any one of these very proper purposes.

The measure further provides—and this, of course, is carried over from the Senate bill—that the interest on the portion of the loan or loans which the Government guarantees shall be paid by the Government for the first year.

The gentleman has inquired as to why in the lending title the greatest amount of interest on any loan which the Government may guarantee has been fixed at 6 percent. That was the subject of extensive discussion in the committee and some testimony was developed on the point. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, when this House writes legislation it must be written for the whole country and so we are necessarily forced to face conditions which prevail not in one particular section but in all sections. It was developed in testimony before the committee that if we were to restrict the right of the Government to guarantee loans with interest rates of less than 6 percent it might very well result that in some cases we would preclude the veteran from having his loan guaranteed. There is no thought or purpose in this act to provide that the veteran shall pay as much as 6 percent on his loan.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The fact that it does say a maximum of 6 percent will become the minimum as well as the maximum. Does not the gentleman believe that could be reduced to 4 percent and at the same time do the job?

Mr. JEFFREY. The gentleman from Oklahoma has asked a very good question. That same thought was echoed in the committee, that if the maximum was fixed at 6 percent it would be likely to become "the" percent, not necessarily, but there was that probability. Several answers were suggested. First of all, it is common knowledge that today financial institutions, particularly banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, and so forth, are bulging with money. Their problem is not to make collections; their problem is to make good loans. It is anticipated, and I am one who believes, that this country will enjoy a period of prosperity at least for some time after the termination of this war; at least we like to believe that that condition will exist during the time that loans will be guaranteed under the provisions of this act. If this be true—and I think it will be true—there will be competition among various lending agencies for the privilege of lending this money. I submit to the gentleman that if \$3,000 is loaned, secured by a first mortgage on a modest little home, of which the Government guarantees \$1,500, if the loan goes bad, so to speak, and the lending agency is forced to foreclose, even if the improvement on the property had depreciated 50 percent, the lending agency still could not lose a penny. That kind of loan is very attrac-

tive, and I am inclined to believe that the law of supply and demand, the law of business competition, will enter into the operation of this act and that there will be a very decided tendency to reduce the rate of interest, although I am not at all sure of the reaction of this measure any more than is the gentleman. Many of us share the apprehensions he has expressed. If in the wisdom of this House it should reduce the rate of interest to 5 percent, or any other percent that will express the judgment of the House, I feel sure the committee will be satisfied, except I hope we shall do nothing which will make it impossible for worthy veterans to obtain loans in certain portions of the country.

Mr. LEFEVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. LEFEVRE. Who approves the loan the veteran wants?

Mr. JEFFREY. That is purely a matter of private enterprise. That is purely a matter between the individual veteran and the local institution.

Mr. LEFEVRE. The bank?

Mr. JEFFREY. Yes.

Mr. LEFEVRE. How much must he reduce his loan annually, or how is that arranged?

Mr. JEFFREY. The only restrictions which the committee have written in are, first, that the rate of interest shall not be more than 6 percent per annum and, secondly, that the loan must be payable in full in not more than 20 years.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it is the desire of the Congress to be equitable as far as we possibly can between the veterans who want an education and who take advantage of the educational provisions, and those who would desire loans.

Mr. JEFFREY. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the gentleman will agree that those who take advantage of the educational provisions in this bill or benefits in this bill are going to receive greater benefits than those who take advantage of the loan provision. I am not opposing the educational provisions, understand, but I am speaking only from an equitable standpoint.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. JENSEN. I am wondering if we cannot make it just a little more equitable by giving those veterans who ask for the loans a 2-year period free of interest on the amount that the Government guarantees rather than just the 1 year. One year, after all, is a very short period.

Mr. JEFFREY. At the most it would be \$90.

Mr. JENSEN. It is a very short period in which a veteran can adjust himself. I know that we do not want to get too liberal and the veterans do not want us to, because, after all, it is their money, it is their future and they are going to have to pay back a great share of it; nevertheless, to get started, does not the gentleman think it would be fair to give

him 2 years free of interest rather than just 1 year? That would sort of even up this interest rate, which may sound rather high and it may be rather high.

Mr. JEFFREY. Personally, I would not oppose such provision, although I think we proceed on the wrong basis if we compare the benefits of any two sections of the bill. Certain veterans may obtain more benefits under one than under the other.

I want to call your attention again to what has already been brought out on the floor, and that is section 1505, the last section of the bill, which provides that in the event at any future time adjusted compensation is authorized by the Congress to these veterans, then and in that event any and all benefits of every type which have accrued to any veteran under the provisions of this bill, including any sums that the Government may have had to pay off in making good a loan, shall be deducted from the amount paid to that veteran under any adjusted-compensation measure. I hope that provision will be followed, because it is a sincere attempt to equalize and make fair the provisions of this measure to the man who through force of circumstances is unable to take advantage of the educational facilities or who is perhaps unable to take advantage of any of the other benefits. You can very well visualize as can I a veteran who will return, who has no need or who feels he has no need for education, who does not want to buy a home, is not equipped mentally, physically, or otherwise to go into business, and does not need the unemployment-compensation provisions of the bill because he can walk back and put his hand to the machine and get a job. That man will receive no benefits under this bill. So I hope that last section of the measure will be adopted for its effect in the future. It is simply an attempt to equalize benefits to all.

In closing, may I say that I recognize the imperfections of this bill. But it blazes a new trail in veterans' legislation. Instead of giving the veteran a piece of money, great or small, at some distant date, this measure attempts to discharge, insofar as it may be possible, the Government's obligation at the time when the man's need is the greatest, immediately after he is mustered out, in terms of self-help in helping him to help himself, which is the American way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, at the very outset I desire to express my personal commendation to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and to the members of that committee, for the timely presentation of the pending measure, S. 1767. Your committee has worked many long and tiresome hours upon this measure, which appears to me to be praiseworthy. While there is no

perfect piece of legislation, and this measure is, without doubt, imperfect in many particulars—yet, it appears to be far preferable to the bill which came here from the other body, and, at the moment, it appears to meet the situation squarely, and I am convinced if this measure is passed by the House it will redound to the ultimate benefit of the veterans of this war. Of course, if there are imperfections embraced in this measure, they can be corrected with ease, and those imperfections can only be determined by and through the experience resulting from a trial of this law, if and when it becomes a law. I desire to express my approval of this measure, and it is my intention to support it for final passage.

Mr. Chairman, it is my desire to do all within my power to aid our veterans. They are engaged in fighting this war. They have bared their breasts to the enemy bullets. When they come back they are entitled to the expressions of gratitude from a grateful people and a grateful Nation. Too, I am confident every Member of the House has the same kindly feeling for every veteran. When this war is over and our soldiers, sailors, and marines come home again—and may that glad day soon come—we will face the very serious problem of rehabilitating them. With the huge Army and Navy we have employed in this war, and with the normal percentages of disabilities resulting from their service, we will be faced with those who are physically and mentally sick, with those who suffer from the distress of wounds and from the scars of battle, with men who have left their jobs in the factory, mill, store, and on the farm, and with distress and want which ever stalks in the wake of war. Every grateful nation extends ample and proper care to her veterans of all wars. Our country is no exception in this particular. It is our sacred duty to amply and properly care for our veterans, and we owe a special duty to care for the sick, the distressed, and the disabled veterans of this war. Those who are disabled by reason of their service in this war must be first cared for, and all those who have served and who have suffered great loss by reason thereof must be rehabilitated and have gainful occupations restored to them. The Congress of the United States will not permit the veterans of this war to be forced to go about upon the streets selling apples in order to gain their sustenance when they come home from this war. This is truly a frightful war. Untold misery and suffering will result from it. We must prepare to meet it, and to relieve that misery and suffering insofar as it is possible to do so. This measure, which is now before the House, will aid materially in accomplishing that desired end. While this measure may need some amendments in order to accomplish the desired end, yet those amendments will be proposed and determined during the reading of the bill, I am certain.

Mr. Chairman, many of the committee members, and many Members of the House, have engaged in the debate on this bill. The measure has been fully

and thoroughly explained, and I am convinced every Member has been fully advised of the merits of this proposed legislation. I will not burden the House with any exhaustive explanation of this measure. I prefer to touch upon but a few of the provisions of this proposed legislation which will be of some material benefit, I hope, to those who are interested in this bill.

It has been estimated that the total cost of this measure will amount to approximately \$6,510,000,000. While that estimate may be in error, yet that gives the approximate estimate annually, and while that is a huge sum of money, yet war takes its toll, and war calls for readjustments. The lives and the opportunities of our boys and men are involved—and they made the sacrifice, and they waged the fight for our country. Under the title I, which provides for hospitalization and claims and procedures, it appears that the subjects therein contained have been treated adequately and completely.

Under title II of this measure, I am convinced the provisions with respect to education and vocational rehabilitation are far superior to those kindred provisions which were enacted into law following World War No. 1. Now is the proper time to enact legislation on this subject. It would be entirely too late to enact legislation on the subjects of education and vocational rehabilitation after this war is over. Many of our veterans of this war are now being returned, suffering from disabilities of every kind, and who, by reason of the nature and character of their injuries, will be unable to render further service during this war. When this proposed legislation is enacted into law, those who have been returned home will become eligible under the provisions of title II of this measure. When they are physically able to do so, they will be able to begin the work of preparing themselves for the future. Those veterans will not be required to await the termination of this war before they start upon this program of education and vocational training in order to, in a measure, rehabilitate themselves for the future years. The provisions under this title will be met with enthusiastic approval by the Members of the House, I am certain.

Title III, of this measure, makes provision for the guaranty of loans made for purchases of farms, homes, business property, and farming equipment. In the other body, the loans were provided to be made direct to the veteran, and the limit was fixed at \$1,000. However, no discretion was vested in the Veterans' Administration to either approve or disapprove of any of such loans. The pending bill, reported by the committee in the House, places the full responsibility with the Administrator, but he is authorized to utilize the services of any State or Federal agency to assist in determining the action he will take. Under this provision guaranteeing such loans the limit is fixed at 50 percent thereof, and the limit in the amount of the guaranty is fixed in the sum of \$1,500. No security is required for such guaranty, except the right to be subro-

gated to the right of the holder of the obligation guaranteed. The Administrator approves the terms and conditions of the payment of the loan, which shall be repaid in full in not more than 20 years, and the same shall be obtained at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 percent, depending, of course, upon the agreement made between the veteran and the lender.

Mr. Chairman, these provisions will be found to be helpful to our veterans. The provisions of this measure, which I have here mentioned, and the other provisions therein contained, will make possible the proper and adequate aid to our returning soldiers, sailors, and marines. When they return, we want them to return to our country with opportunity before them. We want them to have jobs, and we want them to have the opportunity to engage in business, and we want them to take their places as honored and respected citizens in our land—the land which they have aided so materially in perpetuating and keeping it free for the future. It is our fervent hope that they will quite soon be returning to us—that this war will be over, and victory will be ours. We owe a deep debt of unforgettable gratitude to them, and we will by the passage of this measure pledge to them our continued aid in rehabilitating them in the arts and trades of civil life, after a service faithfully and honorably rendered to their country. We cannot do less for them. As the years come and go, we will never turn our backs upon the defenders of our Nation—those who have contributed so much to aid in making our country the greatest nation on the face of this ancient and kindly earth.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN].

(Mr. McMILLAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Chairman, our committee has worked continuously practically every day during the past 3 or 4 weeks in an effort to bring to the floor of the House a veterans' bill which will first of all grant adequate compensation to the veterans who have been or may be disabled during the present war. The able-bodied veteran who returns to this country after the war, in my opinion, will not be dependent on the Government or anyone else for a livelihood. In my opinion, any man who has sufficient intestinal fortitude to face the cold steel, as our young men are facing today, will not ask their Government for a penny unless it is absolutely necessary.

Our committee has made a desperate effort in the proposed legislation before the House for consideration to put the veteran in as near as possible the same position in society and among his former coworkers as he would have been had it not been for his service in the armed forces of the United States. We have also endeavored to give every soldier an opportunity to complete his education after he returns from service. We feel that any soldier who is desirous to continue his education after the war should

be given an opportunity at the expense of the Government. We also feel that he should have the opportunity to attend any high school, college, training school, or private school in the United States. He should not be limited to make his selection from a list of schools submitted by the United States Department of Education, as this, in my opinion, is a matter for the State department of education in every State to determine. Our State educators are certainly better qualified to know the qualifications of every school within their respective State than any member of the Department of Education located here in Washington.

We have also set out numerous benefits for veterans in this bill, however, it is my sincere hope that our Government will make arrangements to take care of the disabled veterans first. This Congress has done a great deal toward correcting a number of irregularities placed upon veterans of previous wars and I am glad that the veterans of this war will not be compelled to wait for legislation to be passed to assist them in readjusting themselves when the war is over.

I have been a member of the American Legion in South Carolina for a number of years and always enjoy working for the veteran. However, I do not believe we should try to write all the legislation pertaining to veterans until the war is over, thereby giving the veterans of this war an opportunity to join hands with the American Legion and let their wishes be known to the Members of Congress. I personally have not had a single letter for or against the bill before us now for consideration from a veteran of this war; however, I know they will appreciate our providing educational facilities and hospitalization for them so they will be available immediately upon their return to their respective homes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF].

(Mr. SAUTHOFF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time merely to suggest several amendments, as I am heartily in favor of the pending bill.

On January 20, 1944, I introduced a bill which would grant forgiveness to veterans of income taxes which they might be liable for at the time of their induction. I did that purposely because many of these boys will come out of the service with an income-tax debt hanging over their heads, and while most of these boys are young and perhaps will not owe much there will be some of them who are married and who will owe several hundred dollars. It is not fair to them to start off in their struggle to get back on their feet with a Government debt hanging over their heads.

I appreciate that a point of order can be raised against my amendment because properly it is a tax matter, but I trust it will be agreeable to the members of the committee and that it will be accepted by the committee. I hope the point of order will not be raised against it.

The bill I introduced and to which I have just referred is as follows:

H. R. 4025

A bill relating to the tax liability of members of the armed forces for taxable years beginning prior to their entering such forces

Be it enacted, etc., That chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting after section 421, the following:

"SEC. 422. Abatement of tax for members of armed forces for taxable years beginning prior to their entering such forces.

"In the case of any individual who enters upon active service as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States on or after May 27, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President, and who serves therein for a period of more than — days, the tax imposed by this chapter for any taxable year beginning prior to his entering upon such active service which is unpaid at such time (including interest, additions to the tax, and additional amounts) shall not be assessed, and if assessed the assessment shall be abated, and if collected shall be credited or refunded as an overpayment."

Mr. Chairman, the other amendment which I wish to suggest is this. After the First World War liberal provisions were made under the homestead law to the veterans of the First World War. That law expired, I believe, in 1940, if my memory serves me correctly. That provision should again be reinstated so that those veterans who wish to take out homesteads will have the privilege and opportunity of doing so under the liberalized provisions of the Homestead Act which were granted to the veterans of the First World War; namely, the years of their service were permitted as a deduction from the 3-year period required under the original act. This, of course, would give the boys an opportunity to establish themselves in new lands.

Along that line I would further suggest that inasmuch as we have millions of acres of Government lands, new lands should be opened up so that these men can have an opportunity to occupy them in case they want to, and with the aid of Government loans or plants to set them up in business, I think it would be an excellent start for those members who want to go into agriculture.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] such time as he may desire.

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we all agree with the eloquent remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LANHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life

of returning World War No. 2 veterans, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, owing to the fact that our time was cut into, I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate on this bill be extended 2 hours, to be taken up next week at the proper time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 280. Joint resolution to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of War.
5. Civil Service Commission.
6. Federal Security Agency.
7. Office of Price Administration.
8. National Archives.
9. National Housing Agency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD, Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana, and Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] be permitted to extend his remarks and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTENGER] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by Julius H. Barnes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein the bill H. R. 4025.

May 10





tion for a rule been made upon this particular measure?

Mr. PACE. Not that I know of.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I understand it has, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will say that an application for a rule has been made by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, but that does not in any way preclude discussion of the legislation on the floor today. If we are given ample time to discuss the legislation, it will be just as good for our side as if it came up under a rule. It is my understanding that we will have time to discuss it just the same as though it came out under the rule. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. PACE. As I understand, if the House considers the bill in the House as in the Committee of the Whole, the bill would be read under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will say, if the gentleman will yield further, that possibly the gentleman from Georgia does not know it, but the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture asked the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], chairman of the Committee on Rules, for a rule.

Mr. PACE. Does the gentleman mean the chairman or the acting chairman?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I mean the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

Mr. PACE. The gentleman has made no such request of the committee.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. No; but he did ask for it in a letter. I have a copy of the letter.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In view of the fact that certain gentlemen vitally interested in this proposed measure cannot be here today, I am forced and constrained to object to the consideration of the bill at this time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yes.

Mr. PACE. I would like to invite the gentleman's attention to the fact that what he is seeking may have the opposite effect. Unless we get this bill up and get it considered and passed by the House and Senate, the interest rates on these loans are going to jump to 5 percent, which I think is the last thing that the gentleman wants done. We can very well debate this question right now and decide it. The committee voted this bill out 20 to 2. The committee is interested in seeing that those high interest rates cannot become effective on the 1st day of July.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say to the gentleman from Georgia that all I am interested in is seeing to it that these particular gentlemen whom I have in mind have a right and are enabled to be here when this bill, which is of much interest to themselves and of great interest to agriculture, is considered. This has been brought up with no prior notice to many of us who are not acquainted with the provisions of the bill.

Mr. PACE. Can the gentleman inform us when they will be present?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think they will be here in a very few days and that this can be considered in ample time giving everybody interested the opportunity to be present.

I object, Mr. Speaker.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial which I think deals better with the basic issues in the Montgomery Ward case than any other I have seen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a letter I wrote to a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record in two instances, in one to include a poem, and in the other a speech I made recently.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein excerpts from a letter written by our distinguished former colleague, Hon. James V. McClintic, of Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further con-

sideration of the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1767, with Mr. LANHAM in the chair.

Th Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state for the information of the Committee that by unanimous consent the time for general debate was extended 2 hours, to be equally divided between the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how the time stands?

The CHAIRMAN. At the conclusion of the debate on Friday, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has consumed 3 hours and 25 minutes, and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] had consumed 3 hours and 24 minutes. It is the Chair's understanding of the unanimous-consent request that the 2 additional hours are to be equally divided.

Mr. RANKIN. It is understood, Mr. Chairman, that the 2 hours will be absorbed as if they had been originally included in the time allotted for general debate, in order that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts may have the benefit of the difference in the time.

The CHAIRMAN. That arrangement can be worked out by the respective members of the Committee. The Chair will state that when debate was concluded on Friday there was only 5 minutes' difference in the time consumed as between the two sides.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

(Mr. CASE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

SOUTH DAKOTA PLANS FOR RETURNING VETERANS

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that Congress is taking action at this time to deal with the care of returning veterans. It is hard to realize that over a million men have been discharged who have seen service in World War No. 2, and that the rate of discharge was recently reported at 38,000 per month. That rate may or may not continue until we come to demobilization or partial demobilization, but the figures are all that is needed to show that the problem deserves consideration at this time.

It has not been possible for me to hear all of the debate during the consideration of this bill, inasmuch as the Appropriations Subcommittee for the War Department has been conducting its hearings on the annual appropriation bill for the Military Establishment, and it has been my duty as a member of that committee to be present there. I have, however, read the debate as it has been reported daily in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and want to express my appreciation of the study which the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation of the

House has given this bill. I was particularly impressed by the careful analysis given by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

I am glad that the committee has seen fit to clarify the portion of the bill which deals with educational guidance and choice of schools. Personally I think the veteran should be completely free to attend whatever school he chooses and for whose courses he can qualify.

My State of South Dakota is giving special consideration to the problems of returning veterans and the responsibilities of the State in connection therewith. The Governor, M. Q. Sharpe, himself a sailor in World War No. 1, recently instructed our State contact officer, the Honorable J. W. Kaye, a soldier in World War No. 1, to survey plans of other States and to recommend a program for South Dakota.

Under permission of the House, I place Mr. Kaye's recommendations in the RECORD at this point, believing that they will be of interest and help to all Members of the House and to others who read the debate on this legislation for its value in working out problems which they may face. The recommendations, as reported by the Mitchell (S. Dak.) Daily Republic, follow:

Creation of a South Dakota veterans' department, headed by a commission, the actual work to be performed by an executive director, designated as a commissioner, has been recommended by J. W. Kaye, State contact officer, to Gov. M. Q. Sharpe. The State contact officer proposes that the director be appointed for a term of 4 years at a suggested salary of \$4,200 a year.

Further, Mr. Kaye recommends that the statute creating the veterans' department should provide for a veterans' commission on a per diem and expense basis, composed of 5 persons, 2 from World War No. 1, 2 from World War No. 2, and 1 civilian, with staggered terms, not more than 3 from any one political party, to act in an advisory and administrative capacity with the commissioner. He suggests that the statute creating the department should be broad enough to give the department authority and direction to handle the affairs of all veterans of all wars, their widows, orphans, and dependents.

Other proposals by Mr. Kaye made in connection with the creating of a veterans' department include:

The office of the department should be at the State capital at Pierre, with a branch office in Sioux Falls in the Veterans' Administration.

"The annual appropriation for the administration of the department to be adequate to provide at least five field men to cover the State.

"County commissioners should be authorized to employ service officers on full- or part-time basis, if the need requires.

"The appropriation for the effective administration of the department should be \$30,000 annually.

"The veterans' commission to be designated also as the 'veterans' aid and rehabilitation commission,' of which the veterans' commissioner should be executive secretary. This commission should be given an annual appropriation of \$50,000 to be kept by the State treasurer in a separate fund, and spent only on the order of the commission. Out of this fund advancements to be made to honorably discharged veterans, who are physically or mentally handicapped or disabled, during the period when he is waiting for relief from some other source; advancements to be made to veterans who have

filed claims and who, in the opinion of the veterans' commissioner, are eligible for such pensions as have been claimed, to be used during the waiting period; the advancements should not exceed \$50 monthly, and should be a grant, not a loan.

"The funds should also be used to pay tuition, purchase textbooks, and equipment for veterans who later may be picked up by the Government on its rehabilitation vocational program. It should also be used to pay for a medical examination for a veteran who is not satisfied with the result of his examination by the Veterans' Administration. It should also be used to buy prosthetic appliances of all kinds, teeth, and glasses. It should be used to relieve the distress of widows, orphans, and other dependents of a service man or woman, who have died in service, or as a result of his service-connected disability.

"The administration of the fund shall lie in the hands of the veterans' commission, which shall authorize and direct its set-up, rules, and regulations pertaining to such administration.

"The law should provide that the veterans' commissioner be authorized to act as statutory guardian for any veteran declared mentally incompetent.

"There should be an act granting a veterans' emergency fund supported by an appropriation of \$2,500 per year, to be disbursed by the veterans' commissioner for emergency aid and relief of veterans.

"Benefits under these laws should be restricted to bona fide residents of South Dakota, who are honorably discharged veterans of any war; provided, however, that nonresidents of this State should be entitled to any benefits available to a South Dakota resident in his State.

"Our law should provide that one member of the attorney general's staff be assigned to the department on veterans' affairs.

"Our law should provide that all records of the department are strictly confidential.

"The sum of \$500,000 should be provided annually, to be placed in a post-war fund in order to be prepared to meet the demands that will be made. This fund should not be touched, and not be available for any purpose whatever until the present war is over."

Mr. Kaye explained that this is the amount provided in the North Dakota law. The Minnesota law provides \$2,500,000. When the war is officially declared to be over, the fund would then be available to the veterans' aid commission to be expended for such relief and rehabilitation as it shall direct.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. May I ask the gentleman from Mississippi if it is intended to read the bill under the 5-minute rule at the expiration of the 2 hours of general debate?

Mr. RANKIN. It depends on what time the 2 hours expire. There has been no demand for an extension of time. The chances are that we shall either begin reading the bill this afternoon or else adjourn and begin reading it tomorrow.

Mr. COCHRAN. It seems to me that when there is an agreement here that we are not going to vote on this bill until Thursday, it is just as important that the Members of this House be here when we are reading the bill under the 5-minute rule as it is that they be here on the final

vote. In fact, there will not be any votes against this bill.

Mr. RANKIN. All right; the gentleman from Missouri may make the point of order that a quorum is not present if he so desires.

Mr. COCHRAN. I certainly will make that point of order if Members are not present.

Mr. RANKIN. All right; crack down.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I hope in the few minutes allotted to me to clear up some of the great fog that has been thrown around a certain section of the G. I. bill of rights, but before I do I would like to give the history of this legislation.

The original G. I. bill of rights was sponsored by the American Legion. Then a new bill was introduced in the Senate known as S. 1767, which was jointly sponsored by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Both organizations have labored unceasingly in an effort to get this legislation passed for the benefit of the veterans of this war.

The bill as originally introduced, or the bill that came over from the Senate, or the bill as reported from our committee, in no sense can be called a perfect bill, and I do not believe any individual or group of individuals could make a perfect bill out of it. All we can hope to accomplish is to approximate perfection as nearly as possible.

I especially give particular credit to the tremendous amount of work done on this piece of legislation for the veterans of this war by Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion; Mr. Francis M. Sullivan, national legislative director; Governor John Stelle, national chairman, and Harry W. Colmery, past national commander and member of the committee on rehabilitation and education; as well as James Ringley, the Illinois State chairman of that committee. I do by all means want to congratulate Mr. Omar B. Ketchum, national legislative representative, Veterans of Foreign Wars, for his efforts in behalf of the G. I. bill of rights, especially before our committee.

I also want to inform the House that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] did not write this bill. Mr. RANKIN, the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, did not dictate to the committee at any time what should or should not go into this bill. He was, however, most helpful at all times in making available to the committee the benefit of his vast knowledge gained by his interest in the welfare of Veterans' Legislation Committee. Free and open discussion was had at all meetings of the committee and the bill was written by the committee as a whole. Partisan politics did not enter into the discussion at any time in any way, even to the minutest detail.

I propose to dwell upon that section of the bill on which there has been some controversy, namely, the education title, and hope to clear up at least some of the fog.

First of all, I want to refer to the telegram of May 10 sent to all Members of the House, signed by the executive com-

mittee of the Governors' Conference, Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, chairman; John W. Bricker, of Ohio; J. Melville Broughton, of North Carolina; Dwight H. Green, of Illinois; Dwight Griswold, of Nebraska; Spessard L. Holland, of Florida; Herbert B. Maw, of Utah; Herbert R. O'Connor, of Maryland; and Earl Warren, of California.

(Inserted at this point is the text of this telegram as follows:)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1944.

Hon. FRED E. BUSBEY,
Washington, D. C.:

While we are in entire sympathy with the Rankin omnibus bill and we are in full accord with its general provisions, we hope that title II providing educational opportunities for veterans will be amended, so as to make it clearly mandatory to preserve to the States and educational institutions, approved by the States, control of the actual education of our veterans. We ask this because we believe the most fundamental basis of our American way of life is local control of our education facilities. We urge also that provision be made in the Rankin bill to pay fair tuition to publicly supported institutions as well as private as is provided in title II, part VII, section VII of the Clark bill.

The Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference: Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, chairman; John W. Bricker, Ohio; J. Melville Broughton, North Carolina; Dwight H. Green, Illinois; Dwight Griswold, Nebraska; Spessard L. Holland, Florida; Herbert B. Maw, Utah; Herbert R. O'Connor, Maryland; Earl Warren, California.

That telegram was sent to the Members of the House as a result of telephone conversations with these men on the dates of May 5, 6, and 7 by Frank Bane, who is the executive director of the Council of State Governments. Our committee bill was not reported out from our committee and available until May 6, therefore the above-named Governors could not possibly have known what our bill contained.

I have a lot of respect for Frank Bane. As a matter of fact, he happens to be a fraternity brother of mine. But I do not believe he followed the best procedure in this particular instance. I think that if Mr. Bane had waited until he had received copies of our bill on May 6, and then had written a letter to the chairman of our committee with suggestions as to amendments, they probably would have been favorably received, at least given very minute consideration.

I talked with Mr. Bane on the telephone on May 10 and asked him if he would not write such a letter to me. He did and made three suggestions, all of which are worthy of consideration, and I will present them to our committee to be considered as committee amendments. I will not take the time to read the letter now, but will include it with permission as part of these remarks:

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS,
Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1944.

Hon. FRED E. BUSBEY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BUSBEY: With regard to your conference this morning pertaining to the three points that have been raised about title 2, part 8, of the House bill:

Section 2 provides "that any course of education or training under this part may be discontinued at any time if it is found by the Administrator that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory." It has been suggested that this sentence should read as follows:

"That any course of education or training under this part may be discontinued at any time if the school or institution reports that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory."

Further, in section 2 of part 8, it is provided "that the Administrator from time to time, shall secure from the appropriate agencies of each State, Territory, or possession, or of the District of Columbia, a list of all schools or institutions equipped to supply education or training within such jurisdiction, which schools and institutions and such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans approved for education or training under this part."

It has been suggested that the phrase "and such additional public or private schools and institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator" be eliminated.

The last part of section 7, part 8, title 2 of the Senate bill provides that if any publicly supported institution has no established tuition fee, the Administrator may provide such compensation as he may find to be fair and reasonable, not to exceed \$500 for any ordinary school year. It has been suggested that section 5, part 8, title 2 of the House bill might include some such provision.

Very sincerely,

FRANK BANE,
Executive Director.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the letter contain the telegrams which Mr. Bane sent?

Mr. BUSBEY. I have those telegrams here.

Then on May 7, after he had talked to the Governors, he sent this telegram to the Governors:

Have mailed special-delivery copies of House committee revised Senate bill 1767, about aid to World War veterans. Many other officials are concerned about title 2, part 8, which provides among other things, first that the Federal Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may add additional schools to accredited lists submitted by States and second, that Federal Administrator can determine directly what veteran is making satisfactory progress in any school or course. They fear these provisions among others will give Federal authority control over State educational institutions and policies. I suggest you review this bill carefully and advise delegation in Congress your opinion of it. The bill will probably come up on the floor of the House on Thursday.

FRANK BANE.

I talked with Gov. Dwight H. Green, of Illinois, on the telephone regarding this telegram, and he admitted that he had not had time to consider the provisions of the bill reported from our committee in comparison to the bill that was sent over from the Senate, or the Barden bill. He permitted his name to be used in the telegram of May 10, which you all received; and I presume that is about the way it was with the rest of these men. There is no way the Governors on this

executive committee could have familiarized themselves with the provisions of our bill.

Now I would like to discuss the education title. I telephoned Dr. C. H. Marvin, chairman, Conference of Representatives of Educational Associations, and president of George Washington University in regard to a letter dated May 11 he had sent to the members of the Conference of Twenty-one, which includes 21 national educational associations. I want to read you a part of that letter:

To Members of the Conference of Twenty-one:

We want your immediate help. The omnibus bill (S. 1767), introduced as the Rankin bill (in section 2), should be amended by substituting H. R. 3846 (the Barden bill).

Your executive committee is meeting what has been described by one man in this Nation best able to evaluate the situation as "the most powerful lobby that has ever been organized."

I do not know what he has reference to by that "powerful lobby," unless it may have been the energy that has been displayed by the members of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in behalf of the men and women serving our country in this war. These organizations have brought to this Congress the value of their 25 years of work and experience in veterans' activities and veterans' legislation; they wish to see that these men and women do not have to go through 7 years of effort before legislation is enacted in their behalf, as we did after World War No. 1. Apparently that is what he refers to as "the most powerful lobby." If that is any crime I only hope we have a lot more of it in behalf of these veterans before this Congress adjourns.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. With reference to calling it a lobby, I think the American press is strongly behind this measure as is the American public. It seems to me it is an all-over-the-country lobby as to this measure.

Mr. BUSBEY. You are absolutely right. The lobby is from the people; it is from the press; and it is from all patriotic citizens who want something done in behalf of these veterans. I want to take time here to pay particular tribute to the press, and especially for the very active cooperation and participation that the Hearst publications have put forward in behalf of this GI bill of rights.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield a moment?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. It is well to observe also that the Veterans of Foreign Wars have enthusiastically endorsed this bill from the beginning.

Mr. BUSBEY. I made mention of the fact in my opening remarks, that the bill before us was jointly sponsored by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Thank you.

Mrs. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I just want to call the gentleman's attention in connection with his discussion of the telegrams that came to Members of Congress from educators throughout the country, that I received a number of them. Their character is similar to the one received from the President of Marquette University. In that telegram he states as follows:

Unless properly amended, the Rankin bill, H. R. 4357, establishes a precedent dangerous to democracy in America.

It is quite interesting to note that this educator had reference not to the bill which is pending before the Committee now but to an old bill, H. R. 4357, which did not contain the provisions relating to education which are found in the pending bill. I think that misinformation was generated because of the fact that the Committee on Education, which sent out the material, had in mind the fact we were expected to consider H. R. 4357 instead of the bill that is now before the Committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that if one of these supereducators says that I have introduced a bill that is detrimental to the welfare of this country, I can only say to him as Festus said to St. Paul, "Much learning doth make thee mad."

Mr. BUSBEY. When I received a similar wire from the president of the University of Illinois, Mr. A. C. Willard, who, incidentally, happens to be another fraternity brother of mine, I immediately wired him to give me details as to how he happened to send the wire and what he knew about the bill. I will not read his reply in full, but I will show you how this confusion was brought about. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

DEAR MR. BUSBEY: Your immediate reply to my telegram urging substitution of the educational features of H. R. 3846, by Congressman BARDEN, for the educational features of H. R. 4357, by Congressman RANKIN, and S. 1767, by Senator CLARK, providing Federal aid for war veterans, is greatly appreciated.

I bring that out because these educators could not possibly have had our bill before them. They evidently had the information that had been given them on the original bill introduced by the honorable gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] on March 8, 1944, to be exact.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point? I believe we will be able to yield him further time.

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I want to refer to the letter of May 11, from which the gentleman quoted, from Dr. Marvin, of George Washington University. I understood the gentleman to quote "the most powerful lobby that has ever been organized," and then left it uncertain as to what lobby he was referring.

Mr. BUSBEY. I will say to the gentleman I intend to put the whole letter in the RECORD.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I have before me the same letter from Dr. Marvin.

I read further from it:

The American Legion is insisting upon setting up a complete scheme, so far as veterans are concerned, of Washington bureaucratic education control.

I want to ask the gentleman if he does not believe, as I do, that that statement by Dr. Marvin is wholly unfounded, unjust, and unfair?

Mr. BUSBEY. It certainly is, and in face of his appeal it is ridiculous, because further in his letter he says this:

It is a call to arms. Please use your telephones, your telegraph blanks, or, better still, follow what the American Legion has done and, if possible have your members come to Washington and talk with your Representatives in the House and your Senators about this legislation.

According to the philosophy of Dr. Marvin, as expressed in his letter, he evidently believes two wrongs make a right, because here we have him asking the educators of the country to do the very same thing he condemns the American Legion for doing at the beginning of his communication.

At this point in my remarks, I insert the complete letter of Dr. Marvin, together with the names of the associations which received the letter, to disseminate among the members of their organizations:

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1944.
To the Members of the Conference of Twenty-One:

We want your immediate help. The omnibus bill (S. 1767, introduced as the Rankin bill), in section 2, should be amended by substituting H. R. 3846 (the Barden bill).

Your executive committee is meeting what has been described by the one man in this Nation best able to evaluate the situation as "the most powerful lobby that has ever been organized." The American Legion is insisting upon setting up a complete scheme, so far as veterans are concerned, of Washington bureaucratic educational control. This, in most of our educational institutions, is likely not only to mean the control of veterans' education but, because we cannot maintain two systems, to interfere with regular educational policies. If the latter becomes true, it will mean the invasion of our regular State plans for education.

The omnibus bill does not provide in the case of any institution, State or otherwise, for any differential between the actual costs of education and the tuition charged by the institution. Thus, bureaucracy in Washington will be spending State funds, and the State will have nothing to say as to how they are being spent or in what amount.

The omnibus bill gives accrediting control to the Veterans' Administration, both as to institution and as to curricula. It is true that the State educational agency has one function left to it, namely, the working out of an accredited list of institutions, but after such a list has been submitted to the Veterans' Administrator he has the authority to add to it. The State accrediting is not final until it is approved by the Veterans' Administrator.

Under the omnibus bill the Veterans' Administration has the authority to judge the progress and attainment of the individual; thus the bureau has domination over the curricula and over the standards of attainment of the individual. The bill would give

to the Veterans' Administration "the power and duty to prescribe and provide suitable training" for veterans and would give the right to institute "such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary in order to promote the good conduct and cooperation on the part of persons who are following courses". If this bill becomes law, a Washington bureau can say what is good in education.

I shall not go further into detail concerning the bill, but it is enough to say that this extension of bureaucratic control over any education within the realm of State activities is a principle which always has been ruled out of the jurisdiction of Federal authority by tradition as well as by court decisions since the establishment of this Nation.

When we are a bit further along, I shall write you my personal reactions to the work of our committee. So do not think of this letter as an apology. It is a call to arms. Please use your telephones, your telegraph blanks, or better still, follow what the American Legion has done, and, if possible, have your members come to Washington and talk with your Representatives in the House and your Senators about this legislation.

I cannot conclude this writing without calling your attention to the excellent attitude of the House Education Committee, under the able leadership of Representative BARDEN, which has worked to establish the principles which you asked us to put forward for you. I also want to express my appreciation for the work of Dr. Francis Brown, our secretary. He has been untiring and able in his presentation of our case.

This bill, if enacted into law, will have the same power as Public Law No. 16, which has overridden State educational agencies. Please aid your committee by giving such support as you can. The bill is to be debated Friday, May 12, and voted on Tuesday, May 16.

Sincerely,

CLOYD H. MARVIN,
Chairman, Conference of Representatives of Educational Associations on Post-war Education.

Following is the list of associations which received the above letter:

LIST OF ASSOCIATIONS BELONGING TO THE
CONFERENCE OF TWENTY-ONE

- American Association for Adult Education.
- American Association of Junior Colleges.
- American Association of School Administrators.
- American Association of Teachers Colleges.
- American Association of University Professors.
- American Association of University Women.
- American Vocational Association.
- Association of American Colleges.
- Association of American Universities.
- Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.
- Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.
- Association of Urban Universities.
- Council on Dental Education.
- Council on Medical Education, American Medical Association.
- National Association of Secondary School Principals.
- National Association of State Directors for Vocational Education.
- National Association of State Universities.
- National Catholic Educational Association.
- National Council of Chief State School Officers.
- National Education Association.
- National University Extension Association.

Does not this answer the question as to why this powerful lobby of educators are

so interested in having the Barden bill substituted for section 2 of the G. I. bill of rights?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield just before you go to the Barden bill?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I wish the gentleman would comment on language which appears on page 4436 of last Thursday's RECORD, from which I quote the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] as saying:

If he cannot build his own colleges, if the Administrator cannot prescribe, if he cannot provide, if he cannot direct, if he cannot establish his own facilities, then I do not understand the English language.

As a member of the committee, is there any language in the committee bill, which, by any stretch of the imagination, would permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to build his own institutions of any kind?

Mr. BUSBEY. Absolutely none.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. One other point. From page 4441 of the RECORD of the same day I quote the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] referring to the cost of the two different bills:

I do not see where H. R. 3846 would cost a cent more than S. 1767, if as much. In H. R. 3846, the States pay one-half of the administrative cost.

Has the gentleman found any language in the committee bill that will permit or require the States to pay any part of the administrative cost of this program, or should they?

Mr. BUSBEY. I see no language in our bill that permits that at all. One additional cost in the Barden bill is the fact that there is a provision in it whereby if a man or men were in service only 6 months they could get 3 years of education at the expense of the Federal Government.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman yield for a correction, and I ask the attention of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER]?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I believe the gentleman from Connecticut read language from the RECORD in which I stated that there was authority in the law as it is now written to prescribe and provide.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. No; you said to build institutions.

Mr. BARDEN. Now, what else was it I said?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. That is enough.

Mr. BARDEN. Very well. Let me clear up that point. In paragraph 7, of S. 1767, as it is now written, I read from that paragraph on page 55 of the bill as it is now written:

The authority vested in the Administrator by paragraphs 2, 6, and 7, part VII, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, with respect to vocational rehabilitation shall be vested in and may be exercised by him with respect to education or training under this part.

Now, let me read paragraph 2 of Public Law No. 16 of the Seventy-eighth Congress:

2. The Administrator shall have the power and duty to prescribe and provide suitable

training to persons included in paragraph I, and for such purposes may employ such additional personnel and experts as are deemed necessary, and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Administration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental agency as well as those maintained by joint Federal and State contribution; and, in addition, he may, by agreement or contract with public or private institutions or establishments, provide for such additional training facilities as may be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purposes of this part.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman from North Carolina make that speech on his own time?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] has expired.

Mr. BUSBEY. The gentleman from North Carolina is certainly persistent, because notwithstanding the fact he was advised at the beginning of this debate last Thursday that our committee had agreed to delete section 7 from our bill, he insists on referring to it every time he gets the floor.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. BUSBEY. I now want to refer you to the language at the bottom of page 15 of the Barden bill H. R. 3846, and continuing on through pages 16 and 17. There has been a great deal said in this debate about States' rights. Some have even gone so far as to claim the Barden bill is a States' rights bill. I do not think any Member of this body would dispute the fact that there is no greater champion of States' rights in this House than the Chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. In fact he joined whole-heartedly with the committee in eliminating everything from this bill that had anything to do with any bureaucracy, especially Federal bureaucracy. He has always stood for the veteran having the right to attend any school of his own choosing without interference from any bureau. Let me read from the Barden bill:

There shall be established in the Veterans' Administration an agency to be known as the War Service Education and Training Agency.

Now, right there you are creating a dual agency in the Veterans' Administration. You will have the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the director of this War Service Education and Training Agency. I want to particularly call your attention to the fact that the Barden bill says: "War service," not "veterans." "War service." Why, it will let in anybody and everybody who had anything to do with the war effort, and that will include everybody in the United States.

In the next line—get this:

The President, after recommendations by and consultation with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, shall appoint and prescribe the duties of a Director of War Service Education and Training who shall be the head of the Agency.

And Members talk about States' rights and talk about bureaucracy in the G. I. Bill of Rights as reported by our committee. The Barden bill proposes to let the President appoint this Administrator in this dual capacity with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Going down to line 10, section b, the Barden bill reads as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Director, with the assistance of the Advisory Council—

Get that language—

with the assistance of the advisory council.

I think we should stop right there and see what the advisory council is. That is on page 17.

This is the language of the Barden bill:

There shall be established an advisory council to be known as the Advisory Council on War Service Education and Training—

Here again is that phrase "war service" instead of "veterans"—

which shall consist of the Director and 14 other members to be appointed by the President.

Does that sound like a States' rights bill? Why, they get it right down into the fountain of all bureaucracy we have had to contend with for all these years. I do not see any States' rights about that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I wonder if the gentleman would bring out the point that the members of the advisory committee will be paid \$15 a day, plus \$10 per diem.

Mr. BUSBEY. I am coming to that, but that is very insignificant, I believe, when we stop and consider what might happen to our educational institutions under Federal control.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But it will be a tremendous cost for those men.

Mr. BUSBEY. This super-Federal council is to be appointed by the President as follows:

One representative each of the Department of War, the Department of the Navy, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Bureau of Replacement of the War Manpower Commission, the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service, the United States Office of Education, and seven representatives of the public.

Now, if that is not a fine how-do-you-do for bureaucracy and domination of the educational institutions of this country, then I do not know what bureaucracy means. It is right there in plain language. I take off my hat to no one in my determination to fight Federal bureaucracy, and centralization of government here in Washington, to the last breath in my body, and I do not believe the House of Representatives will ever agree to any bureau like this one proposed in the Barden bill. Why should the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Selective Service, and these two men from the War Manpower Commission have any right to say anything about veterans? These people will no longer be in active service. They are veterans. They will have been discharged from the service.

Going back to the proposed Advisory Council, and the duty of the Director. It says:

It shall be the duty of the Director, with the assistance of the Advisory Council, to (1) formulate general policies and procedures necessary to assure the effective in-

inauguration and operation of the program of education and training provided for by this part.

If you will jump from the first part down to the last part of the page you will read this in the language of the Barden bill:

It shall be the duty of the Director, with the assistance of the Advisory Council, to take any other measures which may be necessary to provide educational and vocational guidance to war-service persons, and prescribed (4) from time to time, with the approval of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this part.

Can anyone read any States' rights into that language?

Then going back to the beginning of paragraph B:

It shall be the duty of the Director, with the assistance of the Advisory Council, to (2) examine State plans submitted to him for approval, and approve those State plans which meet the requirements of section 8.

What are the requirements which they have to meet in section 8?

Turn now to section 8, page 22, entitled "State Plans". They are not satisfied with building up this big Federal bureaucracy with this Advisory Council here in Washington; they want to go out and start up another bureaucracy in every State in the Union. Here it is right under their State plans:

Sec. 8. (a) To be approvable under this part, a State plan for education and training shall designate certain agencies and certain obligations to do this and do that.

Under our bill we want the veteran to have the freest possible latitude in choosing his school, his course of training, or whatever he wants without interference from any agency whatever. The statement has been made that the language of our bill does not do that. Maybe it does not; we think it does, but if anyone can give us better language to make it more clear that we want these boys to have the right to choose their schools regardless of where they are, then I am sure the committee will receive it with open arms, because that is what we intend in our bill and the committee will make any changes that will give it that intention.

States' rights? Look at page 18 of the Barden bill with reference to the advisory council where it contains this language:

It shall be the duty of the advisory council to advise the director with respect to all matters relating to the effective inauguration and operation of the program of education and training provided for by this part.

Do you still think the Barden bill is a States' rights bill? While I have all the respect and confidence in the world in the sincerity of the chairman of the Committee on Education, and every member of that committee, and I believe when they say they want a States' rights bill they are telling the truth. Nevertheless, one must admit that the Barden bill is certainly a long way from a States' rights bill and one that gives freedom of choice to the veterans, such as we propose in our committee bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Illinois 10 additional minutes.

Mr. BUSBEY. Maybe some of the Members of Congress have confidence in the Commissioner of Education, Mr. John W. Studebaker, and maybe some Members of the Congress might have confidence in some of the others who may be appointed on this advisory council, but, as a Legionnaire and as a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I do not approve of a superadvisory council of any Federal agency coming in and telling these boys what they should do and what they should not do.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. I believe the gentleman from Illinois who just yielded to me is not aware that the adherents of the Barden bill have agreed to remove this advisory council from their plan, so we are just titling at windmills when we are tilting at that.

Mr. BUSBEY. To quote the gentleman from North Carolina the other day in his debate:

I am certainly glad we smoked them out on that one.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I understood agreement was made 3 days ago that we were going to strike that out; so it is kind of a dead cat; does not the gentleman think so?

Mr. BUSBEY. So was our agreement on section 7.

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

Mr. MASON. That is right.

Mr. JUDD. Therefore, we have not made any argument against section 7.

Mr. BUSBEY. If the gentleman from Minnesota will refer to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 10 and 11, I am sure he will find many pages taken up complaining about section 7. I had not heard and do not know now that there is any agreement by the Committee on Education to strike from their bill that section that establishes the Advisory Council; this is the first time I have heard about it.

Mr. JUDD. I have been trying since then to get the floor, and still hope to after the members of the committee entitled to priority have been heard, with time enough to make such a statement, although it was in the RECORD last Friday and also on Thursday.

Mr. BUSBEY. Considering the complicated machinery proposed by the Barden bill, H. R. 3846, the question poses itself: Why so many councils and super-councils? What purpose will they serve? Assuredly our returned fighting men, having licked the dictators, will not crave either councils or counsel. And if all that is intended is to pay them and the schools for attending courses elected freely what other possible purposes can such extensive machinery serve?

The answer lies in the philosophy implicit in the bill. Uncovering this constitutes neither imputation of bad faith nor impugning motives. It is not unusual to discover in a bill, implications not intended, and even enacted legislation has been found to be susceptible of application never dreamed of by legislators.

The clue to the underlying philosophy may be found in testimony offered or adduced in the hearings on S. 1509 before the Committee on Education, United States Senate, December 13 to 15, 1943. It will be recalled that some time before there had failed of enactment a bill which would have authorized \$300,000,000 Federal funds to subsidize education in the States. Among other reasons for its rejection was the well-known fact that matching of State funds necessarily implies some Federal control—although declarations against such control were written into the bill much as in the Barden bill.

Testimony referred to above was to the effect that schools needed recompense for the losses in student population due to service and war work; also that national needs require that this lag in education be made up. Further, that over-all and individual counseling and guidance will be necessary to steer the educational program and the individual student along lines of national interest. Planned education—but not Hitlerism. It was proposed, so the testimony went, to select 1,000,000 for the first year's training in courses of national importance, and one-fourth that number for extended training of the same character—the selection to be in the hands of the educators.

And may I stress right here one fundamental point we all lose sight of: This is not a bill for the educators; this is a veterans' bill. This is a bill to assist veterans to readjust themselves to civilian life.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Would the gentleman strike out that section of the bill that deals with the education of veterans? I am sure he would not.

Mr. BUSBEY. I certainly would not. I believe what both committees have in mind is a provision for the education of the veterans.

Mr. MASON. That is right.

Mr. DONDERO. So when the gentleman makes a statement that it is a veterans' bill and not an education bill he has not quite covered it, for it does include the subject of education.

Mr. BUSBEY. It does not deal with the subject of education only as it provides assistance for the veteran to continue his education if he so chooses.

Mr. DONDERO. But it is a major portion of the bill.

Mr. BUSBEY. It deals fundamentally with the privilege of giving the veteran an opportunity to continue his education.

Mr. DONDERO. That is correct, but it certainly involves a very large portion of this bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. In other words, it is a rehabilitation bill making it possible for these men to rehabilitate themselves and to get the advantage of an education that they would have had if they had not gone to war.

Mr. DONDERO. The rehabilitation bill was passed last year unanimously by Members on both sides of the aisle. This is an educational section we are talking about.

Mr. BUSBEY. I may say that this bill as reported from our committee has a title which I think it is correct—Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. That is really what the bill is.

Continuing my discussion of S. 1509 and H. R. 3846, these bills as introduced coincidental with the President's message incorporating the report of the Osborne committee on the subject of education for "war service persons" embodied this principle, and afforded the tremendous machinery necessary to impose it upon the educational systems. The Barden bill, as reported, has attempted to dilute the principle of selection, but has retained the machinery. It has even retained the coined expression "war service person"—does not employ the term "veteran"—well-established with necessary connotations. Is it proposed, by amendment, to include warworkers and civilian employees?

Since the council cannot operate on the individual, it must be their intention to operate upon the educational field—else what *raison d'être*? Surely the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs would not need such array of counsel just to pay the bills—which is the only function vouchsafed him by the Barden bill. Is it not apparent that the whole purpose is—by affording administrative expense to the States, albeit on a 50-50 basis—to jack up the educational edifice to a conceived higher plane? When, then, becomes of academic freedom and individual initiative in better school and training procedures? Why force private colleges and schools to conform to standards and procedures set up under the "plan" required by the Barden bill, and to be subject to State board control? What are educators thinking of, in advocating such controls?

Conceivably the Congress may decide to adopt such Education bill, but surely not as a veterans' benefit. Veterans can be afforded the benefit of education or training in existing or expanded institutions as provided in the committee—Rankin—bill without machinery or control. Indirectly education will benefit, but with no superimposed council. And in any event, if an education bill be enacted the administration should be in the Bureau of Education, not the Veterans' Administration.

It may be assumed the States, whose treasuries are in better condition comparatively than the Government's, will do much for education and veterans. All that is necessary for the Government to do is to make it possible for the veteran to secure the education or training he

desires at the place he chooses—whether in his State or elsewhere. This the veterans' bill will insure—the much debated paragraph 7, incorporating existing statutory provisions found entirely satisfactory in practice, imports no control or compulsion; but to make the bill self-contained that paragraph will be amended so as to spell out exactly what is intended.

It is of interest that no other point of attack has been found by the opponents of the bill sponsored by veterans' organizations.

Mr. Chairman, the G. I. bill of rights, with the amendments prepared by the committee in executive session which will be offered on the floor will in my opinion, meet with the wholehearted approval of the membership of this House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I regard the pending bill as one of the most important bills I have had for study for a long, long time. I am not a member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation nor am I a member of the Committee on Education, both of which committees I would like to have membership on.

I have listened with a great deal of concern and interest to the conflict between two committees over what seems to me to be a matter of jurisdiction. The committee having charge of the bill has agreed to cut out, or to move to strike, paragraph 7 on page 55 which is one thing that has been most objectionable so far as the attitude of the educational forces are concerned. On the other hand, I find that those who favor the Barden bill have agreed to change the bill so that it will not include the merchant marine and also to make one or two other major changes which will thereby meet some of the objections which I have heard lodged against it.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I would like to say to the gentleman for the purpose of correction that the words "merchant marine" do not appear anywhere in the bill reported by the committee, either in the title or in the body of the bill. The merchant marine has no connection whatever with the bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman for that information for that is one of the points which has been raised against it.

Mr. BARDEN. That was dragged in here but has never been a part of the bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman for the correction.

Now, Mr. Chairman, these two committees have whittled down these two measures and have removed most objectionable features so that both are becoming more satisfactory to me when I have to

make a choice as between the two. Having been a schoolman of many years of experience, I know that the educational leaders of the country are equally concerned along with us in extending the great benefits of education to the members of the armed forces whose opportunity for education has been interrupted by the war. There is no mistake about our intent or purpose and the seriousness of our feeling in the matter. Both committees interested in this matter are equally sincere and hopeful of doing the right thing for the Nation's defenders. I know, too, that the school people of the country, having great pride in our educational facilities, want to make those facilities available to veterans.

America has dedicated herself to the cause of education and built up the means of education to an extent beyond that of almost any other great nation. If the American people have had during the past decades a national religion it has been education. Poor communities have strained their resources to the limit in order to build magnificent school buildings and provide all the facilities for educating each oncoming generation.

No one in this Chamber is more anxious than I to have a maximum of educational support furnished, not only these veterans, but all young citizens who need education and training even by the Federal Government, but with an absolute minimum control from Washington. I want Federal money furnished generously for education, but the control of that education left with the local authorities where it now is.

Some say it cannot be done. They contend Federal appropriation of funds involves inevitable Federal control. I do not believe it. At least I do not believe that is entirely true. I think Federal funds may be supplied in this case without any more control from Washington than merely a bookkeeping check to see that the money is spent as intended and need not involve any interference in the educational processes within the various States. It need only cover the payment of the money where it should go for the training or education of the veterans who are lawfully entitled to the benefit.

We school people are afraid, first, of centralized control by a bureaucracy in Washington; secondly, we are afraid that somebody is going to attempt to build up a parallel educational machine duplicating the work of the colleges and schools now established. One thing we want to avoid is such duplication of effort because of the expense and because they cannot excel the splendid instruction and the courses offered by our public institutions from kindergarten to the graduate colleges, or of the many privately endowed institutions which have been built up during the decades and the centuries to furnish the very best in instruction and training. We do not want any other agency established that will attempt to compete and attempt to duplicate at double the cost those institutions which are already established. I want to make my point very clear in that respect. For that reason I will ask to insert here a copy of a letter I wrote the

committees May 1 after hearings were closed. The letter is as follows:

MAY 1, 1944.

The Honorable JOHN E. RANKIN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: When I came before your committee, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, on March 28, it was to urge an amendment to title III of the veterans' omnibus bill which would add a benefit to those already included in the measure. There were other provisions of the bill about which I desired to express myself, but as we were about to recess for Easter I confined my statement to this proposed addition.

Having spent all of my mature life in the field of education, I am much concerned about the educational provisions in this bill. Please permit me to add this word with reference to the educational benefits proposed for our defenders.

I know, of course, of the conflicting views pertaining to the administration of the various benefits in this bill. I know, of course, that some would have all matters pertaining to veterans in the hands of the Veterans' Administration and that others equally sincere would have these benefits administered by various agencies prepared to do so—and thus relieve the Veterans' Administration of an overburden of such varieties of obligations. Be that as it may, I want to ask that the educational advantages be left freely to the veteran's choice as to the schools he shall attend and the kind of education of standard quality he wishes to choose for himself.

Especially do I want to urge that the splendid educational machinery which America has built up through the decades with its variety of offerings and high quality of instruction and training be at the disposal of the veteran's choice and that no new educational machinery be set up especially for veterans paralleling the instruction available in existing institutions of learning. America is proud of her public schools from kindergarten to graduate college, and in my judgment no better instruction can be offered than may now be had in old and established schools and colleges. Let us be generous in offering this choice to those in uniform who return to us.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. MURDOCK,
Member of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has used 5 minutes.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the Chairman. I want to use my remaining 5 minutes on another very important matter related to title III.

All of these provisions in this omnibus bill are tremendously significant. I am interested in every one of them, but two particularly—the one pertaining to educational benefits—and title III, where provision is made for loans for business and home-purchase purposes.

On March 28 I appeared before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs saying that I did not care to take from it but wanted to add to this splendid piece of legislation. The chairman kindly invited me to offer a resolution for the consideration of the committee, which I did. The following is my proposed amendment to round out title III:

TITLE III. SECTION 504: PREFERENCE AS ENTRY-MEN ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who is eligible to receive the benefits of this act and who meets the additional requirements herein prescribed shall have preference as an applicant for

entry on any public lands irrigated or reclaimed by the Bureau of Reclamation after the date of this enactment.

Each application for entry by any such ex-service member to public lands on any reclamation project, on that part of such project which is public domain, shall be given preference in every case in which such ex-service member (1) is qualified for benefits under the general provisions of this act, (2) shows his ability to pay on his entry out of any monetary benefits which he receives as a veteran, one-half of the yearly charges (including construction costs and interest at 3 percent per annum) amortized over the legal period, and (3) has such other qualifications for successful farm operation as the Secretary of the Interior by regulation may prescribe.

In the case of any ex-service member whose application for entry to public lands on a project is accepted under the foregoing provisions, repayment charges shall begin to run as in the case of all other entrymen, but the first two annual charges shall be paid by the United States for such ex-service entryman, and the United States shall pay thereafter into the repayment fund for each such ex-service member annually an amount equal to that paid by such entryman.

This is a proposal that the United States Government not only should grant preference to the ex-servicemen of our armed forces as settlers on newly irrigated projects but should bear a part of the construction costs to put water on the land. However, the committee did not include it in the bill. I understand that it was considered in the committee and that some members evidently thought well of it and others felt that my terms in the proposal were too generous or that they applied to only one section of the country, for instance, that portion of our country which is capable of irrigation and reclamation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I believe the sense of the committee was that this was legislation that would be better incorporated in a separate bill, and did not properly belong to the GI bill of rights.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman for that explanation. I had earlier offered it as separate legislation. I do not know that I shall offer the amendment but I probably shall under the 5-minute rule. It might be that it is not germane. It might be that it is subject to a point of order, but I feel that it is a highly important provision and it ought to have the full attention of the Congress. I would like to see it enacted into law.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I believe it is also fair to state that the committee is in sympathy with the gentleman's proposal, but doubt that there may be public lands in the United States obtainable with reference to which something could be done for the soldiers, not only on reclaimed irrigated lands, but other lands belonging to the United States, to which they should be given preference, and that it should all be included in one measure instead of in the form of an amendment tacked to this bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman further for this observation. I can see much force to that remark. Perhaps

my proposal should be widened in character so as to include all suitable lands now belonging to the Government in all parts of the country feasible of reclamation or of reconditioning into farm homes for veterans. I thought of it originally before we got into the war and for a limited group of veterans in the far West.

As I say, I appeared before the committee on March 28 and pointed out that after every war our veterans have been taken care of in the public domain lying to the West. In very early wars the "West" meant, of course, anything west of the Appalachian Mountains, the great Ohio and the Mississippi Valleys. Those earlier veterans were well taken care of and generously taken care of with land so long as lands could be had in those humid sections of our country. Farms were blocked out in the wilderness.

These veterans went out there and made homes and settled the country, which was good for them and good for the country. Especially was that true after the War between the States. The men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray went out West, carved out homes for themselves in the wilderness, and became our best pioneer citizens and home owners, most of the time under great hardship. Thus from soldiers of war they quickly and courageously became soldiers of peace.

One of the best tributes to these pioneer soldiers of peace was paid by Judge Albert C. Baker at Phoenix, Ariz., in the following words:

The soldier leads an assault in the blare of trumpets and the roll of drums. It lasts but a minute. He knows that whether he lives or dies, immortal fame is his reward. It is not so with the pioneer. When this soldier of peace assaults the wilderness, no bugle sounds the charge. The forest, the desert, the savage beast, and savage men lurk in ambush for him; he blazes the trails, fells the trees, turns the streams, and plants his rude stakes; his self-possessed soul keeps its fingers on his lip and no lamentations are heard. When civilization joyously comes with unsoiled sandals over the trails he has blazed, and homes and temples spring up on the soil he has broken, his youth is gone, hope is chastened into silence, and he sinks into a dreamless bivouac under the stars. The world merely sponges his name from the slate and self-satisfied civilization accepts his toil without compensation and frowns with horror at his rough and rugged ways. But he is content. The shadows of the wilderness have been chased away, the savage beasts and savage men have fled, the fields ripen to yellow grain, and seats of learning and temples of worship dot the plains; the perfume of flowers and song of children gladden all the land and he smiles upon the younger generation and is content.

The situation was very different after the First World War, for by that time all good land had been taken. I know of many cases where veterans of the First World War went out West in the arid and semiarid sections for their health's sake and were greatly benefited thereby. Naturally we liberalized the homestead laws for them. But some were pathetic cases because they could not make a living out on the desert with the jack rabbits. No man ought to be expected to do so under those circumstances. However, if we are as wise as

we are about to be generous, we will change the circumstances.

A great development of the West has come about in recent years through engineering projects and reclamation. I feel that we ought to turn our attention to that land of sunshine and health and husband our water resources that our land-hungry veterans may have the help of the Government in making good land available as homes, on which they can make a living. It does not take 160 acres of such land out there, but just a small parcel with water rights and water supply. I commend this proposal to your earnest attention.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT] such time as he may desire.

(Mr. BENNETT of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the present bill is perhaps the most far reaching with respect to veterans' benefits that has ever been presented to Congress. The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, of which I am a member, has given the bill the most careful consideration. Extensive public hearings were held and lengthy executive meetings were had during which every one of its provisions was given the most careful and thorough study. It is extremely important that this care should have been exercised in the preparation of this legislation because it has so direct a bearing on the future happiness and well-being of the millions of men and women in our armed forces today. There will naturally be a period of readjustment between the time they are separated from the armed forces until the time they are able to resume their places in civilian life. All through this legislation we have endeavored to facilitate and ease the burden of this transition.

Those who have had their educational training interfered with have been given ample opportunity under this bill to start in again where they left off. Likewise, the veteran has been given the widest possible latitude in determining the kind of education or training course he will pursue, as well as selecting the institution where he desires to resume such education or training. There has been considerable controversy as to the method of control of this program as between State and Federal agencies. In my judgment, the bill as reported by our committee sets forth the simplest and most easily workable plan of control of any proposals so far made. Bearing in mind that the primary intent of Congress is to make the education program to the exclusive and maximum benefit of the veteran and not to any other group, the committee bill provides:

1. Each State shall submit a list of eligible educational and training institutions in which a veteran may enroll. Under the bill this is a basic list and cannot be changed or modified by any Federal agency; and
2. In the event that any State, through inadvertence or otherwise, fails to include in such list any school or institution which the veteran wishes to attend, such school or institution may be added to the eligible list

by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. It is believed that in this manner the veteran can be best assured of attending the institution of his choice.

It has been contended that this method of control gives too much discretion to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. However, when we consider that the intent of Congress is to provide for the welfare of the veteran first, no such objection can be logically or effectively made.

I do not have the time to go over each of the other provisions of the bill in detail. Furthermore, each of the titles of the bill have been very ably discussed by the distinguished chairman of our committee the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and by the able Representatives of the minority as well.

Each of the other titles provides for additional methods of readjustment. Unemployment benefits, preference in employment, the loan provisions and all other sections were designed in an effort to foresee and help to solve the readjustment problems which most of the returning servicemen will be obliged to meet. Congress cannot in any one bill either foresee or solve every one of these problems. Supplemental legislation will be necessary from time to time to meet new and changing conditions. But this bill very definitely lays out a broad pattern under which service men and women can again return to civil life. There is one further situation which could well be covered by the provisions of this bill or by separate legislation to which I have given considerable thought. I refer to the disposal of surplus Army and Navy equipment during and after the war. I have heard a great many boys express the hope that they could own a jeep or an Army truck when the war is concluded. There are many other implements and articles of machinery that could and undoubtedly would be of much value to the returning soldier in civilian life. Rather than put this excess equipment and supplies in the hands of dealers and speculators, we could very well and very properly give the discharged soldier the first right to secure it. I know that many other Members of Congress share this same viewpoint.

I think an amendment could very well be added to the loan section of this bill to provide as an alternative that honorably discharged soldiers be given preferential rights in securing surplus equipment. It seems feasible also that credit be given each soldier in the purchase of such equipment and certain allowances based upon his period of service with minimum and maximum credit allowances in any case. I think almost every boy in the service would welcome a provision of this kind and to the boy who goes back to a farm or a small business of his own, the use of a jeep or a truck would in many cases be of more benefit and satisfaction to him than any other allowance.

I expect to offer such an amendment or to support such a proposal if it is offered by some other Member.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, whether or not the remarks I shall make will add much to the debate remains to be seen. Sometimes, in the course of this debate, we seem to have lost sight of the real issue, the real purpose of this measure; namely, that this measure has been brought before the Congress and the American people to readjust the returning veterans, readjust them from their military life, routine, and regime to the ordinary life of a civilian. Too many of us have forgotten, I fear, that there are a large number of these men who have already been in the service since September of 1940. That means that many of these—and they number into the hundreds of thousands—have now been in service for over 3½ years. Many of those very same men, undoubtedly, have at least 1 year more and possibly 1½ years or 2 years of service ahead of them. We who have had to face the problem of readjusting ourselves from military to civilian life know that their task will not be easy. Not merely those who have gone overseas to the 50 or more fronts have lost something. Many men who will come back will carry on their bodies no scars, but their entire mode of life, their entire mode of thinking, their entire attitude toward themselves and their communities and their families will have changed considerably, because when you sit by yourself in the lonely night, knowing that danger is on every hand, you do some real thinking.

The thoughts that those men have had, not only in the mud and muck and mire of Italy, not only in the jungles and swamps in the South Pacific, but elsewhere, even here in their own homeland, and the experiences they have had have caused these men to do much serious thinking. I have received letters from hundreds of them. Having had the opportunity of giving in the neighborhood of 5,000 men military training which they are now using, I think that what they really want, as I interpret their letters, comes down pretty close to earth. Their ambitions have not gone too far. They tell me that they want to get back home, and that means the home town from which they came, which looks better every day they are gone. It has an added glamour. If they are not already married, they want to get married. They want to have a home. They want a car and a radio. They want to go to church. They want to go to the movie, and they want to have a hot dog and an ice-cream soda. In substance, they want to lead a normal, peaceful, American life. The purpose of this bill is to enable those men to turn from their military pursuits to those of a civilian.

As you study the bill from that angle, it is no longer an unemployment bill. It is no longer a loan bill. It is no longer an educational bill. It is a veterans' bill, recommended by two of the greatest veterans' organizations the world has ever known, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Representatives of each of those two organizations appeared before our committee, as did Professor Marvin, representing the educators of this Nation.

The members of these organizations know from their own experience, they know from the reactions they have from their own sons who are now serving in this war, much of the thinking that is now taking place in the minds of these men.

Omar B. Ketchum, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, together with Francis Sullivan, of the American Legion, presented their views after they and members of a joint committee had conferred for many days upon the subject matter of this bill. These two organizations were unanimous on one point above all others, namely, that when any matters came before this Congress relating to veterans, and if any action was to be taken relating to veterans, it should come under one central head, the Veterans' Administration, because we have learned in more than 20 years of experience that that is the one agency of this Government to which veterans can turn and in which they can place their utmost faith and trust.

Having that in mind, let us review history. It seems like yesterday that over 4,000,000 men were released from the service in 1918 and 1919, men who now are in the mineral age, if you please, with silver at the temples and gold in the mouth; but they still have many of the same thoughts these younger men have, and most of them, had they been given the opportunity, would have again been in the service. These older men have been thinking many things. If possible, they want to see that many of the unpleasantnesses that we experienced will not be again experienced by veterans of this war.

Going back to that period of 25 years ago, if you care to pursue the records, you will find that out of over 4,200,000 men who served, nearly 400,000 made application for what was then termed vocational rehabilitation; in other words, 400,000 had received some disability in service that made it necessary for them to have particular training to fit them for civil affairs and civil life. Out of that 400,000 about 350,000 qualified for this training. Out of the 350,000, 285,000 completed their courses of education and training of various types and kinds. Among those men now in the Veterans' Administration there are many who have the experience and who saw the troubles, trials, and errors that were made 25 years ago, by which they can now profit. Hence education of veterans is no new venture.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. RANKIN. The system adopted for the rehabilitation of these men was almost exactly what we are proposing in this bill today.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gracious gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think one reason the gentleman has performed such a very fine service on the Committee on World War Veterans' Leg-

islation is that he served in the First World War. He knows what it means. He saw what it meant to have an opportunity to have training provided after the First World War. The gentleman is also a former State commander of the American Legion. No one has worked more diligently than he.

Mr. RANKIN. Another qualification the gentleman from Kansas has is that he is willing to work.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not know whether or not we can change human nature, but I seem to have heard some place that a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still. However, perhaps with this background a little better understanding can be had.

If the same ratio of disabilities occurs in this war that occurred 25 years ago, with a maximum in our armed services of almost 15,000,000 men and women, that means that 1,500,000 will be eligible to make application for rehabilitation and training due to disabilities, and of that 1,500,000 approximately 1,200,000 will be able to show their qualification to receive that training. This means that the Veterans' Administration again will have an educational and rehabilitation set-up under which veterans who have become disabled will receive training.

Therefore, as I see it, as a matter of cold logic, there is no reason why, inasmuch as there will already be an educational program set up in the Veterans' Administration, there should even be any suggestion of setting up an entirely different and outside agency relating to education of veterans because the Veterans' Administration, with the same machinery, in its supervision of these vocational rehabilitation programs, can very well carry on the supervision of general education for these returning veterans whose education has been interrupted, interfered with, or delayed by reason of their military service.

I suppose probably enough has been said about the Barden bill, but I cannot refrain from making one observation about a paragraph that has never as yet been mentioned, either by the Committee on Education or anyone else on the floor. While it is said that there would be no new bureaucracy established, I call the attention of the committee to the language on page "6, section 10:

Adequate counseling services to aid war-service persons in choosing courses of instruction shall be made available through close cooperation of approved educational or training institutions with (1) the State department of education, (2) the Agency (3) the Bureau of Placement and the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission, and (4) the War and Navy Departments, and any other appropriate executive department or independent agency of the Government.

This simply means that to carry that program out to its ultimate either the Director or some other Federal agency will have to have somebody who is able to advise these millions of returning soldiers as to the course of education they should take. It means that somebody, together with their office help, will be maintained in every city, town, village, and hamlet throughout the United

States. If that is not the opening wedge for a gigantic bureaucracy based upon the necessity of educating and readjusting veterans, I do not know what it is.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does not the gentleman believe the veteran can get such advice as he may need in regard to the institutions and schools he will go to from the schools themselves, as well as from the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think that is absolutely true. How would the returning veteran get if he were going to go to school on his own, if his father were going to pay the bill? It is the purpose of this bill to place that veteran on his own. He is going to be able to take care of himself. He has taken care of himself in a lot hotter places than getting his education. That is all we hope to do, with the least possible supervision and control.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. We permitted the veterans of World War No. 1 to select their institutions. As the gentleman from Kansas said, they did a wonderful job of rehabilitation, of readjusting those men for their duties in private life.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right. There may have been some mistakes made. It might be that I should not have attempted to become proficient in the practice of law. Maybe I might have done much better in giving something to the community as a house painter or a bookkeeper. But if I made a mistake I had a great deal of pleasure in making it. My view is that if these men were to make a mistake, I do not know that any of us ought to be able to say that our opinion of what they should do should overweigh theirs, because they have had a lot of time to think it over and their thoughts have been serious. I think their choices will almost unanimously be good.

In view of the cooperation of the American Legion with the Nation's educator in many educational fields, I regret that Professor Marvin, who appeared before our committee and gave us his views as an educator, many of his views being adopted in the very language of this bill, should have been so misinformed as to make the statement that has been referred to in this letter directed to the members of the conference of 21 that—

The American Legion is insisting upon setting up a complete scheme, so far as veterans are concerned, of Washington bureaucratic educational control.

I defy anyone, including the chairman of the Committee on Education, with section 7 stricken from the bill, as we said it would be, to show where any Washington bureaucratic educational control can be established over the veterans. If it is in there, we want it out, because it was the aim, not only of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, not only of

the American Legion, but of this committee, to get as far away as humanly possible from any Washington bureaucratic control of veterans.

Mr. RANKIN. Or any regimentation of veterans after the war.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right. They have been regimented for enough months and years.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MURDOCK. Is it the purpose of the present bill, then, to give the Director or Administrator only a bookkeeping control to see that the money is paid which should be paid and that those who receive the benefits get the benefits? Of that much I would approve but no more.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is substantially the plan. We tried to make it just this simple: That one of these veterans who can show he is qualified as having had his education interfered with, interrupted, delayed, or impeded, and having had his honorable discharge, could make that showing to the Veterans' Administration. The veteran would then choose his school, just as he would if his father were going to send him. For instance, if he was in my State and he might want to go to Kansas University or any one of our fine schools, he could go there and choose his course and then, almost the maximum that the Veterans' Administration would have to do would be to pay the tuition, and for the books, and pay his readjustment or maintenance allowance while he is in school. The same would be true if he desired training in any craft, business, or trade.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman is assuming now that paragraph 7 on page 55 is to be taken out and will be taken out?

Mr. SCRIVNER. The gentleman may be sure, and may rest assured that paragraph 7 is out of the bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. May I be assured also the Director will not, under the language of the bill, interfere with the internal management of a college or institution?

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right. If I had the time, I could show you section by section. Paragraph 6, page 55, specifically says they shall not have any control of any part or any phase of education, either as to personnel, curriculum, or anything else. They can exercise no control whatsoever. Now, if you can suggest stronger language than that which will keep them out, the committee will welcome your suggestion.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JUDD. There are two points. I would like to clear about one statement in the analysis prepared by the Veterans' Administration as to the difference between the educational features of the committee's bill and the so-called Barden bill. On page 4430 of the RECORD the Administrator complains—

Under the Barden bill the only authority the Administrator would have would be to pay bills as certified by such State boards.

Of course, we think that is all the authority he ought to have.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not know whether that is a complaint or merely an assertion of fact. I cannot put myself in the position of the Veterans' Administration. I do not know what their thoughts are. I do not have any idea what motivated their thinking. I am trying to express to you as nearly as I can the feeling of this committee. I think, on the whole, we are all trying to get to the same place. As in religion, we are all trying to get to the same place, the only thing is we may be taking different routes. You think your route is better and I think mine is better.

Mr. JUDD. Yes. The way I think the Committee on Education fears there might be established in Washington control over education, is not by direct interference with the curriculum, but through the ability of the Administrator to put on the approved list, schools which did not meet the educational standard of the State and thereby the educational standard for the country would be decided in Washington and not by the educators. There is the fear.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That was not the intention at all.

Mr. JUDD. I know that is not the intention of your committee, but there is a fear that that might be the result.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not think the language would permit it. I am sure the Veterans' Administrator would not do it.

Mr. JUDD. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We have faith in the Veterans' Administration. This committee has worked with the Veterans' Administration ever since its inception and the veterans' groups have worked with the Administration ever since the veterans have been discharged. The American Legion has the utmost faith in the Veterans' Administration. It was necessary to give the Administrator power to name these schools because the educational set-up as we think of it, as State educational groups, have very little, if anything, to do with business, the little tin shop down here on the corner which can give the man a training in tin work, apprentice schools, nursing schools, and many other training agencies, that normally the educational facilities have no contact with whatsoever. I might say, in view of the fact there are nearly 10,000 disabled veterans now receiving educational training, the Veterans' Administration has already gone to great length to investigate many of these schools to determine whether or not they can adequately train these returning veterans.

Mr. JUDD. Of course, the Education Committee's reason for suggesting that each State department of education set up an advisory committee was not to establish bureaus but to make sure these tin shops and vocational schools which ordinarily were not approved and accredited for higher education would be available in this particular program. We were suggesting a separate committee to be sure to bring in all types and levels of training.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me the State board would very much retard the veteran receiving his education, because he would have to go to the advisory board, probably, before he could go to school and it would involve endless red tape.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think it would involve a great deal of red tape. That is exactly the thing we are trying to eliminate.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And if the veteran could go to the Veterans' Administration he would not be going to some stranger, but to an agency which knows him well.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right. Our conception of this bill is that the returning veteran can go to one central agency to which he can turn for all of the benefits and rights which have been or may be awarded to him.

I would prefer to go on to another phase which has not been discussed at any great length. I would call the attention of the Committee to section 902 of the bill which refers to the benefits to be received by those men who are self-employed. That was a particularly troublesome provision and yet we thought it was quite necessary inasmuch as in this period of readjustment there will be a large number of these veterans who will come back home possibly to practice law or operate their filling station, store, or shop, and in many other operations, including that of agriculture, who would not be able to qualify for benefits of readjustment as set out for those who were employed by other persons and then became unemployed. I will propose, at the appropriate time, an amendment which will replace section 902, the language of which, I think, will clarify many uncertainties. Section 902 as proposed would read:

Any person qualified under subsection (a) of section 700, and residing in the United States—

That is your 90 days of honorable service—

who is self-employed for profit in an independent establishment, trade, business, profession, or other vocation shall be eligible for readjustment allowances under this title within the time periods applicable, and not in excess of the total amount provided in this title.

In other words, the maximum amount allowed would be at the rate of \$20 a week and the maximum period, as now proposed, would be 26 weeks, or a total of \$520 benefit would be the maximum that a self-employed veteran would be able to receive.

The provision reads further as follows:

Upon application by the veteran showing, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Administrator, that he has been fully engaged in such self-employment and that his net earnings in a trade, business, profession, or vocation, have been less than \$100 in the previous calendar month, the veteran shall

be entitled to receive, subject to the limitations of this title as to time and amount, the difference (adjusted to the next highest multiple of \$1), between \$100 and his net earnings for such month.

Payment of such allowance shall be made by the Administrator to each eligible veteran at the time and in the manner other payments are made directly to veterans by the Administrator.

Subsection (b) of section 700 and section 800, shall apply in determining the eligibility for allowance of a claimant under this section.

A short explanation to clarify that a little further is that this simply means if a man comes back to his filling station, if he comes back to his farm, if he comes back to his shop or his office, and he can show that he is qualified, having served 90 days or more and having been honorably discharged, if he can show that during that period he has been fully employed by himself in this occupation for profit, if he can show that his net income has been less than \$100 a month, the Veterans' Administration shall mail him a check for the difference.

We have tried to simplify it and make it easy of administration and easy of calculation. We say \$100, because the benefits under readjustment, because of unemployment, anticipates the payment of \$20 a week for 26 weeks, plus \$3 allowed on part-time wages. There are 4½ weeks in each month. We figured by taking our 4½ weeks' benefits it would approximate \$99.60, and \$100 is as close as we could come to that.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Putting it another way, a young lawyer who had to leave his practice and go into the Army comes back and has no practice, and he is assured of \$100 a month for 26 weeks.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right; and I venture to say if I know anything about the practice of law, and possibly I do not, that these young men coming back to their offices will find it is going to be very, very difficult to make that \$100 the first few months, because it will take some time for the people to find out that they have even returned home.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There is another matter that should be given some thought, and that is the attempt on the part of the committee to avoid duplication of benefits. If you will read the bill you will find in paragraph 8, page 55—this is under title II, the educational provision—that in the event any veteran applies for and receives maintenance benefits under this part, and subsequently for any reason ceases to receive such benefits and become eligible to receive allowances under title V, any benefits received under this part shall be deducted from the total allowance provided in title V. Similarly any benefits received under title V will be deducted from benefits provided under this title.

Members of the committee have had some experience in some of these things

and observed many things. We could see where it was possible in instances—and we did not think it was fair to other veterans or to the Government or the taxpayer—we could see where it would be possible for a returning veteran to take advantage of the unemployment compensation. Within a period of 6 months after his return he could have received the \$520. Then being qualified so to do, because his education had been interfered with, he could turn to education, and if he had 3 years and 3 months service he would be entitled to 4 years of education. We thought it was no more than fair and proper that if this man was to receive one benefit, it should be deducted from the other.

The same provision is made in title V. If the veteran turns to title V for benefits and has received a maintenance allowance under the educational feature, this maintenance allowance will be deducted from his readjustment due to unemployment.

Then, of course, the amendment which was to prevent further inequities and duplication is section 1505, found on page 80. We could see the picture of a veteran who first receives his \$520 unemployment compensation, and then goes to school for 4 years, which would cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and then he could apply for a loan and have it guaranteed up to \$1,500, and, due to circumstances over which he had no control, he would not be able to pay that amount. So that we can see where there would be possibly \$6,000 benefits there. Then, as has already been proposed, an adjusted compensation bill comes before the House paying anywhere from \$1,500 up to possibly \$7,500. We felt that in the event Congress in its wisdom sees fit to pass such an adjusted compensation act, it is no more than fair to the Nation and to other veterans that those benefits which had already been received should be deducted from such adjusted compensation.

That would mean, if that adjusted compensation is \$2,500, a veteran might receive benefits in the neighborhood of \$8,000 or \$9,000. On the other hand, let us take some of the older men, men who have their employment, men who are so situated that they will not need any readjustment compensation due to unemployment. They would not get this \$520. His family ties might prevent him from taking training in a school or plant so that he would not receive the benefit of the educational feature. He owns his own home and is not required to get any loan. That man has served in exactly the same places and under the same conditions as the other man. Where he might receive only the \$1,500 or \$2,500 adjusted compensation, the other man would benefit to a total of \$8,000 or \$9,000. We felt that it was only fair that those things should be taken into consideration. If these young men who are returning have been told that they are going to be entitled to an education and the guaranty of a loan, and then led to believe they are to be entitled to an adjusted compensation, we felt that they should realize many of these things of which we have been thinking, that they

should realize that in the event they are looking forward to adjusted compensation, that these other benefits should properly be deducted from that one large payment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. This committee has labored many weeks. As I said Thursday, there never was any misunderstanding; there never was any rancor, there never was a time when there was any attempt by any Member to put over his own pet personal proposal. Of course, I might have had an idea on one thing. The gentleman from New York, General KEARNEY, might have an idea on some other thing; the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], the chairman of the committee, would have an idea on something else. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts would have another idea. We would propose those ideas, and if the committee voted them down, well and good. If they voted them in, well and good. In every instance the majority ruled.

If the functioning of this committee is a fair sample of the manner in which legislative committees perform, I can say to the American people that their faith and their pride in their representative form of government are justified.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MOTT].

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, recently reports have been carried in the press to the effect that the Navy is now ready to acquiesce in a plan for unification of the armed services along the lines recently proposed by the War Department to the Select Committee on Post-war Military Policy, and there is a clear implication in these reports that this alleged acquiescence has come about through pressure from above.

As a member of the Select Committee on Post-war Military Policy, who has heard and examined the witnesses from the War and Navy Departments, and also as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, which is vitally concerned in the matter, I am taking this occasion to say that the impression created by these press reports is an erroneous impression, and that the confusion created by them should be cleared up. The Navy has no objection to a thorough investigation of the question whether legislation providing for a unification of the services through creation of a Department of National Defense is desirable, but it does not agree with the War Department that the investigation should proceed upon the assumption that it is desirable per se and that the only question at issue is what kind of legislation is best calculated to bring about this unification.

Admiral King has been represented in the newspaper articles as personally favoring Army-Navy unification and as having told certain members of the Select Committee on Post-War Military Policy that he has ordered ranking naval officers to prepare immediately a program for unification to match the Army's proposal as nearly as feasible.

I am authorized by Admiral King to state that Admiral King has dealt solely through the joint Chiefs of Staff and the general board of the Navy concerning the question of a Department of National Defense. Beyond this any statements attributed to Admiral King are unauthorized and have been made without his prior knowledge.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER].

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, one of the first things that Congress did after Pearl Harbor was to provide that servicemen, upon discharge, should have substantially the same rights and privileges with respect to hospitalization, vocational rehabilitation, and compensation in all cases of service-connected disability, as are now accorded to the veterans of World War No. 1. There were certain differentiations in the definitions of eligibility, but in large measure veterans of both wars were put on a parity.

National service life insurance, to a maximum of \$10,000, was provided for all members of the armed services in this war on much the same basis as had been done in the First World War.

Mustering-out pay for the veteran of World War No. 2, in amounts up to \$300 according to length of the service and the \$300 maximum payable only to those that served overseas, is provided for in a bill enacted only a few months ago; and even more recently, Congress has enacted a measure appropriating grants to States to bear the costs of medical and hospital care for the wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed services.

The G. I. bill of rights bill, S. 1767, which is now before the House, the official title of which is "To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans," marks a further step forward in the program of governmental assistance to the men and women in the service of their country and to their dependents. The present bill rests upon the premise that the reintegration back into civil life, at the close of the war, of the men and women now in the armed services is of transcendent importance and that the benefits provided for in this measure will be of greater advantage to the veterans and at lesser cost to the Public Treasury than could possibly be accomplished by any of the various proposals in the nature of a large cash bonus.

I am heartily in favor of the major features of the present bill and welcome this opportunity to speak in its support.

The major features are threefold. One is with respect to providing educational opportunities for the veterans of all

branches of the service and of both sexes upon their discharge from the service, in addition to the provisions for vocational rehabilitation provided for in an earlier act of the present Congress. The educational opportunities which the present bill provides are not contingent upon any service-incurred disability. They are to be available to every veteran who elects to return to school or college for further study.

The second major feature of the present bill is with respect to providing an adequate placement or employment service and veterans' preference in employment, and providing for unemployment compensation for stipulated periods of time for those veterans who are able and willing to work but for whom suitable work is not at the moment available. The bill sets up standards to be observed in determining the suitability of the work offered in its bearing on the question of whether the veteran is warranted in refusing it.

The third major feature of the present bill has to do with loans for the purpose of buying, building, or repairing homes, buying or leasing farms or business properties, and the purchasing or leasing of equipment therefor.

The bill contains various other provisions of substantial importance and some of which give rise to considerable difference of opinion as to their wisdom or practicability. The bill confers upon the Veterans' Administration greatly increased responsibilities and authority. It concentrates in this agency all of the responsibility for the administration of this tremendously expanded program of veterans' benefits.

There is no divergency of opinion, however, on the major premise that Congress should not wait for the termination of the war in order to deal with the big problems of readjusting into civilian life the returning soldiers and to set up a comprehensive and well-rounded program.

The three major features of the present bill—educational opportunities for the veterans, job placement and unemployment compensation, and financial assistance for those who seek to establish homes or to establish a business of their own or who want to follow agricultural pursuits—constitute a comprehensive and, in my judgment, an adequate program.

With respect to the educational and training opportunities which the bill provides, the discharged veteran may make his own choice of the school or college which he will attend and may make his own selection of the courses that he will study. A limitation is provided that he must enter upon this course of study not later than 2 years after his discharge from the service or 2 years after the termination of the war, whichever is later.

The bill, as reported by the House World War Veterans' Committee, allows a veteran 1 year of education or training at Government expense, but with a further proviso that the veteran may be entitled to an additional period of instruction not to exceed the total period of his military service minus 90 days and

excluding any period that he received academic training while in the service.

The Government will pay the school or college where the veteran is enrolled the customary cost of tuition, laboratory fees, books and supplies and equipment, and other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$500 for each regular school year, and in addition the bill authorizes a maintenance allowance, during the period he is at school, of \$50 a month for the veteran if without dependents or \$75 per month if he has dependents.

With respect to the provisions of the bill, as reported by the House committee, for loans to veterans for the purchase and construction of homes and the purchase of farms or business property and for the purchase of equipment, it is provided that the Government, through the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, shall guarantee not to exceed 50 percent of the amount of such loans for any of the purposes specified in the bill, but with the proviso that the aggregate amount of the guarantee in the case of any individual veteran shall not exceed \$1,500. The interest for the first year, on the part of the loan guaranteed by the Administrator, shall be paid by the Government; thereafter it will be paid by the borrower. The interest rate shall not exceed 6 percent per annum and repayment of the loan shall be spaced over a period of not more than 20 years and no security for the Government's guaranty is required.

The provisions of the bill dealing with employment of veterans and compensation for unemployment declare that it is the intent and purpose of Congress that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and places the entire responsibility with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The Veterans' Unemployment Service of the War Manpower Commission is transferred to the Veterans' Administration. There is provision for appointment of a veterans' employment representative in every State who will be associated with the staff of the public unemployment service in the State but who will be administratively responsible to the Veterans' Administration.

The unemployment compensation, as provided in the bill reported by the House committee, is limited to a period not exceeding 26 weeks, beginning 3 months after the date of the enactment of the bill and occurring during the 24-month period subsequent to the discharge of the veteran from active service. It authorizes a payment of \$20 per week, with lesser amounts where the veteran is receiving some wages from part-time employment.

This bill, taken as a whole, is admittedly more extensive and generous in its benefits to returning veterans than any measure previously introduced as to this or any other war. In my judgment, it is fully warranted when all the factors are taken into account. It is true that the educational program which this bill sanctions, together with the unemployment compensation provisions and the plan for guaranteeing loans to the veterans, will, in the aggregate, cost great sums of money. Just how much it will

cost in the long run, no one can say with certainty. But I am convinced that in dealing with this problem we are fully warranted in setting up the program notwithstanding the heavy financial load that it will impose upon the Treasury in the first instance and, in the final analysis, upon the American taxpayers.

It is my conviction that if the trained and disciplined efficiency and valor of the men and women of our armed forces can be directed into the proper channels in the years that follow the war, we shall have a better country to live in than the world has ever seen, but that if we fail in this task of facilitating the return of the service men and women to civilian life, the disastrous consequences will be beyond calculation.

(Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how the time stands?

The CHAIRMAN. Under the 2-hour limitation the gentleman from Mississippi has 18 minutes remaining and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has 16 minutes remaining.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, the foresight displayed by the Members of Congress in the difficult task of formulating practical legislation setting up suitable provisions for the returning Veterans of World War No. 2 is to be commended. All members are fully aware that legislation of this kind dealing with the claims of over ten million veterans is highly involved and great care should be exercised that no inequalities or injustices to individuals or groups of our returning servicemen exist in this bill. The Veterans' Committee should be commended for insisting on several days of debate so that all members can be given an opportunity to express their own opinion and desires of interested persons and organizations from the various districts. I hope that after the debate on this legislation terminates, that all members give earnest thought and study to the various amendments which will be offered hereto. Naturally, this bill is not perfect in its present form and constructive amendments will no doubt be adopted by this House after which, when the Senate and House conferees review each section and line of this measure, we hope to have a just and practical enactment to provide for the future care and welfare of our war veterans.

Had the Congress of 25 years ago been cognizant of its responsibilities in the same manner as the Members of the Seventy-eighth Congress, great suffering, privation, and hardships would have been prevented for the boys who returned from World War No. 1. This bill has in general, set up protection and security for the veteran, not with the thought of repaying him for the terrific sacrifices he has made for his country, but merely to provide him with aid so he can more easily assume his responsibilities as a civilian and help him to again pick up

where he left off when he was called to the colors.

This bill under its various titles, sets out hospitalization, claims, and procedures by veterans' organizations to aid in bringing about a practical enforcement of its provisions. It also sets out provisions for the veteran to take advantage of educational opportunities so he may in a small way be recompensed for the time he has lost through his inability to complete his fundamental schooling. It also provides for loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and aid in establishing the veteran in business if he so desires. Another provision setting up the practical machinery in the various districts throughout the country to aid the veteran in securing employment is very necessary.

There is set out in this bill, an appropriation calling for additional hospital construction to relieve the deplorable lack of hospital facilities throughout the country.

I hope that we can successfully work out a just and fair program which will satisfy all individuals and veteran organizations throughout our country. We fully realize that we cannot repay these men and women for the loyal support, sacrifice, and patriotism which they have so nobly demonstrated in our country's great crisis.

This legislation should be but the first step in providing for the future security of our returning veterans. The second step should be for the protection of their children, grandchildren, and future generations, that they not be called upon to fight in another world conflict 25 years hence. Our country must cooperate with the nations of the world in an effort to set up machinery for future and permanent peace.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask at this time that I be not interrupted because I have only a few minutes and I want to devote them to the bill.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I do not see any great rush for the educational provisions of this bill, but they are a part of the bill now under consideration. I have noted a good bit of criticism of the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]; I think it is undue. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has had handed to him a tremendous piece of work and I see no need of anyone or organization trying to rush or stampede him. The boys affected are not back and we have on the statute books a rehabilitation bill which provides up to 4 years of college training for those injured, for those who have service-connected disability, and those others who are released from the armed forces either because of their need in some vital industry or because of age. Both these reasons would probably preclude them from the benefits of this bill.

With reference to the bill which was reported out by the Committee on Education, which has been referred to here as the Barden bill but which I much prefer being referred to as the bill of the Committee on Education, because it is truly a committee bill, there has been considerable argument and discussion over the advisory board. Many red herrings have been dragged across the trail and many different and wild interpretations have been given. As far as I am concerned, and I am sure as far as the committee is concerned, we do not regard it as an indispensable part of the bill and do not see where it would materially hurt the bill to remove it. I believe an advisory committee is advisable, but all these matters are left for the wise and considered judgment of the House, and I see no reason for anybody to be afraid of an advisory committee or advisory board.

There has been some discussion of the State plan. At this point I want to read a part of an editorial appearing in the New York Tribune which to my way of thinking points right straight to the heart of this controversy. There is certainly no question about the fact that we in the Committee on Education have distributed, so to speak, down to the States the right to have something to do with this program. The States provide the tax that provides the universities; the States and the local communities provide the institutions that any administrator or anyone carrying through this program must of necessity use. If then they are going to use those institutions and facilities certainly they must have something to do with them, otherwise you have two competitive educational agencies, and there has never been room in this country for that. As I say, I want to read a part of this editorial from the New York Tribune. They are discussing this set-up in the States. I quote:

That is what the Nation's educators, guileless in their simplicity, are asking. Almost with unanimous voice they approve the Barden bill introduced in the House by the chairman of the Committee on Education which provides for the administration through State educational agencies, provides for State advisory committees and counseling service for State selection of institutions and the use of existing institutions. It provides, in other words, that the veterans be allowed to deal with local people handling matters with which they alone are fully conversant.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. BARDEN. Further quoting from the editorial from the New York Herald Tribune:

Representatives of 56 national educational institutions called together by the American Council on Education declared the Senate provision and the similar Rankin bill in the House to be "the most serious threat to the existing State and local control of education that has yet appeared in this country." Dr. James B. Conant, of Harvard, warns: "In education, above all other mat-

ters we must guard the doctrine of local responsibility." Our own city board of education opposes the Rankin bill as "creating yet another Federal agency in competition with State and local agencies" and urges the Barden bill. These are voices to be heeded. The House should substitute the Barden bill for title II.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. Let me proceed just a minute.

Let me say this: This is a very important and serious matter. We must of necessity be specific in this; we must specify the time a man is to attend college. The other bill leaves it open for the length of time he serves in the Army. In that way a college could start off with 40 students in a class and wind up by Christmas with 3. I believe this should be cleared up.

Something has been said about the education feature of the bill including other persons besides "service persons." There can be no question about that, and I am unable to understand why those things should be brought up. In the very definition of "service persons" in H. R. 3846 it is so clear that the term "war service persons" means any person who served 6 months or more in the military or naval service of the United States, and then goes ahead and makes provision for those who go into the foreign service or on the sea before the 6 months is out; and on the last page of the bill we reported out is a provision amending the title to read:

A bill to provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces after their separation from the service.

I believe even the administrator who sent the proposed comparison of the bills understood where the power was to be when he complained that the Federal Government would have only the right to pay the bills.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to myself to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 minute.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman from North Carolina the date of the editorial which I believe he said was from the Herald Tribune.

Mr. BARDEN. I shall be glad to give the date to the gentlewoman. It is May 13, 1944.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And can the gentleman also give me the date of the endorsement of the educators which was mentioned in the editorial?

Mr. BARDEN. The only thing I know is that it is all in the same editorial.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I believe the gentleman will find that the endorsement preceded the drafting of the present Rankin bill or its reporting.

I know the educators did not like the Senate bill at all.

Mr. BARDEN. I did not read it so much for that, I will say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman wants to be accurate.

Mr. BARDEN. I am not giving any weight to that endorsement. The question I wanted to bring forth was the process of reasoning which the mind of the editor went through when he wrote the editorial.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I welcome the discussion of the bills, but I think our bill protects the rights of States more than does the Barden bill.

Mr. BARDEN. I wish I could agree with the gentlewoman, but I cannot do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD a story of the flood at Norwalk, Nebr., where a million dollars' worth of damage was done.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair inquire of the gentleman, the material to be extended is his own material?

Mr. STEFAN. It is my own material, Mr. Chairman; no extraneous matter except my own remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, late last year back home before the Endicott Furlough Club I made a few proposals which I later incorporated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 6, 1943. I called my proposals the elementary three R's of veterans' legislation. I outlined in the proposal rehabilitation, reeducation, and readjustment.

I was most happy, I can assure you, when early this year the American Legion came forth with the G. I. bill and incorporated a great many of those proposals in it. At this time may I compliment the committee members for the efforts they have put forth in drawing up and writing this G. I. bill. In the face of great opposition, in the face of pressure from many groups, the members, from the chairman of that committee on down, are entitled to great credit.

Mr. Chairman, this is one of the most outstanding pieces of legislation which ever has or ever will come before the Congress. It proposes to rehabilitate the veterans of World War No. 2 and provides for a system of completion of education and a system of employment placements which has never before been

conceived by any nation in the world. It is a step in the right direction. Of course, subsequent legislation will have to be proposed to different parts of the bill. Nevertheless, this constitutes a blazing of the trail along which we must go a great way in relation to the boys in the service.

I mentioned the three R's as the fundamental steps in veterans' legislation. A great deal has been done in connection with rehabilitation. Hospitals and medical attention have been provided for those who will return from World War No. 2. If I were to give a title to the present G. I. bill I would call it a bill to adequately equip the veterans of World War No. 2 for post-war pursuits by providing them with education—vocational, specialized, and advanced. Those words, in my opinion, adequately describe the G. I. bill and those fundamental precepts that I mentioned late last year. I am so glad to hear that the Committee is unanimous or almost unanimous on these points.

Mr. Chairman, as time goes on I hope we will be able to go even farther on the course we have charted to date. The war has lost several million years to this generation in their educational pursuits. There is no reason why these millions of years cannot be made up. They should be made up and the veterans of World War No. 2 should be provided for in such a way as to make up for this great loss.

Those brave men and women of our armed services will find America a better place to live in if we pass the G. I. bill now and provide them with the future of rehabilitation, of reeducation, and of reemployment which they deserve for the sacrifices they are making in this awful struggle.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURLEY].

(Mr. CURLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

[Mr. CURLEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the members of the Committee on Education, particularly the chairman of that committee, who made the statement that there is no immediate need for this educational provision, to the fact that there have already been discharged 1,200,000 men from the armed services and that the benefits provided under this bill should be given as soon as possible because if there are any bugs in connection with this legislation we can get them ironed out before the main body of the troops are discharged.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, this bill or a similar one should have been on the statute books

just after Pearl Harbor. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that out of 10 hours of debate, 5 on each side, it is at last possible for those on this side who disagree with the wisdom of the educational provisions of this bill to get 5 minutes. This is the first 5 minutes we have had. I appreciate fully the difficulties and the proper right of the members of the committee to be heard first, but it seems too bad we have not had, and will not have, opportunity to present in a connected way, our view of the differences between the two proposals and thus perhaps be able to discuss the matter with less heat and more analysis.

Mr. Chairman, I had hoped for time to discuss the two plans for providing education for returning veterans under five main headings. First, eligibility; second, length of training; third, the administrative set-up; fourth, costs and payments by the Government, how they are to be made; and, fifth, control, including supervision of the veterans receiving instruction. That is, how and by whom these veterans are to be handled whose training and educational records are not satisfactory.

Both committees are trying their best to achieve the same end. They differ only as to the best means. If two doctors are called in to treat a patient and they disagree as to the best medicine to use or the best type of operation to be performed, I have never known one doctor to accuse the other of trying to kill the patient; they know both are trying to get him well with a minimum of delay, suffering, and cost. Both of these committees are trying to get for each qualified veteran a maximum of educational benefit with a minimum of bureaucratic control, red tape, and confusion. Which can do that job better? That is the only thing I am interested in and if I become convinced that the bill reported by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will do it better as it is, I should vote for it without change.

Mr. Chairman, there has to be divided responsibility in such a program, because this country was deliberately organized with divided responsibility, and I look with alarm on the attempts on every hand to depart from that system. Major control of some things must be lodged in the Federal Government, and major control, even complete control, of some things has always been lodged in the States. I believe major control so far as education is concerned should continue to be in the regular established educational agencies in the States, experienced and already operating efficiently. It is not an experiment with them. It is their proper business and they have proven by the magnificent educational system in this country that they understand it. I want the minimum amount of control to be under the Veterans' Administration. It must have there the complete records of every veteran certainly; it must determine those who are eligible, certainly, it must certify them for the sort of training they elect and to the institution they choose, cer-

tainly; it must pay the bills, certainly; but once a veteran is certified, for 1 year or 2 years or whatever it may be, then I think the major control must be, if we are to make sure of preserving our basic American system, in the hands of the educators who are to give the actual training or instruction.

In regard to eligibility, the Veterans' Committee bill provides for education or training for any man who has served 90 days or more in active military or naval service, provided his education or training has been impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the armed services, or, second, that he requires a refresher or retraining course to fit him for employment or to practice a profession. The Education Committee bill provides education for any person who has served in the active military or naval service 6 months, or for a lesser period if overseas or on sea duty, or who was discharged because of a service-incurred disability or injury.

Which of these is better for the veteran and for the country is a matter of policy. The House has got to vote on it. Personally I fear it is likely to prove a disservice to the veteran to require the Veterans' Administration with all the responsibility it properly and inescapably has for taking care of the disabled and the wounded, the hospitals, pensions, insurance, employment, loans, and so forth, to take on the enormous additional task of investigating the prewar record of every one of from one to possibly three million veterans, to see whether their education or training has been delayed, impeded, interfered with, or interrupted by reason of their service.

I believe that every veteran who has had 6 months—or if the House prefers, 90 days—of active military service, exclusive of time spent in A. S. T. P. or V-12 programs or the service academies, or has been in service on the sea or overseas, or has been injured in active duty, ought to be made eligible for this training if he desires it, without having to demonstrate he has been impeded or delayed in his educational career. Many a boy will come out of the service with a desire for education which did not exist before. Is he to be ineligible? His training in the service, or his travels, or what he has seen other men do have given him the idea for the first time in his life, have awakened in him the ambition to get a particular type of education or training. I think we ought as a Nation to rejoice in his newly found purpose and that he deserves the opportunity to go ahead. The fact that he has risked his life for Uncle Sam should be enough, I think. He ought not to have to prove that his education has been interfered with. The presumption should be in his favor. His only qualification should be his ability to make a good record in his training, to prove he can absorb it with profit. That is his right, I think, and it would also greatly simplify the administration of the program.

Second, length of training. The Veterans' Committee bill provides 1 year for every veteran who is eligible, and then,

provided he does satisfactory work, as many more months of training as he spent in active service with certain deductions. It sets a maximum total period of 4 years.

The Educational Committee bill gives every eligible veteran 54 weeks of training. In peacetime the regular school year has been about 36 weeks, two semesters. Most schools are now operating under the accelerated program, in continuous session. A calendar year of 52 weeks lacks just 2 weeks of giving the man a third semester of training, so we extended the period 2 weeks to make it 54 weeks. This allows the veteran, if he wants to, one and a half ordinary school years of education in a little over 1 calendar year. If he makes good, he is then eligible for an additional 54 weeks or one and a half school years more. He may thus get a maximum of 3 school years of training in 108 weeks. He can be eliminated, of course, at any time by the educational authorities in his institution if his work and behavior are not satisfactory.

Third, administrative set-up. The Veterans' Committee bill provides for the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in Washington to deal directly with each individual institution in the United States. The Educational Committee bill provides for administration through or via the State departments of education.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. JUDD. Thank you. This, of course, is the crux of the matter—control in Washington or in the States. If the Veterans' Committee, in addition to the changes they have already most courteously agreed to make, would strike out the provision on page 54, lines 4 and 5, which permits the Veterans' Administrator to approve or recognize "additional public or private schools or institutions" which have not been recognized by the established educational authorities in the State as equipped to supply suitable education or training, most of our difficulty could be resolved.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. What remedy would a school have that is left out by the State agency? What remedy would that school have, if any?

Mr. JUDD. I do not think it would have any remedy, or ought to have any, unless or until it can show the State agency that its training is adequate to qualify under this program. If it cannot show the proper educational agency of a State, staffed not with professional officeholders but almost always with devoted educators whose life work has been to train and develop American youth for citizenship and for useful self-respecting employment, that it is prepared to give the veteran the training he desires, then I do not think we dare lodge such authority in Washington. Almost every dictator in history has come to power by gaining direct control of education. Of course no one in the Veterans' Administration could say directly to an institu-

tion, "Teach this" or "Don't teach that." But through its power to recognize schools or institutions not approved by the proper State agencies, it would be in effective control of the educational standards of the country. It would break down the standards built up with such labor during so many decades. I fear the consequence of taking out of the hands of the State departments of education and putting into the hands of anybody in Washington no matter how wise he may be the right to decide whether a school in Minnesota or California shall be recognized or not, because that right means that the Federal Government will be establishing, as I see it, the standards and qualifications of educational institutions. I believe this power ought to be placed solely in the hands of the educators in the State departments and not in the hands of the Veterans' Administration, regardless of how splendid and high-caliber an individual the present administrator unquestionably is. We have to write this legislation in terms not of the best administrator but of the worst possible administrator we might some time have.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. What would happen to these veterans who might want to take up subjects such as osteopathy, aircraft, automobile, radio, barbers college, the study of Diesel engines, or watchmaking, or even to attend a theological seminary?

Mr. JUDD. Those schools would have to be recognized by the State departments as being equipped to supply education or training of the sort desired by the veteran. If it is a properly equipped and staffed osteopathic school or seminary or business college or mechanics' school, it would certainly be certified by the State board as equipped to supply the education or training that the veteran wants. If it is not so equipped, it certainly ought not to be recognized by the Federal Government over the head of the proper State authorities. It will be no service to the veteran to pay his way at a fly-by-night, mushroom, quack school which cannot give him the training he expects to get to fit him for his chosen vocation. There are, of course, risks of injustice either way, but, I believe, far less risks for the veteran and for our educational system and for the Nation's future if the determination of which institution shall be deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans is left not partially but wholly in the jurisdiction of the established State educational agencies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. JUDD. I am sorry there is not time for the other points.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman, in the Barden bill powerful State bureaucracies or agencies can be built up and the veterans will constantly be interfered with by the State boards which are created under that bill. The veterans, in many instances, may not be well, may be nervous after their

service and after their fighting, and the Veterans' Administration knows how to handle those men. I fear very much also that these advisory boards might interfere with the veterans' welfare.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman means the one in Washington?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The ones in the States.

Mr. JUDD. The advisory committees in the States will aid the State boards in deciding which of these colleges and training schools are best fitted under this educational program.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And they might do a tremendous damage.

Mr. JUDD. I still trust the States more than I do the Federal Government.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I trust the States, but these boards will be federally appointed and can constantly confer with the educational institutions, but in veterans' matters, the veterans should have the Veterans' Administration as the agency where the veterans make their plans for education. Under the Rankin bill the Veterans' Administration will not interfere in any way with the schools of the States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] 3 minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, the subject under discussion cannot be covered in 5 minutes.

This means that most of us, who are on the Committee on Education of the House, out of the 6 or 8 hours of debate thus far, will have had 10 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I have only 5 minutes in all.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman from North Carolina was given an hour and a half.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, there are two bills before the House. It is unfortunate, in my opinion, that two committees of the House of Representatives should have jurisdiction of the same subject. I think both the committees are sincere in their effort to bring to the House and to the country, for the benefit of the veterans, the best possible bill to provide for their needs.

The only section that is in dispute seems to be the section on education. The Committee on Education, of which I am a member, has considered the subject of education for the veterans of this war for months. We began last October to hold meetings of the committee to consider the different proposals. Now we are confronted with a situation where the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation comes into this House and admits that one of the paragraphs in its bill, Senate 1767, should be eliminated. The Committee on Education believes that one of the paragraphs could be possibly deleted from its bill without weakening it. This simply shows that no matter what bill comes before this body it

may not be a perfect bill. The objective we all desire is the best possible bill for the veteran.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I just wanted to say that, like a good many professors, we sometimes make mistakes.

Mr. DONDERO. To err is human. I believe the bill (H. R. 3846) reported by the Committee on Education, has some features in it which are far better than the features provided in the bill reported by the Veterans' Committee. I call attention to one, namely—part VIII—which refers to the length of time a veteran may have in school, under the Veterans' Committee bill. It is indefinite, it is not specific. After 1 year he can have only such further schooling as his length of service in the armed forces of the United States exceeds 1 year. I think that should be stricken out and the provision in the bill reported from the Committee on Education inserted in its place, as it is specific and definite. It provides for 54 weeks of education or training and if he has completed his work satisfactorily in that period he is eligible for 54 weeks more. If a man serves 1 year and 6 days, under the Veterans' Committee bill, he can have 1 year and 6 days in school. At the end of the sixth day after the first year his schooling or education would be terminated. In my judgment, that is detrimental to the veteran himself. I think we can improve the bill by adopting the provision of the bill from the Committee on Education.

My able friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], was in error—and I know that his error is not intentional because, like all the rest of us, he is desirous of passing the best legislation possible for the veteran—in saying that "war-service person" includes civilian employees. There was no intention on the part of our committee, nor do I think on the part of his committee, to include anybody except veterans. That word is spelled out and defined in the Committee on Education bill. It refers only to those who have served in the armed services, military or naval, of the United States 6 months or more. The definition in the Veterans' Committee bill is almost identical.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. Does not the gentleman think that in the bill it would have probably been better to have used the word "veteran," inasmuch as the phrase "war service" was used in the old Thomas bill and 1509 as a basis for including people who had done any kind of war-service work?

Mr. DONDERO. I think the definition spelled out protects the veteran. It includes only the veteran.

Mr. BUSBEY. We are still planting that seed there for the future bill that comes before the House.

Mr. DONDERO. There is no intention to bring all civilian employees in.

I want to refer to what I think is the very heart of the difference in opinion between the two committees; that is, whether we shall have State control of education in this country or whether we shall have Federal control of education. I have stated on this floor before what I repeat today, that an attempt has been made to gain control of the public-school system of this country by the Federal Government through bureaucracy here in Washington. Legislation has been introduced and there is some pending now under one guise or another, to control the public-school system of the country. I am opposed to that. Federal aid and Federal control are inseparable. Under the Veterans' Committee bill the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs controls public education of veterans instead of the States. He will fix the standards and determine which schools are qualified to enroll veterans for education and training. Washington, not the States, will rule the State schools. Education is a State matter, with local authority serving local needs and local interests. The veterans will necessarily attend State schools and State colleges in their own States. Why should the control of those institutions be transferred to Washington and increase the ever-growing centralization of power in the National Capital? The cause of the veteran is our first consideration. He will be served best by providing his educational opportunity and training as near to his home as possible.

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago I received from the Governor of the State of Iowa a telegram stating that he was in favor of the Barden bill as against the Rankin and the Clark bills. I replied by letter suggesting that he had better read all of the bill.

I now have a wire from him which I desire to read:

My telegram to you based upon analysis of the Clark bill and various other proposals that I had made by a number of people in the educational field. I have full confidence in your judgment but merely wanted to emphasize in my telegram my personal views that we should maintain State authority and lessen Federal centralized authority wherever possible. I have another message this morning indicating that the House amendment which you helped draw is preferable to either of the others.

It is signed by B. B. Hickenlooper, Governor of Iowa.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of my time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, after listening to the arguments of the members of the Committee on Education, a very fine committee, it seems clear to me that their bill is an educational bill and not a veterans' bill. I call the attention of the House to the

fact that this bill makes the Veterans' Administration a war agency second only to the Army and the Navy. I cannot imagine the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy yielding their prerogatives to other departments. They would be unable to have another and outside agency function in their Departments and control them to quite an extent.

Today the Veterans' Administration already has a section for vocational training and education, just as it has for insurance and just as it has for medicine and surgery. This belongs to the Veterans' Administration. Every veteran whom I have seen or from whom I have heard—and I know other Members of the House feel the same way and have heard the same thing—wants this in the Veterans' Administration; and presumably we are legislating for the veteran. That is the purpose of the bill under discussion, the bill to place various means of assisting the servicemen and women with problems of reconditioning and readjustment into civilian life.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In reply to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] may I say that while the Committee on Education represents the educational groups throughout the country, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation represents the veterans. The pole star in this legislation is what is best for the veterans who come out of this war. In this bill we have provided the most liberal assistance that has ever been granted. We have followed the policy pursued after the last war, which proved to be a success, and at the same time we have left to the veteran's discretion the choice of the school he may attend.

There is one danger, that certain educational groups may arrogate to themselves the right to run the country. That is another thing we want to guard against, because what we want is to enable these boys to go wherever may be necessary to prepare themselves for the battle of life. For that reason, we have given this additional power to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to recognize those institutions that, I am almost certain, would not be recognized, many of them, by the educational groups to which the gentleman from Minnesota refers.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Chair will state for the information of the Committee that in accordance with the general rules of the House the bill will be read by sections and each section will be open to amendment as read.

The Chair will state further that under the provisions of the rule making the consideration of the bill in order the Clerk will read the committee substitute for the Senate bill by sections.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COCHRAN. It was my understanding or I was told a minute ago they were going to read title I. If they are

going to read of title I, anyone who has an amendment to a section in title I must offer that amendment at the expiration of the reading of the section and not wait until title I is read or it will be too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is correct. The committee substitute will be read by sections and be open to amendment by sections.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Missouri that I do not believe there will be very much controversy over title I. We have agreed to read title I, if it does not take too long, and at the completion of title I we expect to rise and carry the rest of the bill over to tomorrow.

Mr. COCHRAN. My contention is if title I is read in its entirety, then, as I have amendments to sections in title I, I will not be permitted to go back to those sections except by unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. Inasmuch as the bill will be read by sections, the gentleman from Missouri may offer amendments to each section to which he desires to offer amendments as it is read.

Mr. COCHRAN. I understood from what the gentleman from Mississippi said that they are going to read the entire title. If they are going to read the entire title, then I assure the House that they are going to have some votes on sections before the entire title is read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Missouri that the title will be read by sections and each section will be open to amendment as it is read.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the Chair. I understand that.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Missouri that after the first section is read I am going to move that the Committee rise, and then we will read the other sections tomorrow.

Mr. COCHRAN. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BROOKS. Under that ruling is a pro forma amendment proper to the first section after it is read?

The CHAIRMAN. In the absence of a motion to rise, a pro forma amendment would be in order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.,

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities, in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I make this motion for the purpose of getting a few moments to

address myself to the title of this bill. At the present time there are at least five committees of Congress dealing with the question of termination of war contracts. There are a number of committees of Congress set up and giving their attention to the matter of quick turn-over of war industry to peacetime use. The executive departments are dealing with proposals for reconverting war industries and putting the country rapidly back on a peacetime basis. I think it is very important that the country should be reconverted quickly to a peacetime basis. I think, however, it is just as important, if not more important, that the soldier and the sailor coming back from the wars, should likewise be rehabilitated as quickly as possible. The veteran steps out of the Army with a mere pittance of pay. It is true that Congress has given him in addition, \$300 for mustering-out pay. He takes this money and steps into civilian life and is immediately face to face with the keen battle of economic competition. Under the terms of this bill, Mr. Chairman, we provide for unemployment benefits; we provide for loans to build a home or obtain a farm or a little place of business, and give other help. We provide for preference in civil-service jobs. But the most important matter to consider, Mr. Chairman, is the aid to the disabled veteran who leaves the service. That man is entitled to immediate help from the Government, and the soldier or the sailor who comes out of the service missing an arm or a leg is entitled to have his claim for compensation or pension adjudicated the moment he steps out of the service.

The battle casualty should step out of the armed services with an honorable discharge in one hand and a certificate showing the extent of his disability and the amount of money he is supposed to receive from the Veterans' Administration in the other hand. To delay that, Mr. Chairman, is almost inexcusable. It places upon the service man or woman who has faithfully discharged his duty to the Nation in time of war, the uncertainty of not knowing what he is going to do in the future. It places upon his mind the worry of not being able to meet the competition in financial life back home. It places upon his body the problem of maintaining health under serious handicaps, due to the war, when he should not be placed in that position. So I say in the few brief moments that I have here today, it is just as important, Mr. Chairman, that the returning veteran be immediately rehabilitated as it is that industry itself be reconverted immediately. If we spend the time reintegrating that veteran, so to speak, and rehabilitating him into civilian life, that we are spending in reconverting business and terminating contracts quickly, the country will be far better off and certainly the veterans will be far better taken care of.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I appreciate the gentleman's service to the veterans and his attitude generally on veterans' legislation. I agree with him that it is our duty to try to reestablish these men in their given occupations, and for that reason this committee has taken the position that we represent the veterans and should try in every way to make it possible for them to secure that training necessary to reestablish them in their given occupations.

Mr. BROOKS. I will say to the gentleman that title I goes a long way toward correcting the troubles that have been experienced heretofore and I commend his committee for the inclusion of the features in title I of the bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Louisiana for his statement. I may say to the gentleman from Louisiana what I want to do with the amendments that I propose to offer is just exactly what he desires. I go further than the gentleman does as I also want to do something for the widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives. I want to expedite their cases. Now, Mr. Chairman, the amendments that I am going to offer to title I has to do solely with the disabled, the widows and orphans, and the personnel of the Veterans' Administration. In the end I do not think it means additional cost.

I want to tell you now what happened in the last hour. It concerns what I told this House time and time again, and that is, if you do not instruct the disabled person, you are not going to recondition him. I understand that the War Department and the Navy Department want to drop that word "rehabilitation" and use the word "recondition." Just within the hour a young man came into my office from Boston, Mass. He was born without arms. He sat down and said, "Mr. COCHRAN, I have read what you have said with reference to instructing those who are disabled. If I had not been instructed I would not be able to do what I can do now. You are right; it is essential competent instructors take over the disabled when the surgeon steps out."

The shoe on his left foot was loose. He dropped it off. He had a specially made sock. He used the large toe and the toe next to it. He threw his left foot over his right leg and he went into his pocket and pulled out his pipe and then immediately thereafter pulled out his tobacco pouch. He put it on the floor and filled his pipe and I struck the match that lit the pipe for him. He probably could have lit the match. He told me then that he was a clergyman, that he was a chaplain in a private hospital in Boston. He said he had visited

the naval hospital at Chelsea and other hospitals. He had visited disabled people and he knew that if they did not have the instructors to take over when the doctor left off, the man would never be reconditioned. I talked to him about the rehabilitation program of the Government. He said that he had read an article in a New York paper where Lt. Col. Howard Rusk of the Air Corps of the Army was given a medal or an award by some organization about a week ago. He asked whether or not it would be possible for him to see the exhibit at the Air Corps.

I called the air surgeon and made an engagement for him. I asked for the room number in the Pentagon Building. My secretary was standing alongside of him and I told him to write down the room number. This man said, "No. Never mind. I will do it." He picked a pencil out of his pocket after he dropped a pad on the floor, and he wrote down the room number.

Now, there is evidence of what a man can do who has been trained. What has been done for him, we can do for the disabled soldier.

A friend from home came into my office Saturday morning. He came down from New York on the train, and met five sailors who were just back from Sicily. One of them had no arms and only one leg. Another one had lost both legs above the knee. The other three had lost one leg. They were on their way to the hospital at Valley Forge. They told my friend they were not alone, many others had preceded them and many others would follow. It is men like this that we must recondition. My amendments provide they must be properly taken care of after the surgeon is through with them.

I hope all Members will read the amendments that I placed in the Record Friday, together with the explanations as to what they seek to accomplish, and then when I offer them tomorrow I trust you will support them.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. We have a bill providing for widows and orphans which will probably be taken up on Wednesday.

Mr. COCHRAN. That bill I think is for World War No. 1 widows and orphans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the gentleman from Missouri if he is not satisfied with the amendment that we have in the bill, which seems to be to insure the veteran receiving his instruction in the artificial appliances, either in the military services, in the Army and Navy hospitals, in the Veterans' Administration hospitals, or under contract, for instance, with a hospital, such as the very

fine institute for the crippled in New York.

It seems to me that this amendment would cover all the things that the gentleman seeks. The original amendment that I tried to have placed in the bill, the gentleman had in mind I know, that men should be kept in the Army and Navy until they were fitted and until they could use the artificial arm or leg. But so many of the veterans beg to be able to go out to Veterans' Administration hospitals or to their own homes for their training on an out-patient arrangement that we finally changed the provision to the present one in the bill, so as to have treatment and training on a contract basis without hospitals or institutions.

Mr. COCHRAN. My amendment includes the gentlewoman's provision in the bill, but I go further. Under my amendment the men are not only to receive prosthetic appliances and training in their uses but also other services of rehabilitation, where needed, to return a person in the armed forces to duty in an assignment commensurate with his remaining capacities.

The reason I say that, I met a young man in New York during Easter week when I was there. He called at the same institution that I was, getting his appliance adjusted. That man could walk across the floor and you could not tell he had an artificial limb. He could walk without a cane or anything else. He could dance. He insisted he was going to continue in the Army. He said he would get back in a plane again. He was going back to Europe.

My amendment will take care of men of that character.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is already being done by the War Department. The gentleman would probably like to have it made stronger. The gentleman from Missouri has always been a tireless and most effective champion of the veterans and his own disability has given him an even greater sympathy and understanding of their problems.

Mr. COCHRAN. I sat in a room with the Surgeon General of the War Department and heard him tell a committee what he was going to do. A week or two afterward I found they were not doing what the Surgeon General said he was going to do. Instead of delegating authority about which there is so much complaint, I want the Congress to tell them what to do. That is the purpose of my amendment. Let us put it in black and white and tell them what to do. As I said, I leave in the gentlewoman's amendment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand, and I, for one, would be very glad to accept the gentleman's amendment. The feeling of the committee was that we did not want to force the men to stay in the hospitals when they did not want to remain there. I was argued down on that point.

Mr. COCHRAN. But a man who is in a hospital waiting for his appliance, when he has to wait 8 weeks or longer, is not in a very good frame of mind when he is ready for it. We should correct that also. We should be ready to give these men

what they need when they are ready for it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Sometimes they can secure their artificial appliances outside the Army or Navy institutions better because they have a wider selection.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Every member of the committee was most sympathetic with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]. We made every possible provision, but we did not make it mandatory that they stay in the hospitals, because some of them might want to leave.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is true. Some of the men begged to get out of the hospital.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. Some of them wanted to get out of the hospitals, but we did make it possible for them to stay there and receive the training necessary for them to use these appliances.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And it is mandatory that they must be given training somewhere, either in the service hospitals, in the Veterans' Administration hospitals or outside, under contract in civilian hospitals, which I think is an excellent provision and there is no time limit set.

Mr. COCHRAN. My amendment also provides that. I leave the language of the lady's amendment in my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the G. I. bill of rights which is now under consideration by the Congress is one of the most important measures we have ever considered. I should therefore like to say a few words in support of this proposed legislation.

The tragic recollection we all have of what our heroes returned to after the last war should speed our enactment of legislation which will make adequate provisions for our service men and women after this war. During and after World War No. 1 we were generous to our servicemen in eulogistic phrases and in shiny medals; but when the boys came back they found out they could not eat the medals and they could not spend the eulogies. The words and the medals were empty gestures without opportunities to take their rightful places in the peacetime economic life of the Nation they had served so unselfishly.

It is our patriotic obligation to guarantee that this shameful period in our history is not repeated. The G. I. bill of rights is not the complete answer to the problem of the adjustment of the Nation from war to peace, but it goes a long way toward speedy integration of our returning service men and women into our post-war life. It is estimated that there may be as many as 16,000,000 service men and women discharged from the armed forces by the end of the war, and that this vital legislation will affect directly the lives of 40,000,000 of our citizens.

It seems to me that the authors of this bill deserve the commendation of the Members of the House on the excellent job they have done. It is particularly worthy of note that the necessary procedures in connection with the administration of the provisions of this bill have been cut to a minimum. Our returning men and women will want and need to be free from regimentation and from undue restraints upon their freedoms as ordinary citizens again. I know they will want to become self-sustaining and contributing members of our productive life as quickly as possible, and I believe this bill has cut the necessary red tape to a minimum. I know that the Veterans' Administration—the only agency it will be necessary for them to go to for service—has the experience and the sympathetic understanding essential to carrying out the provisions of this bill.

It will, of course, not be enough that we provide the readjustment allowances, the job counseling, the employment placement, the educational opportunities, and the hospital facilities provided for in this bill. The returning service men and women will be parts of a vastly complicated economic structure which will be undergoing a tremendous transition from wartime to peacetime. The economic opportunities available to the servicemen, as to our other citizens, will be dependent in large measure on how we solve the many and varied problems of this transition period.

Congress will, however, in passing the G. I. bill of rights be going far in the right direction toward meeting its obligations to post-war America, and I am, therefore, happy to support this very important measure.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to consume the 5 minutes. I take this time to ask the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] a few questions if he will yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Certainly.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I have gone over the gentleman's proposed amendments as set forth in the RECORD. Let me say to the gentleman from Missouri that the outset that I am entirely in sympathy with his objectives. I notice, however, in the proposed amendment in regard to the use of prosthetic appliances that there is a limitation of 6 months after the end of the war, whereas the committee bill and the provision placed in it by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], as to the use of prosthetic appliances, has no limitation at all; the training can go on for such time as may be necessary to aid the veteran. Does not the gentleman from Missouri believe 6 months is too short a period of time?

Mr. COCHRAN. If the gentleman will read further in the amendment, he will see I have placed in paragraph (c) the exact words contained in the amendment proposed by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does that not apply to out-patient treatment only?

Mr. COCHRAN. No; it is the exact wording used by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Then does the gentleman not feel that his 6 months' provision is a limitation?

Mr. COCHRAN. That is as far as the Army is concerned. This other applies to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does the gentleman from Missouri feel that 6 months is sufficient even for the Army or Navy?

Mr. COCHRAN. I am perfectly willing to amend it to suit whatever the gentleman suggests.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am sincerely in sympathy with the gentleman's objectives. I think we ought not to have any limitation insofar as instruction in the use of prosthetic appliances is concerned, no limitation beyond that which is absolutely necessary.

Mr. COCHRAN. Feeling that I have a friend, I will strike out the 6 months from my present amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the consideration of the pending bill impresses upon our minds most forcibly that war is a fearful desecration of the dignity of mankind. America today is the greatest offensive military force upon the face of the globe. Wherever the sun rises, American equipment helps the beginning of another martial day. Wherever the sun falls below the horizon, there will be found American armed forces fighting for American idealism and world peace.

These sons and daughters of America did not choose to become instruments of war to cause death and destruction by their bullets and their valor. These children of yesterday and our adult defenders of today had imposed upon them through their Government the obligation of military service and the privilege of heroic sacrifice for the preservation of America. They sought not the death of the hero, but they willingly undertook the burden of the war which their Nation has declared was and is necessary for the preservation of the dignity of mankind and the protection of the sanctity of the American home which the war in which they participate would, if left unchecked by their magnificent contribution to humanity, have destroyed.

The extent of our military operations as a Nation baffles the individual understanding and comprehension. The man in the street knows that we are at war. Maybe, if his son is in Africa or Italy or the Southwest Pacific, he knows more intimately than his neighbor the details of the progress of the American forces in those localities. But how can he be expected to comprehend the war in all its gruesomeness in any other locale? And as it is with him, so is it with every other parent of every other child, boy or girl, man or woman serving under and for the American Stars and Stripes.

Congress knows the over-all picture. We know where and why and how the war progresses. We know what we have asked American youth to do for American future greatness. We know the cost to them. Congress, more than any, knows that war never pays dividends in the form of cash upon capital. Virtue and glory and honor and national security are the dividends of war which are available to a people only at a great cost and almost stifling sacrifice.

Our armed forces are not fighting for territorial conquest or changes in national boundaries not in accord with the will of the people of any Nation. They—as we—believe in the sovereign rights of smaller nations. They are fighting and dying for an established peace wherein all nations may enjoy within their confines freedom from wordly unnecessary unhappiness. They give of the precious possession of youth for the destruction of force as a weapon of international arbitration. For these ideals their lives have been disrupted, too often destroyed, and far too often ended.

Payment for personal sacrifice can never be appraised as to value or made in material manner. This truism can never be better evidenced than in the attempt here made to provide rights for veterans commensurate with their sacrifice. The people of the United States would decry barter in determinations of these rights. Congress, expressing the will of the people, realizing the inadequacy of any determinations, has approached the problem with the sole objective of justice for all, realizing that our national security depends upon our action.

What has the American youth done for America in this war? He and she have gladly laid aside the clothes of the civilian and donned the military garb; left the peace and quiet of his home—for we still have peace and quiet in America; foregone the pleasures of a luxury-loving country—for Americans in America still enjoy the luxuries; given up the advantages of education with all its concomitant adult privileges—for those who will be fortunate enough to have continued their education and training will, whatever veteran benefit he may lose, yet have a superior advantage which only education can give; placed behind him the soft loves and tender cares of those in whom and for whom he or she had lived and hoped, to go forward to battle for you and me, for America—to permanent disability, blindness, death, if necessary, for the life of their fellow man and their future fellow citizens of our great Nation. How easy to sit back and decide our daily problems, far removed from shot and shell, when these men and women under fire, in hardship, in loneliness, in trepidation, pass each fleeting minute and dragging hour with the one thought—home and America.

Humbly and with humility should we face our responsibility of endeavoring to compensate where there can be no compensation, to reward where no reward would ever be worthy, to repay where remuneration is impossible. All we can do is to be mindful of their valor and their

sacrifice and to be generous in our appreciation of their accomplishment. They must be reintegrated into the society they knew, into the world they loved, with as little disillusionment and impossibility of readjustment as it is in the power of man to accomplish. That task in part faces us today as we are erecting a sign post for all veterans—to their future security and happiness.

Post-war planning—how often do we hear the words; how many committees are working on this subject. Post-war planning and contribution to the war effort are all important and necessary, but, also, economics by sound political economy is the keynote of our future planning. Surplus property, contract terminations, merchant shipping, international aviation—all are having our attention. In our treatment of these vital problems lies the future of America. But the returned veteran will carry the key. And the greatness of our America will be in proportion to the mental, moral, and physical well-being of our returned armed forces.

Is there a price to pay which can be too high for our national assurance of a place in the sun of peace for America? Our only assurance of future civilization is in the hands of the American veterans, who will number before the final bugle sounds over 13,000,000 strong. They must be protected against disease and disability by adequate hospitalization. They must be guarded against fear and want through loans and aid to their dependents. They must be safeguarded in their impeded and interrupted education lest America be impeded or destroyed by false philosophy or un-Christian tenets. They must be aided in their period of reintegration through their periods of unemployment lest civil strife rear an ugly head and tear a vicious wound in the side of our body politic.

Money. Certainly all this will cost Americans money, but like taxes, to use the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes, such cost is the price of our civilization and our destiny." Beyond the vision of flaming armaments and battling nations there lies a glimpse of world peace, supported by the American veteran of this war, the veteran, loved and loving, respected and respectful, trusted and trusting, the American people who through Congress have kept their faith.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps I should not ask for 5 minutes late in the afternoon, but there are one or two thoughts in my mind that I would like to express to the Members present. Tomorrow when we seriously get down to considering this bill under the 5-minute rule, if I may be bold enough to say so, I hope that we will be able pretty much to sustain the bill reported by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. This does not mean that everything that can be and should be done for the men and women serving in this war is contained in the present bill. The members of this committee know that this is not so, but we know that there will be other legisla-

tion brought on the floor of the House, bills dealing specifically with the service-connected disabled, bills dealing specifically with the widows and orphans and the dependents of men now in our armed forces. I hope that we can write this bill for the benefit of those who come back at least on the surface physically and mentally well.

Let us get this bill to conference, so that if it is humanly possible it can be agreed on between this body and the body at the other end of the Capitol and go to the President, and I hope be signed by the 30th of May. The 30th of May is an anniversary dear to the hearts of many veterans throughout this country, and I think it would be a very fine thing if we can get this bill signed by that time because it is going to have an effect upon the morale of those in the armed forces wherever they may be in addition to the veterans of previous wars.

Mr. Chairman, we are going to celebrate another armistice night sometime, I hope in the near future, and that armistice night is going to be much like the armistice night of November 11, 1918. I sat here this afternoon and recalled to my mind the night of November 11, 1918. There was not much said that night about coming home or what we were coming home to. It was an occasion for celebration and each celebrated in his own chosen way.

The next day when for the first time in many a day we did not have to get up with the sun and our thoughts turned toward being demobilized and coming home, getting back into civilian life, the thing that was uppermost in every serviceman's mind that day was what conditions would he find at home. Oh, some had jobs to come back to, some had businesses; every level of the economic structure of the Nation was represented in many of our divisions. There were men with everything from zero to a million dollars, but regardless of what they had left behind in the way of material wealth, their thoughts at that point went out and they wondered just what they would do after discharge from the Army.

In this bill we answer the question that many of the men who are serving in this war will be thinking about when this war ends. We say to them: "If you come home and you cannot immediately find a job, you are going to be provided for, you are going to have enough so that you can at least have three meals a day and a place to sleep until a job is ready for you." We say to those whose education has been interrupted or who because of their war experience and the broader vision they will have acquired during the war want to go on with their education: "The opportunity has been made available to you." And to that extent in those two spheres we remove a great deal of the worry that will be going through the minds of the men and women on the day after the armistice that brings this war to an end.

I hope that we can confine the bill to the purpose that I am sure the committee and its sponsor had in mind. I say this without any reflection on those Members who have in mind offering amendments, and many of the amendments to be of-

fered will be meritorious amendments that perhaps should be enacted into law; but let us not confuse the issue that will be before us in the next 2 days. Let us stick to the task at hand.

It has been said, and I think unfortunately, that you cannot set up the veterans in a class by themselves, but whether we like it or whether we do not, we have always set up in a class by themselves the men and women of this Nation who responded to their country's call in time of war. We did that after the Revolution, we did it after the War of 1812, we did it after the War between the States, we did it after the Spanish-American War, and we did it after World War No. 1. I know the Congress will do the same thing for those serving in this war, place them in a class by themselves at least to the extent that we recognize, speaking for this Government, that the Government owes them an obligation and it is certainly in the mind of this Congress that that obligation is going to be met. We might as well face the situation that unfortunately there are those in the Federal Government and some in our States who I fear, for selfish motives want to get their fingers or hands into this veterans' rehabilitation program because they know when they go before the various legislatures or when they come before the Congress, if it is money that is needed for rehabilitation or the returned soldier or sailor, it is going to be much easier to get that money for them than for any other purposes. That is why other agencies wish to get into this veterans' rehabilitation program. These men and women fought for the Federal Government; the Federal Government, through the Veterans' Administration, must care for them.

Let us not forget the lesson of World War No. 1 and the experience we had with divided responsibility. I referred last Friday to the four agencies to which returning servicemen in 1919 had to go for treatment, and so forth. We have profited from that experience. Insofar as it is humanly possible, we have endeavored to set up one great agency that is responsible to the men and women who are now serving in our armed forces. We can trust future Congresses to see that no Administrator of the Veterans' Administration ever betrays the trust that this Congress is imposing on the present and the future Administrators of Veterans' Affairs. No one questions the ability, integrity, or big-heartedness of the present Administrator, General Hines.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last six words.

Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] I desire to say to him and the other Members of the House that we on the World War Veterans' Committee realize that our first duty is to the disabled veterans and their dependents and we are not going to slight those men and women regardless of what happens. That has been my attitude ever since I have been a member of this committee. I have done my best to that end, and I shall continue that policy. I agree with the gentleman from

Connecticut that we should bear in mind that we are attempting here to reestablish these men in their usual avocations or in the avocations they propose to follow for a lifetime.

We are not going to spread this legislation out to take in all the various ramifications of bureaucracy that may exist in Washington or throughout the country, nor do we propose for the veterans of this war to be used as a common carrier to rake down enormous appropriations for other purposes. For that reason we have tried to hold this bill within reasonable bounds and have confined it to the veterans and, as I said a while ago, have made the welfare of the veterans and their dependents the pole star in all of our activities and all our operations.

What we are working for, when this war is over and these boys come home, is to hospitalize the ones that need it. As to the injured that need prosthetic appliances, we propose to see that they get them and that they are taught how to use them, as the gentleman from Missouri said. The ones who come home who are in need of employment, we have made provision for them for a reasonable length of time, and have gone for beyond anything provided in the Senate bill, in that we have provided for the self-employed veterans, which means a vast multitude of farmers who are contributing so much to the war effort at this time, and who are doing so much of the fighting on the various fronts.

The committee has done its very best, and while we are going to consider every amendment that is offered, we are going to try to see that this bill is not loaded down with amendments that will injure it or redound to the detriment of the veterans themselves.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LANHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech I delivered at Harrisonburg, Va., yesterday, entitled "Mothers of America."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks made today and include therein a proposed amendment and a letter addressed to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.



50



The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute a similar Senate bill, S. 254.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edward Gillam, of Hermiston, Oreg., the sum of \$5,500 in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him and for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as the result of an accident which occurred when the automobile in which he was riding as a passenger was struck by a United States Army truck at the intersection of the Umatilla ordnance depot highway and United States Highway No. 207 near Hermiston, Oreg., on January 5, 1942: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STOCKMAN: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of H. R. 1645, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(By unanimous consent, the proceedings by which the bill, H. R. 1645, was passed were vacated and the bill, H. R. 1645, laid on the table.)

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 60]

Auchincloss	Chipfield	Ford
Baldwin, Md.	Costello	Fulbright
Baldwin, N. Y.	D'Alesandro	Fuller
Barrett	Dawson	Fulmer
Barry	Dickstein	Gale
Bender	Dies	Gallagher
Bradley, Mich.	Dingell	Gifford
Bradley, Pa.	Dirksen	Grant, Ind.
Brumbaugh	Disney	Green
Buckley	Eaton	Halleck
Camp	Ellis	Harless, Ariz.
Canfield	Ellsworth	Hart
Capozzoli	Engle, Calif.	Hays
Carter	Fogarty	Hinshaw

Holmes, Mass.	Maas	Satterfield
Horan	Magnuson	Scanlon
Izac	Manasco	Scott
Jarman	Marcantonio	Sheppard
Jennings	Morrow	Sheridan
Johnson, Okla.	Morrison, N. C.	Smith, W. Va.
Kean	Norrell	Stearns, N. H.
Kee	Norton	Stigler
Kefauver	O'Connor	Sundstrom
Kennedy	O'Konski	Taber
Kerr	O'Toole	Thomas, N. J.
Kilburn	Pfeifer	Tolan
Kling	Plumley	Torrens
Klein	Powers	Towe
Knutson	Pracht	Treadway
Kunkel	C. Frederick	Weichel, Ohio
Lea	Rabaut	Wene
Lesinski	Randolph	White
Luce	Rogers, Calif.	Wickersham
McCowan	Rolph	Winstead
McLean	Sabath	Wolverton

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 323 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. McCORMACK, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter addressed to me on the question of highway-use taxes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott]? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two short editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mason]? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a resolution by the American Legion Post at Albany, Tex.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Russell]? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of other special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Russell]? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Wasielewski]? There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on three different subjects and to include certain statements and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Patman]? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Woodruff]? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Woodruff]? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and in one to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I filed a request asking for leave of absence for my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Knutson] on account of important business. The RECORD shows that leave was granted to me instead of to my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Knutson]. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be changed to show that the leave of absence was granted to my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Knutson].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include therein a statement. I have submitted this document to the Public Printer and I find the cost will be \$182. Notwithstanding the cost, I ask that I be permitted to include this document in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SEEING-EYE DOGS FOR BLIND VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4519) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish seeing-eye dogs for blind veterans, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 10, after "dogs", insert "and also to provide such veterans with mechanical electronic equipment for aiding them in overcoming the handicap of blindness."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1767, with Mr. LANHAM in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state for the information of the Committee that when the Committee rose on yesterday the first section of title I had been read. Are there amendments to be offered to that title?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: Page 44, line 22, strike out the period, insert a colon, and add the following: "Provided, That the provisions of this section as to priorities for materials shall apply to any State institution to be built for the care or hospitalization of veterans."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, I think, is one that speaks for itself. Some of the States of the Union from time to time might want to build a soldiers' home or rest camp or afford the veterans of their State facilities of some kind. This amendment authorizes any State, in obtaining materials for the construction of hospitals for the care and hospitalization of veterans, to receive priorities. It seems to me it is a perfecting amendment and one that strengthens the bill, and I hope the committee will see fit to accept the amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, so far as I am concerned—and I believe I speak for the rest of the committee—I have no objection to this amendment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I think it is an excellent provision, and I hope that it will be adopted.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, last December Congress extended for 6 months the period for bringing court-martial proceedings against persons guilty of dereliction of duty in connection with the Pearl Harbor disaster. The period of this extension has nearly expired.

No action whatever has been taken by either the War or the Navy Departments. This failure to act cannot be justified by the argument that Admiral Kimmel and General Short have waived the statute of limitations. The waivers signed by Admiral Kimmel and General Short cannot affect anyone but these two men. The War and Navy Departments must know this.

When Congress extended the statute last December it had been informed of the waivers by Kimmel and Short. Congress was not thinking of them alone. Congress intended to prevent the escape from justice of any and all persons responsible for Pearl Harbor.

To permit the period of the present extension to expire without any further official action will mean that guilty persons forever escape punishment. If the Kimmel and Short court martials should develop evidence that other persons, military or civil, were guilty of dereliction of duty, it would be outrageous that such persons should avoid justice because of official inaction.

If Congress had not acted last December, this very thing would have happened. Now, 6 months later the failure of the War and Navy Departments to take any action again requires that Congress act in the public interest.

This will be the second time Congress has had to recover a nearly fatal fumble in this matter resulting from official inaction.

Congress once again desires to make plain that it is not a party to sheltering anyone involved in the Pearl Harbor catastrophe. I have introduced a resolution to extend the period for instituting proceedings for a further 3 months with the direction to the War and Navy Departments to take action as soon as possible, and in no event later than this 3-months period. This gives the War and Navy Departments a chance to demonstrate good faith by prompt action. It prevents any person, civil or military, now publicly known or unknown, involved in any possible dereliction of duty from escaping punishment through a technicality.

The American people will scrutinize carefully any statements, official or otherwise, that it is not possible to hold a court martial now because proceedings would adversely affect the war effort and important witnesses would not be available.

According to the press, the Navy Department has found it possible to direct Admiral Hart to take the testimony of witnesses in the naval forces concerning Pearl Harbor. This proceeding has been enveloped in secrecy and no one seems to know what purpose it serves. However, the fact that such proceedings have recently taken place and that Admiral Hart has taken testimony on this matter, shows that witnesses can be made available.

Pearl Harbor is 2½ years behind us now. It is difficult to believe that the true story of that fateful day could have much effect on the present prosecution of the war. Delay in this matter breeds delay. Delay piled upon delay invites an attempt to forget the whole thing forever. Kimmel and Short would then go to their graves without a day in court. Any other persons involved would escape and the whole story would never be told. Injustice and concealment of this kind ought not to be perpetrated in the name of the war effort.

Pearl Harbor was a bitter episode. It will forever remain a dark day in American history. It was perhaps the worst defeat ever suffered by the armed forces of the United States. It cost the lives of 3,000 men and hundreds of millions of dollars in equipment. A disaster of such appalling magnitude can never be forgotten and all persons, civil or military, who were responsible for this ignominious calamity should be made to shoulder the responsibility and suffer the consequences. Many noncommissioned officers and privates have been court martialed for having made far less serious mistakes.

The American people want justice done and they demand action now.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans and to enter into agreements and contracts

for the use or transfer of suitable Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administration after cessation of hostilities or after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to establish necessary regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary for the construction of additional hospital facilities.

SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed to operate properly such facilities, or for the transfer, without reimbursement of appropriations, of facilities, supplies, equipment, or material necessary and proper for authorized care for veterans, except that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number now established or approved, plus the estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government.

Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other act, shall be construed to prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned, appointed, or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made or extend beyond 6 months after the termination of the war.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, section 102, as I see it, involves a matter of policy. It may be setting a precedent that Congress should know very definitely is being set.

Following the First World War millions and millions of dollars worth of surplus war property was disposed of. In many cases that property was transferred to other agencies of the Government on the theory that it should be used by those agencies and thus reduce appropriations, but there was no requirement for the reduction of appropriations.

In section 102 it is provided that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to enter into agreements by which hospitals and other facilities and supplies may be transferred to the Veterans' Administration, on the theory that the Veterans' Administration has received at the hands of Congress appropriations for those purposes. Yet this section contains the language, "without reimbursement of appropriations."

There will be and there are already millions and hundreds of millions and billions of dollars worth of property that would probably be available to other agencies of the Government following the war to take the place of purchases under appropriations made by the Congress. If that be true, and I do not doubt that the situation obtains not only in

the case of hospitals but other facilities, as a matter of good administration should not the appropriations that have been made by Congress be reduced by the value that may be placed upon the facilities transferred?

I am sure that this committee gave most careful thought to this provision and to the other provisions of this bill, for they involve the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars. It does occur to me that in this, one of the first post-war pieces of legislation, we should be most careful not to establish a policy that is unsound, not to establish a policy of Congress carefully scrutinizing requests for appropriations, then making those appropriations, and then providing that other Government property be transferred to those very agencies for the very purposes for which appropriations are made, without any reimbursement of appropriations.

I bring this matter to the attention of the committee because in legislation already passed by this House for the disposal of surplus property, now pending in the other body, and in the Executive orders of the Commander in Chief, there obtain provisions that where there is a transfer of property to be utilized for the purposes for which Congress has made appropriations appropriate reimbursements out of those appropriations should be made. I am wondering if the chairman of the committee in that connection will give us the reason for the change in the policy in this bill and the justification for it.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to my colleague from Mississippi that we went into that proposition thoroughly. It was pointed out by the administration that the Bureau of the Budget would keep a record of all these appropriations and also the transfers. It would save an unlimited amount of bookkeeping and a great deal of unnecessary legislation.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Would it not save the Public Treasury when the Bureau of the Budget was making those records, and properly so, if at the same time the appropriations were to be credited with the values of the properties transferred? Otherwise there is no point in keeping a record.

Mr. RANKIN. They will be credited with these transfers.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It says plainly here—and this is the purpose of my inquiry—"without reimbursement of appropriations." There can be no credit unless the appropriations are reduced.

Mr. RANKIN. These facilities are already paid for.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Unquestionably; and if not transferred to an agency of the Government they might be sold to the public or to some private agency and the proceeds turned in to the Treasury.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

[Mr. MOTT addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I will say in reply to my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] that I understand this provision of the bill has been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget; that is, the provision to which he refers. It will save an unlimited amount of bookkeeping, as I said, and when the time comes to make appropriations these transfers will be taken into consideration. Besides, the War Department and the Navy Department are going to have a great many hospital facilities on their hands when this war is over which they will not need, but which the Veterans' Administration will need. We decided, after listening to the advice of the representatives of the various departments, that this was the best way to handle the proposition. For that reason we provided for these transfers as set out in the bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. In connection with that, if I recall correctly, the testimony before the committee was that it cost the Government \$3,500 for each additional bed.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And by getting these transfers from the Army and Navy hospitals it will not only be aiding the veteran but saving the taxpayers some money.

Mr. RANKIN. Why, certainly. If we had to appropriate money and build new hospitals it would cost \$3,500 for each bed.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman, of course, will understand that my suggestion was not in opposition to the transfer, because I thought it was timely.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand that.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I want the transfers to be effective. The gentleman made a statement that the Director of the Budget has cleared this provision in the bill. Is it included in the report on the bill or will the gentleman state whether or not this entire bill has been referred to the Director of the Budget? It would be most helpful to have this report. Is it on this particular section or the entire bill?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not have his letter on this particular section, but I will get it. I will say to the gentleman from Mississippi that we do not have a Bureau of the Budget report on the entire bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. But you have it on this particular section?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I understand there is a letter available.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is interesting. I will be glad if the gentleman would include it in his remarks at this point, because, frankly, it would be most interesting and helpful.

Mr. RANKIN. I will insert it at this point in the RECORD, if I am permitted to do so.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1944.

HON. FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,
Veterans' Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL HINES: Reference is made to your letter of March 23, 1944, in which you discussed fiscal policies governing transfers of property between agencies.

I have delayed replying to your letter in order to permit a fuller development and clarification of the problems involved through staff discussions, in which I understand members of your own staff, and representatives of the Army and of this Bureau have taken part.

I am now advised that mutually acceptable arrangements have been worked out which will result in meeting your immediate needs, and that section 102, of title I, of S. 1767, as passed by the Senate and approved by the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, is so written as to help materially in meeting future needs as are now foreseeable.

Whether the Veterans' Administration acquires supplies and equipment under the mutual agreement or authority of S. 1767, if enacted, I am sure you appreciate that it will be necessary to furnish the Bureau of the Budget with statements of the amount and value of material so acquired.

Very truly yours,

PAUL H. APPELBY,
Acting Director.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Thank you, I would be delighted if you would do so.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MOTT] I want to say that I went through all that fight to which he refers 10 years ago, when the economy bill was brought out. The economy bill was provoked because of certain indiscretions in legislation, in a measure that a great many people thought was unnecessarily burdening the Treasury. There are some things in the economy bill that should have been passed, but the ones cutting in on the disabled veterans were too drastic, and in my opinion did more harm than good. We were working in the committee to try to bring this bill down within the bounds of reason and to write a bill which the House can afford to pass and the President can afford to sign. If you are going to load it down with unlimited amendments it will very likely provoke another economy bill or a veto and do the service men and women more harm than good.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question or two?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I was interested in the gentleman's remark that the whole bill had not been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget. May I inquire was that because they had not got around to it or because they opposed certain sections of it? I had not known that previously.

Mr. RANKIN. The Bureau of the Budget evidently had not got around to it. With every pressure on earth that has been exerted on Congress to speed this bill up, and every attempt made to stampede the Congress, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation took the bill for a considerable length of time and went over it carefully in order that we might not be stampeded into passing something that would not

stand the test, but so far we have no report on the entire bill from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. JUDD. But have they sent to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation any adverse report on the whole bill or any section of it?

Mr. RANKIN. No.

Mr. JUDD. May I ask one further question? Has the Veterans' Administration sent in a report on the whole bill? I know on certain veterans' bills in the past they sent in either a favorable or adverse report, but I have not seen one on this particular bill.

Mr. RANKIN. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs appeared before the committee in both open and executive sessions and approved the bill as it now stands and as it is now presented to the House.

Mr. JUDD. I think that ought to be in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes in order to answer these questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. The truth of the business is, Mr. Chairman, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs said that the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation had greatly improved the bill. He voluntarily stated that it was a much better bill than it was when it came from the Senate.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MOTT. I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation whether it makes any particular difference to him or his committee if it has been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget or not?

Mr. RANKIN. Being one of the Members of this House who voted against the creation of the Bureau of the Budget, I will give the same reasons now which I gave then, that I think the Congress of the United States is capable of legislating for itself.

Mr. MOTT. I congratulate the gentleman on his views. I will say at this time that if the Committee on Naval Affairs or the Committee on Military Affairs had waited for the Bureau of the Budget to clear some of their important legislation, we would not have any Army or Navy now.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, with my colleague's permission, may I say I know the very excellent work he and his committee have done to safeguard the Public Treasury, but it is so unusual for the Director of the Budget to make a partial report on the bill. I ask my colleague now if, in addition to the report on section 102, which is con-

trary to the views of the Director of the Budget as presented to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments when we had under consideration the bill for disposal of surplus property, which passed the House in June, 1943, and is now pending in the other body, if any other section of the bill except section 102 has been referred to the Director of the Budget, and if you have a report on it.

Mr. RANKIN. The only report, as I said a while ago, is a letter from the Bureau of the Budget on this particular section. The bill is now before them. If the Bureau of the Budget makes a report before this bill is finally voted on, I shall be glad to submit it to the House.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: On page 46, line 15, substitute a colon for the period and add a further proviso as follows: "Provided further, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, may delegate to specified commissioned personnel of the armed forces such of his powers and duties as may expedite the adjudication of claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration and such commissioned personnel are hereby authorized to exercise the powers and duties so delegated without prejudice and notwithstanding any law or laws to the contrary."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment broadens the section insofar as the personnel is concerned. The section provides for the transfer or appointment by the Veterans' Administration of officials of the War and Navy Department when agreements can be made. By my amendment I seek to get additional competent personnel assisting the Veterans' Administration in the adjudication of claims in that it will give the Veterans' Administration the power to delegate to men, medical men, let us say, still in the Army and Navy, the right to assist in the adjudication of claims. They can help in many respects, especially when they have been in contact with the disabled individual over a long period. They can assist the physician who examines the claimant. There is nothing in this amendment at all which creates any additional expense, but it further increases the manpower in the work of the adjudication of claims.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me that the gentleman's amendment is included in the bill, where we have provided for transfer to the Veterans' Administration of these men.

Mr. COCHRAN. This does not apply to those that can or are to be transferred. It applies to those who are going to remain in the Army and the Navy.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. After the war?

Mr. COCHRAN. And it delegates power to them to assist in the adjudication of claims.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They can be loaned or transferred back and forth at the present time.

Mr. COCHRAN. A section of the committee bill already provides that. I seek to add a proviso that will enable the Veterans' Administration to have the assistance of trained personnel that is remaining in the Army and in the Navy, but say who have handled cases that are about to go to the Veterans Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. After the war is over?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes. Men who are delegated in connection with the discharge of soldiers and sailors for the War and Navy.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman means permanently?

Mr. COCHRAN. No; not permanently.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How long a period?

Mr. COCHRAN. There is nothing in my amendment that interferes with the section. It simply broadens it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. After all, after these men are discharged, they are civilians. Once these men are civilians there will be no military or naval officer passing on the adjudication of their claims or having any authority to exercise any of that power in passing on the claims. They should be passed upon as they always have been by civilian members of civilian boards.

Mr. COCHRAN. Under my amendment they will not have the last word. They will simply assist in the adjudication of the claims.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not only unnecessary, but in my opinion, it would do more harm than good. When these men are discharged from the Army and Navy, the Army and Navy are through with them. Then this becomes the prerogative of the Veterans' Administration. It already has its staff ready and trained for that purpose. To impose upon the Veterans' Administration this additional duty of selecting specified commissioned personnel from the Army and the Navy would be taking them out of the line of their own duty and putting them in charge of Veterans' affairs, and delegating to them power that the Congress gives to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield for a question; yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. The amendment reported by your committee goes much further than this, in that you take Army and Navy personnel and put them under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. RANKIN. But the difference is that our amendment goes in the right direction, and the gentleman's amendment goes in the wrong direction. The gentleman's amendment will do the Veterans' Administration and the disabled veterans more harm than good.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. When the men are discharged from the services, the Veterans' Administration is supposed to employ those men in a civilian capacity.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There is a provision in the bill ordering them to employ the discharged men.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Instead of having Army and Navy personnel transferred over?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Under the language of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri it would be possible that you would have Army and Navy officers sitting on adjudication boards, and most of the work of the adjudication boards is, in fact, a determination of the material in the records of the Army and the Navy. Certainly you would not want them to sit on a board trying to settle a claim.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly not.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. It is mighty dangerous.

Mr. RANKIN. It defeats the whole purpose, and with all deference to my distinguished friend from Missouri, this amendment should not be adopted.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. This amendment would extend the powers of the Selective Service Act and give to the Veterans' Administration the power to say to a doctor, "You are going to stay here and work for us and cannot be discharged and go back home."

Mr. RANKIN. That is right. He will still be a commissioned officer doing the work of the Veterans' Administration, the very thing we have been trying to get away from.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Does not the gentleman's amendment provide for the transfer of Army and Navy officers to the Veterans' Administration? If my amendment is dangerous, then the committee's language is likewise dangerous.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is only during the war.

Mr. COCHRAN. That is what my amendment does.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman's amendment, I think, would carry over after the war is over.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to take time to discuss the particular amendment now before us, but I was interested in the remarks made by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Mort] because I think he sounded a clarion call of warning which might well be sounded in passing this legislation, to the effect that it is comparatively easy to get unanimity of opinion and the passage of commendable veterans' legislation during the war, but that the hard job is to protect that legislation and to improve it in the days following the war.

I hope the membership of the House, while we pass this legislation and perfect it if we can by amendment, will keep in mind the fact that the legislation we pass this week is likely to be attacked in the future by strong interests, and consequently we should perfect it and make it as effective as we can now, and dedicate our purpose to protecting it and in proving it in the future.

We all recall that it has not been so very long since legislation was brought in here for these same soldiers, to conscript them in peacetime and offering them only the paltry sum of \$5 a month as pay for their services. The people who then sponsored the legislation to draft people into the United States Army at \$5 a month, will likely spearhead the movement to cut down these veterans' benefits once the war is over. Now is the time to be on the alert against efforts of that type.

We were successful, Mr. Chairman, in beating back the little crowd of money changers who tried to induce Congress to pass a peacetime selective service act which provided only \$5 per month in payment to the men in service. We passed the Selective Service Act but we established the pay schedule on a respectable level and have since raised it again so we are all proud of the fact that today the American soldier is the best paid fighting man in the world.

It is not easily forgotten, however, that prominent among those urging that this country involve itself in a shooting, bloody war long before Pearl Harbor and long before we were prepared for the fighting were the same men and the same interests who favored limiting the pay of our soldiers to \$5 per month. It is also true, and it is as ghastly as it is true, that some of these same civilian patriots are today numbered among those making the most profit out of war. It would seem to follow that after the war is over and the excitement has died away these same men and interests will begin demanding that Congress and the President reduce veterans' benefits and oppose any new legislation designed to give a greater degree of justice to the men who are today risking their all for their country on a hundred different battle posts. Now, therefore, as the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Mort] has suggested, it is good that we recognize what is to come and prepare to guard ourselves against what we may expect in the future by analyzing some of the records of the past.

Let us amend this legislation to the extent that it sets up a positive safeguard against Federal domination or interference with our educational systems. Let us protect the veteran against having the Federal Government treating him as a pawn to be shifted from school to school or campus to campus as it desires; let us make certain that the rights and advantages of State and local control of our educational institutions are preserved. Let us also refine and perfect this legislation to the optimum degree and then let us give unanimous approval to this G. I. bill of rights as a first but not a final step in the direction of giving some governmental recognition to the veterans for the tremendous service they now are rendering to all mankind. We should today do more rather than less. At best this Republic can pay but a fractional share of the debt of gratitude which it owes to the veterans of this war. This legislation is a move in the right direction. It deserves our unanimous approval. And above that, it desires our follow-through attention to make sure that it is not later singled out for emasculation and repeal by agitators and money worshippers who in more peaceful times may once again feel inclined to raise the dollar sign above the American flag.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi insist on the point of order?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order and ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment may be again read.

There being no objection, the Clerk again reported the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to be offered to this section? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to place officials and employees designated by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released from active service.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: Page 46, lines 19 and 20, strike out the words "disability claims of" and substitute therefor the words, "claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration."

Mr. COCHRAN. This is a very simple amendment and provides only that all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration can be considered rather than just disability claims. I cannot see any objection whatsoever to the amendment. The language of the bill provides

for disability claims only, whereas my amendment extends to any claim that can be filed against the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not only unnecessary, but like the other one it goes beyond the real purview of the legislation. Let me read the section:

SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to place officials and employees designated by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released from active service.

Why do we impose on the Army and Navy facilities to that extent? Because of the men who are disabled? Surely we do not want to take up their time and annoy them with all other veterans' claims that might be promulgated, and for that reason the gentleman's amendment should be voted down. If there are other claims that the veteran has outside of being disabled certainly they can be investigated and adjudicated outside of the facilities of the Army and Navy. There is no rush about it and for that reason the amendment ought to be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him; and no person shall be discharged or released from active service on account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that he has had explained to him the right to file such claim: *Provided*, That this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement: *And provided further*, That refusal or failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right the veteran may subsequently assert.

Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a service or a Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN:

On page 46, line 23, after the provision "Sec. 104" insert "(a)."

On page 47, strike lines 13 to 18, inclusive, and substitute therefor the following subsections numbered "(b)" and "(c)":

"(b) The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed after the termination of the present war to furnish persons in the armed forces having need thereof, such medical, physical, psychological, vocational, and other rehabilitational services (including temporary

and permanent prosthetic appliances and training in their uses), as will (1) enable them to return to duty in assignments commensurate with their remaining capacities, or (2) better fit them, after their discharge or release from active duty is effected, either to undertake courses of rehabilitation to which they might be entitled under existing laws, or to enter civil pursuits directly. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized to provide the facilities and services necessary to carry out the purposes of this section and for the same purposes they may, by agreement or contract with public or private institutions and establishments, provide such additional facilities and services, including out-patient treatment and institutional training, as may be suitable and necessary: *Provided*, That the appropriations of the War and Navy Departments shall be available for necessary expenses and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this subsection.

"(c) Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance from the Veterans' Administration shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a Veterans' Administration hospital or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract."

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I have addressed myself to the question of the rehabilitation of disabled veterans time and again since this question has been up. First, let me say the provision on page 47, lines 13 to 18 in the committee print, which was inserted on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] remains in my amendment word for word. My amendment, however, goes further. From my own experience I know that unless the individual who is disabled, especially the amputees, is not properly instructed there will be no advancement for that individual. When the surgeon lets go, the instructor must be there to take up; that is what my amendment seeks to do. You take care of patients under the Veterans' Administration. My amendment requires the Army and Navy, while the men are still in the service not to let them lie idle and count the cracks in the ceiling and the nails in the boards, but requires the services to rehabilitate the men so they can follow some useful pursuit at the time of their discharge or can be rehabilitated for reassignment in the service.

There is nothing I can say further about the amendment other than what I have said in the last few days. It is my desire, however, that the Members of the House think of the necessity of reconditioning men who have lost their arms and their limbs and their eyes rather than turn them out or rather than let them lie idle until they are discharged from the service.

I am sure I have made it plain that my purpose is to require the Army and Navy to provide instructors to assist the disabled men and women while they are still members of the armed forces.

I sincerely hope the Committee will adopt this amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is wholly unnecessary and goes far beyond the purview of the bill in that it directs the Army and Navy to

retain these men and do the rehabilitation that is supposed to be done by the Veterans' Administration.

The provision with reference to prosthetic appliances is to be found in the last paragraph of section 104 at page 47 of the bill. It runs from line 13 to line 18 and covers everything that is necessary to take care of these men in view of the present law.

On yesterday the Senate passed H. R. 3176, which I introduced in the House and which was reported by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and passed by the House some time ago providing for these prosthetic appliances; and veterans regulation 7-A provides for the training of these men in the use of these prosthetic appliances.

The law that we are passing on now in section 104, lines 13 to 18 on page 47, provides:

Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a service or in a Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract.

We have covered this subject completely and in a way that it will not disrupt the conduct of the Veterans' Administration; it will not embarrass the War and Navy Departments and will not embarrass the veteran with a threat of holding him in the Army until all this training is given him. I call your attention to the fact also that we make it mandatory that he shall be entitled to these appliances.

We have covered the field entirely and to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], I submit with all due respect to him, would simply disrupt not only the legislation but it would disrupt the program involving the rehabilitation of these men as provided in this bill and under the bill passed by the Senate on yesterday, which was passed by the House sometime ago, as well as under Veterans Regulation 7 (a) as it now exists. I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri will be voted down.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman is speaking now and has spoken about men under the Veterans' Administration. I seek to help the men who are still in the Army and Navy. The gentleman can not point to any law that makes it mandatory for the Army or Navy to recondition or rehabilitate these men. The Surgeon General of the Army told a committee in my presence that no man would be discharged from the Army until he was schooled in the use of such appliances as he received, but I found cases where they were discharged without any instructions whatsoever. I seek to make it mandatory as far as the Army and Navy is concerned to instruct the men while still in the service.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Missouri that the Army and Navy already have the right, they already have the authority, to give them all the

instruction they can, as well as training.

Mr. COCHRAN. But they are not doing that. I want Congress to tell them they must do it.

Mr. RANKIN. They do not have the right to hold them in the Army and prevent their being discharged when they want to get out and submit their cases to the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The reason that we agreed to the amendment was so that these men could not be kept in the service. I heard of two men the other day who were discharged from an Army hospital. One had an artificial leg and one an artificial arm. They did not like the way the artificial arm and artificial leg fitted; so they went to the Veterans' Administration and were fitted with another type of arm and leg. They are very comfortable now. We do not want to hamstring the men and keep them in the hospital. Many of the men beg to get out to get their training in these artificial appliances through the Veterans' Administration as well as in contract hospitals. We felt that this is very far reaching, that they can have this training, that they can give them this equipment at any time. My amendment that I requested to have put in the bill was very similar to the gentleman's amendment in the beginning, and the committee persuaded this was superior.

Mr. COCHRAN. I am trying to broaden the section to include instructions in the Army and Navy while they are in control of the men.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. This says that they are entitled to the appliances and shall be entitled, in addition, to the necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a service or Veterans' Administration hospital. That takes in the Army and Navy, and I may say to the gentleman that the Army is doing more all the time in the training of these men. I have followed this very closely.

Mr. COCHRAN. Language to that effect was in a bill I introduced, was it not? I do not see now where it reaches the Army and Navy. This committee bill applies only to the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is mandatory that he shall be given that training at one place or another, at either one of these three places.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, may I say that all of the members of the committee are in entire sympathy with the aim, desire, and purposes of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]. I think the gentleman refers particularly to a program of rehabilitation that has been adopted in the Army Air Force hospitals that is highly commendable so far as the results the men in the service are getting. However, this par-

ticular bill now under consideration applies solely to veterans. When we refer to a man as a veteran it anticipates he has already been discharged from the Army or Navy and is back in civilian life. That is the entire scope of this bill. Everything in the bill relates to the veteran, and while I as an individual Member am in wholehearted sympathy with the gentleman's desire, it would seem to me that this particular subsection, (b), relating to men now in the service does not relate to veterans and should be a matter for consideration by the Military and Naval Affairs Committees, which have under their jurisdiction the consideration of legislation relating to men still in the service.

Mr. COCHRAN. Does the gentleman contend that until a man is a veteran, until his discharge from the service, he should not receive any benefits that a veteran might receive?

Mr. SCRIVNER. As they relate to appliances and training, we do not contend that at all. As a matter of fact, we feel he should get this training and rehabilitation right there in the hospital, but it is not germane to the whole of this bill, which relates solely to veterans.

Mr. COCHRAN. I may say to the gentleman that if the entire Army and Navy had adopted and was following out the program that is carried on by the Air Surgeon there would be absolutely no need for any amendment such as I have offered.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I agree with the gentleman. There might be a need, but not a great deal of use for the amendment to be placed in the bill, as was stated by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]. In other words, before these men come out they should have had the proper appliances, they should have had training in the use of those appliances, so that when they step out of the hospital they can go back home just as nearly whole as they can be made, ready to resume their place in the community.

Mr. COCHRAN. Again I may say to the gentleman that I sat in the room and heard the Surgeon General of the Army give the figures some 4 months ago showing that we had 1,300 amputees in the Army hospitals at that time, and since that time they have been coming in from the Atlantic and the Pacific every day. They are still coming in and they are in the Army hospitals, not under the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right.

Mr. COCHRAN. They must receive the appliances; and what I want to do by my amendment is to see that they are properly instructed in the use of the appliances up to the time they are discharged from those hospitals, that is all. Until they are taken over by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We are all in accord with the gentleman's effort, yet this is a veterans' bill and relates to those men only. Those who are in the active service should not come under this particular bill. If the gentleman would offer this suggested piece of legislation to the Military and Naval Affairs Committees, I will go along with him 100 percent.

Mr. COCHRAN. I have already offered it.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. These disabled men who come back home, where they are in need, are in Army and Navy hospitals. They are transferred to the Veterans' Administration, where they may receive this instruction, and that makes room for other men in the Army and Navy hospitals. If the program offered by the gentleman from Missouri were adopted, you might say it would freeze many of those men in the Army and Navy hospitals that are going to be badly needed.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Notwithstanding that, this is a veterans' bill, and relates to those men who have already been discharged.

Mr. RANKIN. And takes care of these men to the fullest extent?

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COCHRAN) there were—ayes 3, noes 42.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I am very glad this discussion came up, because it shows the Army and the Navy have a very great interest in the training of these men in the use of these prosthetic appliances. I would like to say to the House that every day the Army is doing more and more in the training of these men. In one of the hospitals in Georgia they have classes where the men are trained to go out on the streets. They are trained to walk, to run, even to dance. In the Walter Reed Hospital they have classes for the training of men having artificial legs, walking classes, and classes for the use of artificial arms and legs. The following are extracts from speeches made by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell regarding the rehabilitation of the service men and women:

The Army realizes its duty to these men and it will not shirk that duty. Every effort will be made to repair each broken body and make it as nearly whole as is humanly possible. But even when this has been accomplished our responsibility does not end. When medical science has done all it possibly can do, the Army has a further duty to these men. It recognizes its obligation not only to restore them to civil life at the earliest possible moment, but to help them in their efforts to become self-reliant, self-supporting members of their communities.

To that end the Army Medical Department and the Army Service Forces as a whole are working out a program right now, in conjunction with other Government agencies, to aid every individual wounded soldier in re-establishing himself in the civilian world. In cooperation with the Veterans' Administration, Selective Service, the Civil Service, and United States employment offices, and the American Red Cross, we rapidly are pushing forward our plans.

It isn't the Army's particular task to fit these wounded men for civil life. We aren't

legally responsible for any man after we discharge him from the hospital and from the service. Our official duty ends with the process of mustering out.

But let me say here and now that the Army recognizes its moral obligation to every man wounded in his country's service, and we're going to see that obligation through to the end. We're not going to let any bureaucratic barriers stand between the returned, wounded soldier and every comfort and every care that it's possible to give him. We're going to help each individual man, not as a case number, not as a card in the files, but as a human being to whom we owe more than we ever can repay. The Army gladly accepts this responsibility and the Army isn't going to let a single wounded soldier down.

We have recently established in the Army a Division of Personal Affairs. It is designed to give individual, personalized service of whatever kind is needed to our soldiers and our discharged veterans and their families. It's a place to which our men can turn when they are troubled. In time of peace the Army looks out for its own and I see no reason we shouldn't do the same thing in time of war. We don't intend to usurp the rights or assume the responsibilities of other governmental agencies. There's enough of a job to be done to keep us all busy. We simply intend to act as the advocate of the individual. We intend to supplement the work the other organizations are doing, not to duplicate or try to do their job. We intend to step in quickly in emergencies. We intend to act fast. Every disabled war veteran is going to have every advantage that the Army can give him and he's going to have that advantage right away.

The Army Medical Corps is dedicated to the task of not only saving lives, but of making sound again the bodies of our soldiers broken on the rack of war. That's not only the decent thing to do, it's good military policy. Wars are won by wearing down the enemy's men and matériel. Every tank we can salvage, every damaged gun we can repair and return to combat helps win the war. Every wounded soldier we can return to his place in the fighting lines helps us infinitely more on our road to victory.

Just as our engineers repair the roads and bridges and harbors damaged by enemy action, just as the ordnance crews strive to save weapons damaged in the field, so our Medical Corps repairs wounded men. Our doctors and our nurses are performing this task magnificently. I am proud that they are part of the Army Service Forces which I command.

These remarks of General Somervell will do much to reassure him, as they do me, regarding the Army reconditioning of our service personnel.

I would like to pay tribute to the gentleman from Missouri for his unflinching and unswerving loyalty to the veterans and his interest in them from the beginning of the First World War.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, due to death in my family, I will be compelled to be absent from the Chamber on the final vote on this bill. However, I want to go on record as being wholeheartedly and enthusiastically in favor of the general objectives of this bill, and would, of course, vote for it on final passage if I were here. We owe a serious and solemn duty to the returning veterans. We must do everything possible to help them to secure their rightful place in a prosperous society.

(Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be required by any official thereof to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, or any other statement against his own interest, and any such statement against his own interest signed at any time shall be null and void and of no force and effect.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 47, lines 22 and 23, after the word "have", strike out "or any other statement against his own interest."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we decided those words were superfluous, and it would be just as well to strike them out.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: On page 47, after line 25, add new sections Nos. 106 and 107, as follows:

"SEC. 106. The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended by adding six new sections to title 1 thereof to be numbered 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, and 127, to read as follows:

"SEC. 122. Upon receipt of an official report of the death of a member of the active military or naval forces as a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by such service, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall notify the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Administrator) thereof, and shall certify to the Administrator (1) the date of death of such member, (2) the fact that the death was the result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by military or naval service, (3) the names, addresses, and relationships of any dependents of such member, who, at the time of his or her death, were being paid monthly family allowances under this act, (4) the amount or amounts of any such monthly allowances being paid to each of such dependents, (5) the date on which any such allowances will terminate as provided in section 123, and (6) any other information necessary for the Administrator to perform the duties required of him by this act.

"SEC. 123. The Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, are hereby authorized and directed to continue the payment of any monthly family allowances to the dependents of such deceased member for a period of 2 months following the termination of such allowances as provided in section 107 (b).

"SEC. 124. Upon receipt of the notification and certificate provided for in section 122, the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to determine, automatically and without application therefor, whether any of such dependents are entitled to any pension or compensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and the exact amount or amounts thereof, if any. Pending such determination the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed (commencing with the month following the payments provided for in section 123) to pay to such of the dependents of the deceased member having such relationship to him or her as might entitle them to a pension or compensation under laws administered by the Veterans'

Administration, the full amount or amounts of such monthly family allowances as certified to the Administrator by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy under section 122, until he shall have made the determinations provided for in this section as to any pension, compensation, and the amount or amounts thereof. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, any pension or compensation awarded such dependents under this section shall become effective after the termination of the payment of any monthly family allowances provided for in this section: *Provided*, That section 112 of this title shall apply to payments of monthly family allowances made by the Administrator under the provisions of this section.

"Sec. 125. Nothing in this act shall be construed to (1) curtail any right of any such dependent (after any award of pension or compensation is made) to appeal from the determination and finding of the Administrator made as directed in section 124; (2) prevent the Administrator from subsequently reopening the case and making any other determination or finding with respect thereto; or (3) prevent any such dependent from waiving any pension or compensation or other benefit after such determination and finding has been made by the Administrator.

"Sec. 126. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Administrator are authorized jointly and severally to prescribe such regulations as they may deem necessary to enable them to carry out the provisions of sections 122, 123, 124, 125, and 127 and to delegate to such officers and employees of their respective departments as they may designate any of their functions.

"Sec. 127. Appropriations heretofore made for the Veterans' Administration "Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions" shall be available for necessary expenses in carrying out the purposes of section 124; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of that section."

"SEC. 107. Section 106 shall be effective 60 days after the date of enactment of this act."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman reserve the point of order?

Mr. RANKIN. I reserve the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, it has been said on the floor especially when I offered the last amendment, that this is a bill that has to do with the veterans. The argument was advanced that the last amendment I offered should not be considered in connection with this legislation because of the fact that it applied to men who had not reached the stage where they could be called veterans. This amendment applies to the widows and orphans of those who have made the supreme sacrifice.

I will admit that this amendment amends the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act, that has to do with the men and women in the armed forces and their dependents. That bill went to the Committee on Military Affairs, not to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered seeks to provide that there will not be one day that the widows and children of those who have lost their lives are not receiving financial benefit from the Government. As it is now, if a man loses his life on the 23d of

May, under existing law he is carried on the roll and the allotments and allowances are paid up to the end of the month. Then the widow and the children must appeal to the Veterans' Administration by filing an application. Then they are required to prove that they are the legal widow and legal children. They must get the marriage license, they must get the birth records of the children, and they must get affidavits that the marriage license and the birth records represent the kin of the deceased.

I say that if a man while in the service makes an allotment and pays it out of his salary to the War or Navy Department, an allotment to which the Government adds an allowance for his widow and children, that should be sufficient evidence to accept them as the legal widow and the legal children, without further application. That is what my amendment seeks to do.

I sincerely hope that the gentleman from Mississippi, who is desirous of assisting the veterans, as he always has been, will not make the point of order against this amendment but will accept the amendment and take it to conference. He will then be doing something for the dependents of those who have lost their lives, a group we all desire to help.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, on the point of order I desire to say that the amendment is not germane to the bill. As for the other statements made by the gentleman from Missouri, I desire to say that the mustering-out pay takes care of the veteran for 3 months after he is discharged from the Army. The death gratuity which goes to his wife and children or his mother and father, to his dependents—in other words, gives them 6 months of his service pay—and then they are taken care of under the regular veterans' legislation. Therefore this amendment would be wholly unnecessary, even if it were germane, but it is not germane to the bill, and I make that point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. LANHAM). The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Mississippi has interposed a point of order to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri that it is not germane to the pending bill.

In the opinion of the present occupant of the chair, there is one very definite criterion with reference to determining whether or not an amendment is germane to a pending measure. It inheres in the jurisdiction of the committees of the House of Representatives. Its purpose is to prevent the House or the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from being taken by surprise by amendments which could not have been anticipated by the committee reporting the bill within the borders of its jurisdiction.

The measure to which the particular amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri relates emanated from the Committee on Military Affairs and deals with allowances and allotments. That could not well have been anticipated by the Committee on World War Veterans'

Legislation in its consideration of the pending measure.

In the judgment of the present occupant of the chair, the amendment is not germane to the pending bill. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have already indicated in the course of the debate on this bill that I am strongly in favor of the proposed legislation. It consists of three titles. Each of them presents an important phase in the post-war activities of the United States Government, growing out of the present terrible war.

Under title I we seek to provide proper hospitalization and medical care for our disabled war heroes. Nothing we can do will repay them for their sacrifices. We must restore them to good health, if possible, and in all events prepare adequately for their care.

Under title II we seek to provide educational advantages for men who have served in the armed forces for 90 days with some limitations. Perhaps all veterans are not equally deserving of the splendid provisions contained in this section of the bill. I am one who firmly believes that much of the greatness of the United States of America springs from the educational advantages granted to our people. I prefer that Congress be generous in this regard. We are told that only 10 percent of the men and women will avail themselves of this privilege. I hope those who do so will gain much from it. Education is a very precious jewel.

Under title III we seek to provide reasonable loans to aid veterans in establishing themselves in homes, on farms, or in businesses. I believe that in most cases the veterans will act wisely as to these loans.

It is estimated that the cost of these programs will run into several billion dollars. We know that the Veterans' Administration has a fine record behind it. I am sure that it will live up to that record in the future as it handles these problems.

I favor the passage of this bill. If the vote upon it had come today, as I expected it would, I should have voted in favor of its passage. The vote has been delayed until Thursday in order that certain Congressmen, absent on official business during the debate upon the bill, may at least be recorded in favor of it. Since they will not have the same opportunity to speak during the debate which has been accorded to us who are present, they will welcome this delay. It so happens that official business will prevent me from voting in person in favor of the bill on Thursday. I have sought to secure an active pair in favor of it but I am told that no one apparently will vote against the bill. I am therefore taking this opportunity to make my position in favor of this bill a matter of public record.

(Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy

by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of paid full time accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law No. 844, 74th Cong.), and other such national organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect, nor to prejudice the right of the American Red Cross to recognition under existing statutes.

(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The commanding officer of each such military or naval installation shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives in the providing of available space and equipment for such representatives.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the House of Representatives is, through this proposed legislation, doing only what is fair and just for the veterans of World War No. 2.

The Appropriations Subcommittee for Labor and Federal Security has been conducting executive hearings during the debate upon this particular bill and consequently it has been impossible for me to be present and listen to the debate. I have, however, studied very carefully each day's debate as reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and am impressed by the painstaking manner in which the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has written this bill, all important to the veterans.

It is my hope that today the Committee of the Whole will see fit to adopt certain amendments which will make certain that the educational provisions of this legislation will be under the direction of State educational authorities rather than under any agency located in Washington, D. C.

To me it is most important that no Federal control over our educational system be exercised in any way which might place the direction of our great school system in the hands of bureaucracy. To do so would eventually nullify that for which our servicemen are today fighting—our American way of life.

We as a nation cannot be too generous with the veterans of any war. They, in each instance, are willing that their lives be sacrificed in order that our Nation shall live and what little we can do in return through legislation of this kind I

feel sure the people of America will not begrudge.

Some may say that the educational privileges given in this bill will be too costly to the Nation, but to me it would appear far better to have a few million of our veterans going to high schools and colleges following the war rather than to have them roaming the streets looking for jobs that perhaps will not be available.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that our Nation cannot do too much for our service men and women and it is my hope this legislation will pass without a dissenting vote in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial of any person from the military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service, shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed, under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at the time of the commission of the offense such person was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any war risk, Government (converted) or national service life-insurance policy.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, referring to section 300, which denies to any veteran who has been dismissed from the service by reason of a general court martial the benefits of this law or any other laws of benefit to the veteran, I note it preserves to that soldier who may be discharged by a general court martial his rights under the National Life Insurance Act and the war-risk insurance. My purpose at this time is to inquire why the committee preserved to the veteran who was court-martialed and under discredit, I presume, this right of insurance.

Mr. RANKIN. Because, under the contract, he has paid for his insurance. We have no right to take it away from him.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is the entire cost of insurance borne by the veteran himself and none of it by the Government?

Mr. RANKIN. The laws with reference to these insurance policies provide their own penalties so we did not presume to impose additional penalties in the law under consideration now. It would be unconstitutional if we did, I should think, because we would be abrogating a contract that is already consummated. The fact is we felt we had no right to interfere with it.

Mr. COLE of New York. I can see the strength of the gentleman's argument. In addition to that, the cost of the insur-

ance is paid for by the veteran himself and none of it comes from the Government. That is, no considerable portion of it?

Mr. RANKIN. No; it is supposed to be paid for by the veteran himself. The Government pays a portion of it, that is true, but then it is a contract, you understand. It is a contractual obligation which we have no right to abrogate.

Mr. COLE of New York. Can the gentleman advise us whether the statute covering the war-risk insurance makes it possible for a soldier to enter into this contract and then to violate his oath as a soldier, to desert, for example, and to be subject to general court martial and still retain the benefits of the contract?

Mr. RANKIN. No; I do not have the law before me, but the War Risk Insurance Act provides its own penalty.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York yield to me for a question on section 300?

Mr. COLE of New York. Surely.

Mr. CURTIS. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee for his definition of the word "insane" on line 22, page 49.

Mr. RANKIN. The question of insanity ranges all the way from mere eccentricity to the behavior of a raging maniac. This means a man who is insane to such an extent that he is not responsible.

Mr. CURTIS. And it would include a temporary period or condition caused by a battle condition or any other cause that would make him irresponsible at that particular time?

Mr. RANKIN. I think it would. It is very difficult to tell whether a man's insanity is temporary or permanent. But this has been the law for 25 years, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. It is your thought, any condition which would make him not responsible for his own acts would be included?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Under the present National Life Insurance Act a man or a veteran is not entitled to secure the payment of the insurance even if he be totally and permanently disabled. It is his widow only who will receive any benefit from this insurance. I think it is a great mistake. We should amend the law to have it like the First World War Veterans's War Risk Insurance Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of review composed of five members each, whose duties shall be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted man or woman or, if deceased, by the surviving spouse, child, or dependent parent, the type and nature of his discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of

the sentence of a general court martial. Such review shall be based upon all available records of the service department relating to the person requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be construed to include, among others, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law No. 844, 74th Cong.). Such board shall have authority, except in the case of a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial, to change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, and to issue a new discharge in accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be final subject only to review by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively: *Provided*, That no request for review by such board of a discharge or dismissal under the provisions of this section shall be valid unless filed within 10 years after such discharge or dismissal or after the effective date of this act whichever be the later.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

This section of the bill undertakes to modify the Articles of War and the Articles Governing the Navy by setting up a review board to determine the correctness of the type or nature of the discharge which the soldier or sailor may have been given. I should like to inquire of the chairman if the representatives of the War and Navy Departments were consulted with respect to the practicability of such procedure as the committee has envisioned.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, sir. They were consulted time and time again and we did our best to comply with their wishes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to see this section incorporated in the bill. Several years ago I introduced legislation along this line.

We felt that some machinery should exist in the Navy Department and the War Department whereby veterans could have a review without the necessity of having their discharges corrected by specific acts of Congress. I consider this provision a powerful contribution in the right direction.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I may say to the distinguished gentleman it was the thought of the committee in drafting this section, to cover all veterans except those who were dishonorably discharged as the result of a general court martial.

Mr. McCORMACK. I noticed that proper distinction.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM]

was an adjutant general during the First World War.

Mr. McCORMACK. As I understand, this provision gives an opportunity to the veterans of World War No. 1 to seek a review, the same as the veterans of World War No. 2. I understand that section 301 gives an opportunity to Veterans of World War No. 1, as well as veterans of World War No. 2 to seek a review?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; that is true.

Mr. McCORMACK. Then on line 14, I find these words, "and such other evidence as may be presented by such person." I think it might be interesting for the record to have some observation made as to the meaning of those words.

Mr. KEARNEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. I would like to correct the statement of the chairman, if he does not mind. I do not believe this does cover veterans of World War No. 1, because the 10-year provision in this paragraph has already passed.

Mr. McCORMACK. In any event it will be in conference and I am sure the conferees on the part of the House will keep that fact in mind, because certainly if we are going to give the benefit of that review to the veterans of this war, it should be extended to veterans of the last war.

Mr. KEARNEY. I think it should be.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman state for the record what is meant by the words, "and such other evidence as may be presented by such person"? What is meant by "such other evidence"?

Mr. KEARNEY. I would say what evidence might be available at that particular time. There is no attempt to limit it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Suppose a man was discharged and he was in civilian life for 5 years and then filed an application for review. During that 5 years he led an exemplary life. Would that be evidence that he could present under this phrase, "and such other evidence as may be presented by such person"?

Mr. KEARNEY. I do not understand that any subsequent conduct in civilian life would be evidence under this particular section. I think it means evidence that might be available affecting certain circumstances during the time that the soldier was in the service.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think this is so important for the record, because there will be a construction placed upon this as to the intent of Congress, that it ought to be explained by members of the committee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Is not the thought of the committee that we had the power to go back and change any rules and regulations of the Army or the Navy in regard to these veterans by subsequent conduct in civil life, but this is what we did have in mind: A boy gets into trouble when he is in the service and he has an opportunity to sign a statement or make a confession and be

discharged and save himself the danger of going before a general court martial. That boy might be scared by his commanding officer or someone over him and sign a statement that he was a deserter or admit that he was a deserter, and be kicked out for that reason, when, as a matter of fact, he was not a deserter. He was only absent without leave. If he had not been scared to death or had been properly defended before a court martial, it may have been proven that he was only absent without leave. It was the thought of the committee in approving this that it would open the door for these boys to present any evidence that they could get to clear up their record. However, I do not believe it was the thought of the committee and I do not believe the bill would cover the question that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] asked.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. My only purpose is that this is such an important provision, it is such a marked contribution, that I felt we should pause to have the Members state just what the intent of Congress is in connection with the provisions of this section, because it is going to have a very far-reaching effect in the future.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the gentleman will permit, I heartily agree with his views. I think they are laudable. However, I would like to ask the gentleman this question. I understand the gentleman is a lawyer. I would like to ask him whether or not we can go so far as to add to a man's Army record, evidence of good conduct subsequent to his discharge.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not criticizing what the committee did. I am complimenting the committee. I think we could, but I am satisfied with what has been done. We have done something here that we can experiment with, and then later on if in the light of experience we see that we should go further, the Congress can do so. I think a great deal of good will come out of this, but what I wanted was to have some statement from members of the committee as to what the words "and such other evidence as may be presented by such person" means, as showing the intent of Congress.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It was the intent of the committee that such other evidence as might be related to his conduct during his active period of service, but not subsequent.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman fully answers my question for the record.

Now, in connection with the construction of that evidence, is it the intent of the committee and presumably the intent of Congress, in the use of this language in reporting out this provision, that the review board should apply the rules of equity to the consideration of review—broadly, flexibly, and liberally?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes; to the extent that the reviewing authority—and I think I speak for the committee—could take into consideration a boy's subsequent conduct, in determining the weight of the evidence presented, affecting the period of time he was in the service.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I want to call the attention of the gentleman to lines 11 and 12, on page 51. I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY] was in error when he felt that the application for review had to be filed within 10 years, because in line 12 it says, "or after the effective date of this act, whichever be later."

Mr. KEARNEY. I think the gentleman from Louisiana misunderstood me. What I referred to was in answering the question of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] that the 10-year period had already gone beyond the time for veterans of the First World War to come under this particular provision.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. But a veteran of the First World War would come under the provision of line 12, on page 51.

Mr. KEARNEY. I do not believe it was so intended.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Oh, yes. Anybody who is living could come under that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that should be clear for the RECORD, because these few questions of mine are for the purpose of having put into the RECORD, expressions of members of the committee and of the House, because they are important as bearing on the intent of Congress in the construction of certain portions of this section, which is very important and very humane and is a very far-reaching section. The committee and all Members are to be congratulated for putting this provision into the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has again expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] that I believe the War Department will be very sympathetic in having the personnel of the War Department sit on these review boards. Today the War Department has rehabilitation camps all over the country in order to give men who formerly would have been considered as having done something to put them out of the Army, an opportunity to be rehabilitated. They are put into these camps and rehabilitated, with a view of putting them back into the Army. I agree with the gentleman. The section dealing with review of discharges is a very humane provision and I think it should be absolutely clear as to what is meant by it. To my mind the discharges of the veterans of all wars could be reviewed by the review board under the provisions of this section.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I agree with the gentleman from New York when he states that this section would not apply to World War veterans because the language reads that the review shall not be valid—it cannot be made unless filed within 10 years after such discharge or dismissal. To me that is after the effective date of this act.

Mr. KEEFE. It reads "whichever shall be later."

Mr. EBERHARTER. After the effective date of this act, whichever shall be the later.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes; it is perfectly clear, whichever shall be the later; and 10 years after the effective date of this act would certainly be later than 10 years after the man's dismissal from his service in World War No. 1. Clearly, those who served in World War No. 1 are embodied in the provisions of this act by the saving grace of the words found in the last line of the section.

Mr. EBERHARTER. But it does not say "in this section."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I think I can ease the pain of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I do not care to have the gentleman ease any pain.

Mr. RANKIN. All right, then suffer on.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am rising only for the purpose of having this clear.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman cannot understand this language his case is hopeless. This provision applies to veterans of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Indian wars, and the First World War. It is written so plainly that I believe any Civil War veteran or any other veteran could read it and understand it, even though he had reached far beyond the age of three score years and ten.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I should like to ask the committee if it was the intent to limit the application for review to only once during the lifetime of any veteran? I have in mind that after a man has once applied for a review of his case he might some years later discover new evidence very much in point.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think surely the War Department would accept that further evidence. It would be manifestly unfair to the veteran not to do so.

Mr. CURTIS. It was not the committee's intention to limit the veteran to one application and hearing.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It was not the intention of the committee. The committee, I know, did not want any limitation in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendments.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much in favor of this bill. I am indeed glad that the Veterans' Affairs Committee has been prompt in bringing before the House this bill providing for hospitalization, training, education, and aid in securing loans so that veterans of this war, upon their return, may as speedily as possible be taken back into civilian life on as nearly the same basis as they left as we can provide.

We all regret that the circumstances, over which we had no control, found it necessary that men be called from home, from their business, that young men be taken from school, their education interrupted. It is highly proper that the Nation attempt to bring them back to an opportunity equal to that which they gave up.

Mr. Chairman, I have been vitally interested in the question of hospitalization and proper care for those in the service. In September 1942, in speaking in support of H. R. 7311, providing for veterans of this war the same hospitalization as was granted the veterans of the last war, I called to the attention of the House the tragic story of a young man from my own district whom the Federal Government, after he had become disabled, tried to avoid hospitalizing and placed with his family. I am glad to say that this situation was remedied and adequate hospitalization is now provided and will be continued under this bill.

Since I have been on the Appropriations Committee we have seen to it that every dollar needed has been furnished to give the American soldier the best ships, the best planes, the best equipment, the best training, and in case of injury the best of medical attention. Our duty does not end there. We must see that as nearly as possible these men must return to the America they knew, to an economy in which they can make a living.

We from the South are fighting every day for constitutional government. We have made every effort to assure the boys from our area a livelihood when they return. More than a year ago we were able to get through the Congress a bill providing that the loan on cotton, our chief crop and the crop upon which our section is dependent, shall be increased to 90 percent of parity, have provided that labor costs shall be included in figuring parity, and further that this loan shall be continued for 2 years after the war so that economic conditions may be stable in the years immediately following the war. This means much now. It is the only reason that there is any market for our cotton at all. By providing that such law shall continue for 2 years after the war we assure a healthy economic condition, and thereby a livelihood to the returning soldier.

There is not any way to adequately pay men to endure the dangers of war, no way to fully compensate them for their injuries. Such things cannot be measured in terms of money. Its worth cannot be expressed in monetary terms. I am glad to know we, in this Congress, increased the pay of soldiers and pro-

vided for their dependents. I know that each Member of Congress, as I have, has handled thousands of personal problems of soldiers and of their dependents. These are requests that have first priority with all of us. The little inconveniences and problems of the folks back home fade into insignificance when compared with the sacrifices of the men in service. The hardest thing I have to do is to write that mother or loved one when we receive notice that her boy or husband is killed or missing. There is so little we can do.

Today we do take another step in providing for those who have risked their all in defense of country. I am sure there can be no opposition to this bill, providing for hospitalization of veterans, for training and equipment, for a continuance of education where interrupted by the war, for Government support in purchasing a home, a small farm or business, and providing for aid in the period of getting located in a job.

As stated, there is no way for us at home to compensate the supreme risk which men in service have made and are making today. We can, however, do everything in our power to see that they are the best equipped, the best trained, are provided with the best hospitals and care, and today we are endeavoring to do everything a proud Nation can do by lending every effort to make it as easy as possible for the returning servicemen, when the war is over, to return as far as it is possible to civilian pursuits and take up where he left off. A great nation can do no less.

We wish them Godspeed, an early victory, and expect to continue the fight that they will return to the America they know and love; to a life of opportunity, under the Constitution, where they can live the life they wanted to live.

Those of us here should continue our greatest efforts to see that this tragedy shall never come again by providing adequate provisions that the peace which follows shall be a permanent one, that American boys shall never again go through the hardships and tragedies they endure with courage today.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Connecticut: On page 51, strike out lines 9 to 13.

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, in view of the explanation given by the chairman of the committee, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Public Law No. 2 already provides for a guardian to represent a veteran in matters of this kind. If, therefore, an insane veteran is entitled to this relief or to have his discharge reviewed by this board, the guardian has the right to act for him.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I will yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts in a moment if she will permit me to make a short statement.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this legislation may pass without a single dissenting vote. Many veterans are returning and the sooner we can pass this bill the better we all will feel in our efforts to help those who merit the gratitude of the world. I rise mainly to clear up the question as to lines 11 to 13 on page 51:

Shall be valid unless filed within 10 years after such discharge or dismissal or after the effective date of this act whichever be the later.

I construe that language to mean that it shall be valid if filed within 10 years after such discharge or dismissal or within 10 years after the effective date of this act, whichever be the later. In other words, they would have 10 years from the time of discharge or dismissal, or 10 years from the effective date of the act. I believe I have made the proper construction and I wanted to be sure before we left that section that the committee seemed to be in accord on that. I should like the gentleman from New York, after rereading the section, to advise, if he wishes to, whether he agrees to that construction or not.

Mr. KEARNEY. I certainly do agree with it. I do not think it was the intent of the committee to have it done that way, but I do say it is in the bill at the present time.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield now to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. In the case of an insane veteran, if he committed some crime while he is insane he would not be responsible. Also, I would like to state that the War and Navy Departments are much more careful in the type of discharge they give to the men since the question came up in the World War Veterans' Committee about this matter.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. The chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, does he agree with the construction I have placed on it and that there is no dispute as to that construction?

Mr. RANKIN. I did not understand the gentleman from Florida. I am very sorry.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. In other words, this particular section is so broad as to cover the veterans of all wars who might apply within 10 years of the time they are discharged or within 10 years of the effective date of this act?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Is there any member of the committee present who disagrees with that construction?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I just want to make one statement. That being the case, I believe all Members present agree with the construction I have placed on it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I think the matter is so important that it should be clarified in conference to the extent that we insert after the word "or" in line 12 "within 10 years after the effective date of this act." That would make it absolutely clear. If you read it "unless filed within 10 years after such discharge or dismissal" separately from the words "or after the effective date of this act, whichever be the later," there might be some confusion, if they are construed to be separate and distinct, being separated by the word "or." I think it would be absolutely clear, if after the word "or" in that paragraph you insert "within 10 years after the effective date of this act."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, the legislative intent is taken from the congressional debates as they appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It has been clearly set forth in the RECORD now that the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, the ranking members, and the various members of the committee agree with that construction.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. It may be well to point out also that not only is this right given 10 years after the effective date of this act to the veteran but it is given to his surviving spouse, child, or dependent parent.

Mr. RANKIN. And under Public Law 2 it is given to the guardian. I do not think anybody is worried about it except the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Well, that is not so. The gentleman from Florida is worried about it too.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I believe there is some merit to the point made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania and it can easily be corrected by taking the word "after" out of line 12 so that it will read:

Provided, That no request for request for review by such board of a discharge or dismissal under the provisions of this section shall be valid unless filed within 10 years after such discharge or the effective date of this act.

With the two "afters" in there I think there is some point to the gentleman's contention, and by taking out the second "after" there is no question about the intention.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I think the gentleman from Iowa is absolutely correct. If the word "after" is taken out, there

can be no question as to the interpretation of the language, but if it is left as it is, just as the gentleman from Florida has very well pointed out, there will be some question as to the interpretation or as to what was the intent of the Congress.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I was trying to get in the RECORD the legislative intent on the part of the members of the committee. I want to be sure that it covers veterans of other wars also.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to strike out the word "after" in line 12, page 51 of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I think you are going to get your language very badly mixed up if you offer that amendment. If there is any doubt at all, and if you are going to make any change at all, it ought to be "within 10 years after discharge" or "within 10 years after dismissal" or "within 10 years after such discharge or dismissal" or "within 10 years after the effective date of this act whichever is later." If you strike out one of the "afters," it may be confusing. So far as I am concerned it is as clear as it can be. If you strike out one of the "afters" you are going to leave it open to a construction that may shut the door in the faces of some of these men.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not believe there is any difference between the two words myself. I always defer to my distinguished chairman. He knows more about it than I do, and I will accept his version of the amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. I would say "dismissal or 10 years" under the word "or," following the word "dismissal" in line 12.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Should that not be within 10 years?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; or within 10 years.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to insert following the second word "or," line 12, page 51 of the bill, the words "within 10 years."

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Page 51, line 12, after the word "or" insert "within 10 years."

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I want to observe that the gentleman from Mississippi finally agrees that I was right in the first place.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I did not agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania at all. I was simply helping the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM], who is offering a clarifying amendment which he proposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FURLONG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, considering the fact that the American Legion presented to

the Congress of the United States what was known as the G. I. bill of rights for readjustment and rehabilitation of World War No. 2 veterans, this bill was quickly passed by the Senate as S. 1767.

Then this bill was brought before the House World War Veterans' Legislation Committee, where after weeks of diligent, thorough, and efficient study we have improved and added to this bill and now have the greatest bill that has ever been presented in behalf of the veterans at any time in the history of the United States.

We have taken care of the need of increase in Veterans' Administration hospital facilities; added provisions for vocational training and rehabilitation; authority to correct mistakes in discharge from service; educational aid; down payment loans to veterans for homes, farms, businesses, and improvement of homes. Unemployment insurance for veterans unable to secure employment, and veterans' employment service.

With added amendments which have been approved, we feel that now this bill is in the best shape possible.

Inasmuch as the Veterans' Administration is held accountable and responsible for administrating the veterans' affairs, I feel that all final jurisdiction in handling veterans' affairs must be kept and remain in the hands of the Veterans' Administration.

I ask and urge that this bill be passed in the form as near as possible as we have reported with the clarifying approved committee amendments. It is important recognition of those to whom we owe so great a debt.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, title II is about to be read. This relates to chapter 4, Education of Veterans. Then follows section 400 which has included within it a number of other sections, including pages 52 and 53, over to 54 and 55 and then over to the top of page 56.

Do I understand, under the ruling that has heretofore been made by the Chairman, that this entire section 400 will be first read in its entirety, and then this entire section will be open to amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct; not only under the ruling of the Chair, but under the rules of the House.

Mr. KEEFE. I just wanted to understand what was meant by "section." For instance, part 8 here also is divided up into sections.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Wisconsin that there are many numbered paragraphs in section 400, but it is all section 400, and the bill is being read by sections.

Mr. KEEFE. The reason for making the inquiry is because it is not only divided into subsections, but divided into parts of a section also, which is rather unusual. So that there may be no mistake about it, then I am perfectly at ease until the entire section 400 is read before attempting to offer amendments to it?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that under the parliamentary procedure of the rules of the House that that is the course that will be followed. The entire section 400 will be read and then it will be open for amendments.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I desire to say to the gentleman that we took up the amendments which he submitted to us this morning in executive session, and the committee approved amendments 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, which I agreed to offer as committee amendments.

The reason we did not agree to offer amendment No. 1, page 53, line 22, and amendment No. 3, page 55, line 10, was because those two provisions are already taken care of. The rest of the amendments are agreed to, and if the gentleman wants to offer them, I will submit them to him.

Mr. KEEFE. In order to clarify the situation, so that there may be no misunderstanding about it as we go along, and without having a duplication of effort, I understand the gentleman to say that the committee has accepted all of the amendments except the amendment which I have listed as No. 1?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. KEEFE. That is the amendment on page 53, line 22?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. KEEFE. And amendment No. 3, on page 55, line 10?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Other than those two amendments the committee has accepted the other eight amendments?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. I am instructed to offer them as committee amendments. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, may I say that the only reason I raise the question now is because many Members of the House have received wires from their Governors or their State administrative authorities asking them to support the amendments which are to be offered by the gentleman who is now addressing the House. I would like to have it understood that those amendments, whether they are offered by me or by the committee, are the amendments to which the Governors and the various administrative authorities in the States have made reference.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that we took them up in committee this morning, and we agreed to them, not because they were recommended or endorsed by some Governors, who never read the bill, but because we thought they were right and should be inserted.

Mr. KEEFE. That is very fine.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. (A) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law No. 16, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after Septem-

ber 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII hereby added to said regulation."

(B) Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

"PART VIII

"1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions, shall be entitled to financial assistance to enable him to undertake and pursue a course of education or training as may be elected by him, subject to regulations promulgated by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to the authority and within the limitations herein contained: *Provided*, That such course be initiated not later than 2 years after discharge or after the termination of the war, whichever be the later date, and that no such schooling or training shall be afforded beyond 7 years after the termination of the present war: *Provided further*, That he served 90 days or more, or was discharged within such period by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability: *And provided further*, That his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into such service, or that he requires a refresher or retraining course, in no event to exceed 1 year, to fit him for employment or to practice a profession. Any such person, upon application, shall be afforded a course of education or training or a refresher or retraining course not to exceed 1 calendar year. Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training, except a refresher or retraining course, a veteran shall, upon application to the Veterans' Administration and subject to the provisions of this title, be entitled to an additional period or periods of continuous instruction not to exceed the time the person was in active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of (1) the 90 days' qualifying service, and (2) any period he was assigned for education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program or as a cadet at one of the service academies: *Provided*, That in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed 4 years.

"2. A veteran eligible under this part may enroll in any school or institution of his choice, which will accept him, for education or training, and may for reason satisfactory to the Administrator change a course or institution: *Provided*, That any course of education or training under this part may be discontinued at any time if it is found by the Administrator that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory: *Provided further*, That the Administrator from time to time shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State, Territory, or possession, or of the District of Columbia, a list of all schools or institutions equipped to supply education or training within such jurisdiction, which schools and institutions, and such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans approved for education or training under this part.

"3. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part each veteran, upon application, shall be paid a maintenance allowance of \$50 per month if without a dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month if he have a dependent or dependents: *Provided*, That no maintenance allowance shall be paid for other than full-time enrollment and attend-

ance inclusive of leave as may be authorized under this part: *Provided further*, That any person eligible for the benefit of this part who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect which benefit he desires: *And provided further*, That subsistence allowance hereunder shall not, in the event of such an election, exceed the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were the training under said part VII.

"4. Any person eligible under this part, and within the limitations thereof, may pursue such full- or part-time course or courses as he may elect without maintenance allowance.

"5. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay to the school or institution for each person enrolled in full-time or part-time courses of education or training under this part the customary cost of the tuition, laboratory fees, books, supplies, and equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of any charge for maintenance, as are generally required for successful pursuit and completion of the course in the institution by other students, but such payment shall not exceed \$500 for each regular school year: *Provided*, That no expenses for infirmary and medical care other than those included in the customary fees, or for travel, shall be authorized under this part.

"6. No department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training institution.

"7. The authority vested in the Administrator by paragraphs 2, 6, and 7, part VII, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, with respect to vocational rehabilitation, shall be vested in, and may be exercised by, him with respect to education or training under this part.

"8. In the event a veteran applies for and receives maintenance benefits under this part and subsequently, for any reason, ceases to receive such benefits and becomes eligible to receive allowances under title V of this act, any benefits received under this part shall be deducted from the total allowances provided in title V of this act."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 52, line 16, before the word "war" insert the word "present."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this is merely a clarifying amendment to insert the word "present" before the word "war" in line 16 on page 52. It is a committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 53, line 5, after "training", insert "according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution"; and on page 53, line 22, after "Administrator" insert "according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 53, line 18, after "accept" insert "and retain."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 54, line 2, after "institutions" insert "including industrial establishments"; and in line 3, after "training" insert "including apprenticeship training."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 55, line 7, after "year" insert "of 36 weeks."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 53, line 14, after "cadet" insert "or midshipman."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment. I may say that these are all committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 55, line 10, after the period insert the following: "If any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if the established tuition fee of any publicly supported institution or private institution exempt from tax under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be found by the Administrator, after recommendation of the State department of education of the State in which such institution is located, to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing education or training to veterans, the Administrator is authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any such veteran the actual cost of such instruction, but not to exceed the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of 36 weeks."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the gentleman from Mississippi would object to adding to the words "cost of such instruction" the words "or training."

Mr. RANKIN. I do not think there would be any objection to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be modified accordingly.

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. There is a further question I should like to ask the gentleman. I happen to know that the usual custom in the past of the Veterans' Administration in contracting with institutions has been to exclude from their actual cost administrative costs or depreciation of the buildings or equipment, to avoid anybody's building up his costs.

Mr. RANKIN. That is the custom generally followed.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman does not think it is necessary to put it in?

Mr. RANKIN. No. Certainly not.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD on the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, during general debate on Thursday, May 11 I interrupted the gentleman from North

Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], to say that I feared the language of the bill at top of page 55, if enacted into law, would discriminate against State colleges and universities which charge no tuition, and in that case the bill would favor, in the carrying out of this veterans' educational program, those other schools which have a definite tuition charge to cover all expenses. Apparently this amendment before us would remedy that defect, as it should be remedied.

I have all along in the consideration of this bill insisted that each veteran entitled to these educational benefits should be perfectly free in making his choice of institutions to attend. I would not want to discriminate against any institution of learning, public or private, but I believe that those institutions which have a tuition charge of \$500 or under are distinctly favored by the language of the bill as it is written. Such tuition covers cost of instruction which the Government will pay for the veteran's benefit.

Let us suppose that the veteran chooses to go to a State institution supported by local taxes, many of which make no tuition charge, while others have a nominal tuition which does not cover the full cost of instruction. Now, if the veteran exercises his choice, as we want him to do, he may go to a junior college, or a teachers college or a State university, and there get the same class of instruction as would cost Uncle Sam about \$500. However, in such a case he would get it at the expense of the local taxpayers. I cannot see any fairness in that, and I do feel that since the education of this veteran is a Federal responsibility, the Federal Government ought to bear the actual cost—without, of course, any padding of profit to the local institution such as might be termed "gouging" Uncle Sam.

I am all the more constrained to feel this way about the matter because I have been connected with and know something of the management of public institutions of learning meagerly supported by local taxation and struggling hard to furnish the best educational facilities with the funds supplied. I know of just such institutions in several States of this Union. Therefore, I feel that we must amend this bill so as to permit veterans to choose such splendid schools without a feeling on his part that he is adding to the coffers of any institution or augmenting the strain upon the limited resources of the State or local unit. Apparently the amendment offered will remedy this situation.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, in order that I may answer questions on this amendment.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Does this amendment provide for the participation in this educational program of private colleges in which no tuition fee is charged, such as Berea College in Kentucky, for example?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. May I state at this point that that is the section that is unanimously agreed to by the Committee on Education, and I think it is unanimously agreed to by the gentleman's committee.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say in reply to the gentleman from North Carolina that this amendment was first worked out by members of the Committee on Education, of which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] is chairman. We took it up in executive session and made some slight changes and agreed to it unanimously.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Does this provision authorize a State institution, approved by the State board of education and on the approved list, to increase to veterans the tuition that is customarily charged in such institutions?

Mr. RANKIN. It permits them to increase it up to a certain level.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. These boys in Missouri and Mississippi are citizens of Missouri and Mississippi?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Why should any institution require higher tuition from a veteran than from my boy or your boy or John Jones' boy or any other boy? Why should they not all stand on an equal footing in these institutions?

Mr. RANKIN. May I say to the gentleman from Missouri that that question arose in the committee and we found there was a different tuition charged in private schools and in other schools. We did not want to discriminate against State institutions.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. We have a great many private colleges in Missouri, I think about as many as any State in the Midwest.

Mr. RANKIN. This takes care of them.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. They all have a stipulated tuition for any boy who wishes to attend that institution, or girl, for that matter.

Why should the veteran who is a citizen of your State or my State be called upon by that institution to pay 1 cent more tuition than John Jones' boy or the average mill-run in that school? I say it is a discrimination against the veterans of our country.

Mr. RANKIN. No; it is not anything of the kind. The gentleman evidently has not read the bill.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I heard the amendment read.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi the reason for this is that a private school operated for profit has a customary fee that covers its cost and profit. But in the case of a

private school operating not for profit, but out of an endowment, why should it take its equipment perhaps prepared and limited to the boy from the wrong side of the tracks, the underprivileged boy, and use it to pay the tuition of a man who is under the responsibility of the Federal Government? The Federal Government may pay, say, \$500 to a private school operated for profit or \$150, \$200 or \$300, the customary fee, for equally good training, to a private school and require it to use its equipment for a Federal charge.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Let me say this to the gentleman. We are dealing with citizens of the respective States, and they have the right of any other citizen. If that boy wants to go to Westminster College in Missouri, which is an endowed institution—that is where my son went to college—I would like to know why there should be any discrimination from the standpoint of tuition and the using up of any endowment of that institution, and why there should be any discrimination between my boy, who goes there and enjoys all the equipment and facilities of that institution, and a veteran who wants to go there and enjoy the advantages of that institution. What is the difference?

Mr. JUDD. Why should we discriminate in favor of the man who goes to a private college or institution operated for profit and give him his full charges and thereby discriminate against the college not operated for profit and give it only a part of its legitimate costs for taking care of this boy?

Mr. RANKIN. That would be a discrimination against the State institutions.

Mr. JUDD. Yes. The State institution takes part from the Federal Government and part from the taxes of that State when the veteran, in whatever college it is, is a Federal responsibility in those States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman from Mississippi yield to me to make this observation?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In a State institution there is no discrimination, and there should be none, between the citizens. The fact that one boy is a veteran and one is not a veteran should not make any difference. They go there and enjoy the same educational facilities. The only thing is, whatever expenses are incurred are paid for by the Federal Government in the case of a veteran. It is the payment of a debt which they owe to that veteran, an obligation which we owe that veteran.

Mr. JUDD. That is what this amendment does.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. This permits the school to increase the tuition of these veterans.

Mr. JUDD. No.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is what it does.

Mr. JUDD. No.

Mr. RANKIN. It permits State schools to charge just what the private schools charge. In other words, it prevents discrimination against State colleges and therefore it is for the benefit of the State of Missouri. Those servicemen are going to have to maintain that institution in the years to come.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. If they go to a private college, they should pay tuition just the same, whatever is the part of the State institution, and then they are all put on an equal basis.

Mr. RANKIN. All right. If the gentleman's views prevail, the man who goes to a private institution would be paid far more, or the Government would pay a far greater percentage of his expenses than it would of a man who goes to a State college supported by the taxpayers, one of whom this boy represents.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I might say, instead of being a discrimination, that it best takes care of the charitable schools and the church schools and all those schools exempted under the revenue act.

Mr. RANKIN. It is a benefit.

Mr. BARDEN. Instead of being a discrimination, it is a far-seeing provision which should pass right now.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. May I suggest to the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Chairman, in the school referred to by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN], a boy works his way through that school and supplies a third of his keep. The veteran certainly does go there under the same circumstances, but goes there as the responsibility of the Federal Government.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. DONDERO. Therefore he does not enter that institution on the same basis and this provision takes care of it.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Missouri, this is one provision in the bill which has the unanimous approval, both of the Committee on Education and the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and has the unanimous approval of the Senate and the approval of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. This is in the interest of the veteran, not of the school. Many of the very best vocational schools in the United States, those established by endowment, cannot accept a veteran if they take the customary tuition fee. They would deplete their endowment and be bankrupt in 2 or 3 years. They would have to violate usually their articles of incorporation or the will of the founder if they were to use the endowment to take care of part of the expenses of veterans rather than for the underprivileged boys, for which their money was intended. I do not want to class veterans

among the underprivileged and put them in as charity.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am not so sure but what you are opening up a gate here for some racketeering somewhere along the lines of discrimination against our veterans. I am not so sure of that.

Mr. RANKIN. I think this is the most liberal provision so far as education and rehabilitation of veterans is concerned that has ever been written into the law from the veterans' standpoint.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to ask a couple of questions with respect to this particular section, so that I may have a couple of doubts resolved. May I say in the first place I think that this proposed amendment is almost a complete answer to the telegrams and letters that have come to Members of Congress from the educational institutions of this country. I want to compliment both the Committee on Education and the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation for incorporating this amendment, which is now before us. In order to understand the situation thoroughly, however, I must turn back to the provision which is to be found at the bottom of page 53 where it states:

That the Administrator from time to time shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State, Territory, or possession, or of the District of Columbia, a list of all schools or institutions equipped to supply education or training within such jurisdiction.

Is it the understanding of the committee that pursuant to that direction it shall be the obligation of the proper State agencies in each State to forward to the Veterans' Administration a list not only of the public and private schools, but business colleges and other institutions that are conducted for profit, and so on, like a school of engineering, a radio school, or what not? So that the veteran will have the choice at his election to attend any school that is giving instruction in the State, that he might want to attend, regardless of whether it may be recognized as an accredited school institution in the State by State authorities? Do I understand that this language is broad enough to cover the type of institutions to which I have referred?

Mr. RANKIN. It is, if the gentleman will read the balance of the sentence. It says:

Which schools and institutions, and such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans approved for education or training under this part.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman I am fully familiar with the provisions of this section and have studied it very carefully. The reason you have placed in this bill apparently the language giving to the Administrator the power and authority to include in the program such additional public or private schools or institutions as he may deem wise is what convinces me that the first part of this section does not require

the State authorities to include in their list all of the private schools in the State.

What I want to be sure about is that the business college operated in my city or in some other city, which has been in business for many, many years and which has attracted many veterans from the last war will be open to veterans of this war if they decide they want to go to that business college and get a business training. Do I understand that under the law as now written in this amendment, such a school will be included in the program?

Mr. RANKIN. We have no authority and no power to compel the educational authorities of a State to recommend or approve any school, but we left this additional provision for the various institutions to which the gentleman from Wisconsin refers.

Mr. KEEFE. Then there is no suggestion on the part of the committee to strike out of this bill that provision which gives that discretion to the Administrator?

Mr. RANKIN. No, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. So that if a number of veterans from my State decide they want to go to a certain business college or a certain private school of engineering, they will have the right to go to those schools even though the State educational authorities have not certified them under their certification?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me answer the gentleman from Wisconsin. We will have in the Army at least 10,000,000 men. There are millions of those men who never went to college and never will go to college. There are millions of those men who will never go to high school. Some of them are the best soldiers and sailors and marines the world ever saw. Some of these little schools that teach the boys how to earn their livelihood, how to do the things they will have to do in the years to come, would probably be overlooked by some "brass hats" in some of the higher-up educational institutions that dominate in their States. So we have made it possible wherever there is a shop or a little school that a boy wants to go to—it may be the old agricultural high school out in the country that he intended to attend, or was attending when he was taken into the Army; he does not want to go to the University of Mississippi or to Harvard. He knows he could not enter. He may want to go down to this training shop where this man is teaching the boys how to become automobile mechanics. He may want to go to the kind of school to which the gentleman from Wisconsin referred—some private business school that probably would not be recognized by the higher educational authorities of the State, and not included in the list. For that reason we have given the Veterans' Administration the power to recognize that school for the purpose of allowing

these boys to go there. That authority, in my opinion, will be most carefully exercised and there will be no abuse of it.

Mr. KEEFE. I am glad to have the gentleman make this statement. I hope it will be carefully recognized so that there will not develop a group of fly-by-night so-called schools with a lot of high-pressure salesmen going out and selling the veterans a contract to attend such-and-such a school for a big fee.

Whoever is the administrator of this program should get the idea now that it is not the intent of Congress to provide educational facilities in that type of institution, and that the Veterans' Administration should guard against the establishment of a lot of high-pressure salesmen going out and selling the idea of a contract to attend a radio school or a mechanic's school or something like that. I want the RECORD to show something as reflecting the attitude of the Congress with respect to that. With the explanation that the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi has given, I think this amendment should be adopted and is a great contribution to this section of the bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Of course, it is possible that the State board of education might have some prejudice against a fine institution in that State.

Mr. KEEFE. That is entirely possible.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And it also protects the veteran and the educational system.

Mr. KEEFE. I think that is a very good idea, because the fundamental principle all through this bill is that this is a veterans' bill. This is a veterans' choice. This is for the determination of the veteran. We should not superimpose upon him some authority that says, "You must go to this school or that school." The veteran is to have the choice of institution he shall attend.

Mr. ROWE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. Is it the gentleman's opinion that the reservation of authority in the administration is to preclude fly-by-night schemes?

Mr. KEEFE. Well, I do not know whether that is it or not. But I personally feel that that reservation of authority in the administrator is no imposition upon the proper prerogatives and rights of the States. I think it is proper protection to the rights of the veteran.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, it is rather gratifying to the members of the Committee on Education to know that the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation not only accepted and approved, but offered on the floor of the House some of the amendments which were worked out and offered by our committee. We did it in the hope of being helpful and making this bill as good a bill for the veteran as possible.

Now, we are on the section of this bill which deals with the question of whether or not the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have the right to select in a State such schools and institutions of learning which the State educational authorities had not seen fit to include in the approved or accredited list. It seems to me that when we adopt that language in this bill—and I have an amendment on the desk to strike it out—that we are saying to the State educational authorities "We have no faith or confidence in your list or selection of State educational institutions."

I think it makes a czar out of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to authorize him to go beyond and disregard the list which is to be provided by the various States where the veterans may have training or schooling, by empowering him to select additional schools regardless of their standards. Lines 4 and 5 on the top of page 54, which I quote: "Such additional public or private schools" in my judgment is an invitation for a great many of the fly-by-night type of institutions to be started in the various States, in order to enroll veterans therein, because the Government of the United States pays \$500 tuition.

If the list that is furnished by the State institutions does not include all of the schools within that State, obviously there must be some reason for it. Perhaps they did not qualify and do not come up to the standard of education which has been fixed in that State. If you leave that language in this bill it means that the standard of education in the various States will be lowered. I have always believed that education should remain with the State authorities and it should not be lodged in the hands of one man, with authority to reduce that standard of learning and education fixed by the States, no matter how meritorious his reasons may be.

I hope the committee will accept the amendment which I intend to offer. If you reject it, then I am going to ask the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation if he will accept after the word "additional", on line 4, page 54, one word, that is, the word "established", so that that line will read "and such additional established public or private institutions."

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. We discussed that this morning since I had an opportunity to see the gentleman. Does he not think it would be better to use the word "existing" rather than "established"?

Mr. DONDERO. Well, either one.

Mr. JUDD. That would avoid the fly-by-night institutions.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. You are going to have boys who are coming back from this war who will be able to teach you something. You may have new schools spring up to teach things that the American people are going to want to know and these boys are going to want to know also. The

gentleman's amendment would exclude these schools absolutely; that is what the gentleman's amendment would do.

Mr. DONDERO. Let me answer the gentleman that there is no such thing in the mind of any Member of the House, but there is a belief that we should exclude any institution that tries to establish itself in order to cash in on what the Federal Government might allow to educate these veterans.

Mr. RANKIN. The Congress of the United States will be here, the Veterans' Administration is a governmental agency. Does not the gentleman know that the Veterans' Administration would not recognize a mushroom school that had established itself for that purpose with Congressmen and Senators watching and protesting from that district?

Mr. DONDERO. That may be one way to prevent it, but my amendment would make it definite.

Mr. RANKIN. If you strike that whole provision out then you shut the door in the face of those little private schools referred to by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DONDERO. Not at all, because the list to be furnished by the State school authorities in the first instance is not the final list. The Administrator can call for further lists and the State board will add to the list such schools in the State as it deems qualified. I do not see that they would be excluded even with that language deleted from the bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to ask the gentleman two or three questions in order to clear certain matters up in my mind. First, where is the language in the bill which prohibits solicitors from financially benefiting as a result of this type of legislation?

Mr. DONDERO. I doubt if there is any language in the bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I understood from the colloquy between the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Wisconsin that there was language in the bill which prohibits such benefits to flow.

Mr. RANKIN. What benefits?

Mr. CRAWFORD. The benefits to solicitors who solicit students to enroll in these schools, soliciting agents, you might call them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the gentleman will permit, I should like to ask another question.

Mr. DONDERO. Certainly.

Mr. RANKIN. This money is not to pay for solicitation, it is to pay for the boys' education.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That was the question raised a while ago, as to whether we want legislation which would permit solicitors to go out here and materially benefit by urging students to go to some

particular school, using Federal funds for that purpose.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan there has always been, as far as I know, a tendency on the part of even the very best educational institutions to invite students to their schools.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I understand that. Let me put the question this way: Does the \$500 fee set forth in line 7, page 55, of the bill, carry sufficient amount to enable the schools to pay for that type of solicitation?

Mr. RANKIN. I would not think so if it is very costly. This is not to pay the schools to go out and solicit someone, it is to pay for the boy's going to school, his tuition. And another thing, in those institutions where the tuition is above that of course that will have to be borne by the student himself.

Mr. DONDERO. Let me answer that question: That matter was discussed before the Committee on Education. There are very few colleges in this country whose tuition exceeds that amount. There may be a few in the East and some in the Middle West, but not very many. I think as a general rule very few schools or educational institutions throughout the country would exceed the \$500 limit.

Mr. CRAWFORD. One other question: When is this \$500 to be paid? At the beginning of the school year or in installments throughout the school year?

Mr. DONDERO. I think that will be paid according to rules and regulations set up by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Has the gentleman any definite answer on that?

Mr. DONDERO. I do not.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs should rule that the \$500 may be paid at the beginning of the school year then these wildcat schools to which the gentleman from Michigan referred would be able to collect a lot of fees in advance of the school year, liquidate and go out of business and leave the Veterans' Administration and the veterans without benefit.

Mr. DONDERO. That could happen, but that is a matter that will have to be left to the good judgment of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I am wondering what this would do for veterans who wanted to attend nursing schools over which State boards of education have no control and of whose operations they have no knowledge.

Mr. DONDERO. All they have to do is to place them on the list provided in the committee bill. If they are equipped for training and schooling then they would be recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Not long ago a member of the State board of education in my State said you could pass all the laws you wanted to but he would have to be bound by the law of the State of Connecticut as to the various types of educational institutions, because the State law sets up the jurisdiction of his

department. So what could you do in a case like that?

Mr. DONDERO. The State department of education would, in cooperation with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, supply the list.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Answering the inquiry of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], the Administrator would be designated in the place of the parent or guardian and he would pay the tuition to the institution or the college just as the parent would pay it at the time it is due to the school.

I should like to ask the gentleman who now has the floor if we adopt his proposed amendment which he has not yet offered and strike out the lines to give the Administrator power to add additional institutions, what would happen in the case of a State that submits to the Administrator upon request only the names of one or two schools, or probably none? If the gentleman's amendment is adopted, the Administrator could not go into the State and add any other schools, no matter how many veterans are there. Understand, the Congress cannot compel the State board of education of any State to submit a list or recommend any schools. All the Administrator can do is ask them to furnish a list. He looks at that list. He cannot take anything off of it, but he can add to it those schools that he finds in the State are suitable for veterans. If the amendment proposed by the gentleman is adopted, we are going to take that power away from the Administrator and make this an educators' bill rather than a bill for the veterans. This is a veterans' bill.

Mr. DONDERO. I could not conceive of the school authority of any State submitting a list of schools that would exclude the schools in the State which had complied with the standards of education designated by that State. Undoubtedly there are schools in the States which do not meet the standards of education in the State and when you take it away from the State school authority you are lowering the standards of the schools to which the veterans themselves might desire to enroll.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The intent, of course, was to give the veterans education and schooling. The question now arises: What contact does the State board of education have with these shops, for instance, where a man can learn something about radio, these small shops where he can learn a number of small crafts? Or, for instance, some girls might want to attend nursing schools or go to a school of cosmetology; yet the normal State board of education has nothing to do with such schools.

Mr. DONDERO. I do not believe there will be any difficulty in that situation. It would be handled by the State authorities because such schools and their standards exist under State laws.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You must not forget that thousands of veterans will want to learn many of these lesser crafts. The Veterans' Administration has already made some limited investigation into these smaller schools whereas the State boards of education take no notice of them whatsoever.

Mr. DONDERO. My only purpose is to exclude those schools that will not be for the best interest of the veteran.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi as a committee amendment. Without objection the pending modified amendment will be reported.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: After the period in line 10 on page 55 insert the following matter: "If any such institution has no established tuition fee or if the established tuition of any publicly-supported institution or private institution exempt from tax under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be found by the Administrator, after recommendation of the State department of education of the State in which such institution is located, to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing education or training to veterans, the Administrator is authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any such veteran the actual cost of such instruction or training but not to exceed the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of 36 weeks."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the modified committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 55, line 21, change section 8 to section 7.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 55, strike out lines 16 to 20, inclusive.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 5, line 15, after the word "institution" strike out the period, insert a semicolon and the following: "Provided, That schools operated or supervised by the United States or any of its agencies shall not be ineligible to supply education or training under this part by reason of such Federal operation or supervision."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is proposed by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER] who is a member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. He felt that under the bill as it now stands some of the Indian schools might be left out and he asked that this amendment be adopted in order to make sure that they will not be.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I have the same feeling and I think this language will safeguard the Indian schools. I am glad to see this amendment offered and I shall support it.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman may give the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER], credit for this amendment.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. This amendment would not contemplate the establishment of any educational schools by the Federal Government?

Mr. RANKIN. No.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Is the gentleman sure about that?

Mr. RANKIN. I am reasonably sure because I do not think the Congress would ever let that be done.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is not what we intend?

Mr. RANKIN. No.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. We would rather have it in the RECORD that way.

Mr. RANKIN. What we want to do is to see that these Indian schools in Oklahoma, Arizona, and probably in Wyoming, Montana, and other Western States are not ignored.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is the only purpose of the amendment?

Mr. RANKIN. That is the only purpose of the amendment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, may we have that amendment reread again?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be rereported.

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the pending amendment.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Why does not the gentleman make it so that it just brings in these Indian schools? We do not want to be authorizing directly or indirectly an operation that will create other Federal schools, with the exception of those that we are obliged to maintain.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from New York this provision was in the Senate bill. It also covers land-grant colleges.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Would the gentleman be willing to add the words "existing schools"?

Mr. RANKIN. It does not make any difference to me. The gentleman from Oklahoma feels that it should remain as it is.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Under this amendment would it not be possible to have these boys get into West Point and Annapolis if they would apply and the superintendent of those schools would feel this is an amendment to the law? They would then be required to permit them to go to those schools.

Mr. RANKIN. No; they would never get into West Point or Annapolis.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. What is to prevent them from doing that if this amendment is agreed to?

Mr. RANKIN. The requirements of the institutions themselves, and besides the law provides a way to select those students. This does not supersede that act at all.

Mr. WRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. I just want to remark that if the word "existing" were put in there, it would stop the Government from opening any new Indian schools.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly; and you may have some of these Indians move from one reservation to another.

Mr. KEARNEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. In answer to the gentleman from Ohio, may I ask, Is it not true that the schools have to accept the veteran?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Why not add the words "Indian schools"?

Mr. RANKIN. You have land-grant colleges in this country that are not Indian schools. I prefer to let the amendment stand as it is.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER to the committee amendment: After the word "States" insert "for Indian schools" and strike out the balance of the amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, may we have the whole amendment read as amended to see how it would read?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment as it would be modified by the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 55, line 15, after the word "institution", strike out the period, add a semicolon and the following: "Provided, That schools operated or supervised by the United States for Indian schools."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would limit the operation of schools supervised by the United States to Indian schools. The land-grant colleges are not supervised by the United States.

Mr. Chairman, the whole picture is this: I am willing to go along and take care of the Indian schools, but unless we limit it and put it where it belongs it is going to be an opening wedge for all sorts of Federal educational activities, including such demoralizing activities as we have had recently. We should not get involved in any such thing as that.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Does not the gentleman feel in view of the uncertainty about this thing that we should ask

unanimous consent for the matter to go over and refer to it later when the committee has had time to consider the proposed amendment?

Mr. TABER. I should not object to that.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. If I might have the attention of the chairman of the committee, with the permission of the gentleman from New York, I would like to suggest to the chairman of the committee and other people interested that there seems to be something in this matter that requires consideration and attention. There is a good deal of confusion, and it seems to me that the matter by unanimous consent might be passed for the time being, and we could go on with the bill and return to it later when we see what is the best thing to do in shaping up the amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. I have just conferred with the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER] and he thinks that if we just modify the amendment to this extent, by striking out the period and inserting a colon and the following, "Provided, That Indian schools operated or supervised by the United States," that would be all right, if the gentleman from New York would accept that amendment.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the gentleman would reread that amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Line 15, strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That Indian schools operated or supervised by the United States shall not be ineligible to supply education or training under this title by reason of such Federal operation or supervision."

Mr. TABER. I think that is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi ask unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment and offer in lieu thereof the amendment he has just read?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 55, line 15, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That Indian schools operated or supervised by the United States shall not be ineligible to supply education or training under this title by reason of such Federal operation or supervision."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and speak in favor of the amendment.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER] is a new Member of the committee. We did not consider this provision in the committee, but we are delighted to have it go into the bill. It is a very wise and extremely just provision.

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, all I want to do is to ask this question: This amendment as now phrased is limited to Indian schools. The reason it was thought necessary to adopt this amendment was that the language of the section which precedes it has a very proper prohibition against the exercise of "supervision" by Veterans' Administration officials over State and local schools. I would just like to ask this question, to be sure that it is altogether clear. I wonder whether the implication of the action so far taken, considering first the language of the section and, second, the limited character of this amendment, could possibly be construed to prevent the attendance by a veteran at a school which is given grants under the George-Deen Act or under the Smith-Hughes Act.

Under those circumstances the Federal Government does not exercise supervision, but the Federal Government does ask that the States submit a plan and that they give assurance that teachers will be properly and adequately trained, and on the basis of that the grants are made. I would like to ask the chairman if there is any possibility of there being any exclusion of veterans from attendance at such institutions, because I think if there is, it would be most unfortunate.

Mr. RANKIN. I know it does not prevent the veteran from attending such schools. If the gentleman from California will remember, a few moments ago we discussed a provision here that permits the Veterans' Administration to recognize public or private schools that are not under State supervision and not recommended by the State authorities.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I understand that, but that is not quite the point. The point is that the committee has a section in here, which is quite proper, saying that no Federal official who is charged with carrying out this act shall exercise supervision over State and local schools.

Mr. RANKIN. For the purpose of this act.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is right; for the purpose of this act. Then the amendment was presented by the gentleman from Oklahoma to say that this should not apply against existing institutions which were Federal in character, and that amendment was later modified so as to apply only to Indian schools.

What I want to be sure of is that the action of the House is not going to be interpreted to cast any doubt upon the opportunity of a veteran to attend a school which is in receipt of grants under the George-Deen Act or the Smith-Hughes Act. That is all I want.

Mr. RANKIN. No; the gentleman may rest easy on that point.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like the attention of the chairman of the committee for just a moment, because I conceive that the gentleman from California has raised a question that ought to be made clear in this Record.

On page 55, paragraph 6, it is provided as follows:

No department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training institution.

Just a few moments ago we put in some clarifying amendments which made it sure that a veteran could receive the benefits of training in a private institution or plant. The apprenticeship-training system in this country is operated on the basis of grants in aid to the States out of funds provided by the United States Government.

The entire vocational system of this country is a system of Federal grants-in-aid of vocational education. The Federal Government does supervise both vocational and apprenticeship training, at least to the extent of requiring an audit of the expenditures made in both those programs, under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Mr. RANKIN. Not under this act.

Mr. KEEFE. The point I am coming to, that the gentleman does not seem to grasp as yet, is that this paragraph 6, on page 55, provides that no department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State educational agency.*

Just so that it may be perfectly clear, it is not the intent of the Congress by the enactment of this paragraph to interfere in any way with the program of grants-in-aid under the Smith-Hughes Act, the Wagner-Peyser Act, or the apprenticeship training?

Mr. RANKIN. It has no bearing whatsoever.

Mr. KEEFE. So that any Federal control which may exist with respect to the operations of those programs in the State is not such a control as is contemplated under the prohibition of this particular section?

Mr. RANKIN. No; it will not interfere with them in any way.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Are not schools that receive grants subject to certain supervision by the Federal Government? They have to meet certain requirements and have certain inspections.

Mr. REED of New York. Certain minimum requirements.

Mr. KEEFE. There is no question about that. I think that is a matter that should be very carefully considered because we must not have any interference with these programs.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is mixing up the general law with this act. This provision states, "In carrying out the provisions of this part." We do not interfere with those things at all.

Mr. KEEFE. I think I can read the English language and determine what it means.

Mr. RANKIN. I thought I could.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not want to be accused of trying to stultify the provision of this paragraph, which states:

No department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part.

What do you mean, "carrying out the provisions of this part," carrying out the educational features of this bill and offering an opportunity for the veteran to select the school he shall attend and obtain the education provided for in this section? You say that no department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise any supervision or control whatsoever. Suppose it is an apprenticeship training program to which the veteran elects to go; who is going to handle it? I am asking this merely for clarification.

Mr. RANKIN. Whoever controls the school. The Government is not trying to exercise power over those schools at all, and that is what that provision says.

Mr. KEEFE. All right. When it comes to the question of clarification or construction of this section, so far as this House of Representatives is concerned, the record will clearly show that it is not the intent of paragraph 6 on page 55 to interfere in any way with the present operations of the apprenticeship training system or the vocational education system or the aids which are given to agricultural training under the Smith-Hughes Act.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Wisconsin now and for all time that so far as I am concerned the Federal Government will never exercise any control over State schools. That has been my position ever since I have been in Congress.

Mr. KEEFE. I have no doubt but what that is the gentleman's position, but unfortunately the way the thing is set up there are a lot of State institutions that are receiving Federal aid. When the Federal Security Agency bill comes in shortly, you will have an opportunity to ascertain what a lot of those aids are.

I want to be perfectly sure that a school which is now receiving Federal aids to maintain a portion of the services and program is not to be barred from participation in this program under the provisions of section 6 on page 55, and I understand that to be the attitude of the committee and the Congress in considering this section this afternoon.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 2 words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to ask the chairman of the committee whether or not in the schools and institutions mentioned on page 54 of the bill as eligible to train these veterans are included church-supported institutions.

Mr. RANKIN. The answer is "yes."

Mr. LEWIS. I think that ought to be well understood.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman it includes any school the veteran wants to select, provided it is approved by the educational authorities of the State or recognized by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. LEWIS. What sort of action does it take on the part of the State educational authorities to bring a church-

supported institution within the permitted category?

Mr. RANKIN. All the State educational authorities have to do is put the name of that school on the list and submit it to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. LEWIS. The fact that a school is recognized for the conferring of degrees, I suppose, would be ample recognition of the eligibility of the school?

Mr. RANKIN. That is not for the Veterans' Administration to pass on. Many of these schools do not grant degrees. The truth is that a majority of the American people go to schools that do not grant a degree. The majority of the American people never get into a college. The majority of them do not get through high school. So it does not matter whether or not a school grants degrees, if it is on the list approved by the educational authorities of the State and submitted to the Veterans' Administration it is recognized by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I may be able to help him.

Mr. LEWIS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. This bill does not require that the State agency shall submit a list of accredited or approved schools. The State agency can submit a list of any schools in the State, approved or not approved, accredited or not accredited. If there is a school that is a church school—let us say Berea College or some other school that is not on that list—and the Veterans' Administrator feels that it should be on that list, or there are a number of veterans who make application saying they want to attend that school, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs then will have the authority to add that school to the list submitted by the State agency, whether it be a church school or a private school or whatever it may be. The important thing is that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs cannot take off the list the name of any school that is on the list submitted by the State agency, but if the State agency does not put it on the list, he can add it. If the State agency wants to discriminate and eliminate certain schools in the State and put a small list in the hands of the Administrator, then the Administrator can go beyond that and can step into the field of schools to which the gentleman is referring.

The reason for the committee insisting on that provision being in the bill is that this is a veterans' bill and not an educational bill; it is an aid to the veterans and not to the educational institutions that are better qualified to give them a monopoly over the teaching of the veteran. That is the exact purpose of the bill.

Mr. LEWIS. I understand that, of course.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think the gentleman's apprehension is taken care of in the bill.

Mr. LEWIS. I do not know that I am yielding to any apprehension at all on that subject, but I do want it to be clearly understood here that all of these church-supported schools throughout the United

States are eligible to be included in the lists sent by the State educational authorities.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the State leaves such a school off the list, the Administrator can add it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. They say that this is a veteran's bill. Suppose a veteran applies to a certain educational institution. Then, if that school has not been included by the State on its list, the Veterans' Administrator may recognize that school, and if the school will take the boy, he goes to that school.

Mr. LEWIS. That is right.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. You have in the State of Ohio one of the most unusual schools in America, I believe—Antioch College—which is headed by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, formerly head of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Those students go to school for a few months and then go out and work for a few months. In my opinion it fits them for the battle of life about as well as any institution in America. I am not sure it will be recognized by the educational authorities of Ohio, but if not, the Veterans' Administration then would be permitted to recognize it if any veteran wanted to go there. That is the reason for this provision which was discussed here on the floor a few moments ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I take advantage of the few moments I have to compliment the committee that has reported this bill for having handled it, it seems to me, very wisely with respect to a difficult feature of this bill. They are putting the major responsibility and the major power of selection in the State and they are indicating confidence in the first instance in the wisdom of the State in selecting those who would have to do with public education in the States. Then they do the precautionary thing of providing if for some reason the local agency in the States do not do a good job and veterans want to go to another school, then the agency in Washington is privileged to do that which is necessary. Then they provide against the possibility, as well as they can provide, it seems to me, against the fly-by-night institutions springing up to get money out of the Treasury without having done the services required.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN: On page 52, line 21, strike out all after the word

"disability", down to and including the period on line 1, page 53.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, that amendment strikes out this language:

And provided further, That this education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into such service, or that he requires a refresher or retraining course, in no event to exceed 1 year, to fit him for employment or to practice a profession.

I submit that if there has ever been a provision that could be dubbed a nuisance provision, that is one of them, because it will require every veteran to prove to the Veterans' Administrator that his education was "interrupted" or "interfered with" or "impeded" in order to get the training. We have already provided to take care of all of these veterans who want and qualify to take training not just part of them. Perhaps some boy left home and was taking care of his mother and after he went off for 2 or 3 years, he became interested in radio. Maybe his mother died and those things that required him to stay home are not there any longer and that spark of desire and ambition has made him want to go to school and study radio or take some other kind of training. How is he going to prove that his education was hindered or prevented or impeded to the satisfaction of the Administrator? Why, he did not even have the desire to go until he went off and saw the rest of the world. I really think the committee should accept that amendment.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I cannot speak for the committee, but I rise to ask the gentleman if he has discussed this matter with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]. Two or 3 days ago the gentleman from Georgia had some ideas on this matter, but I do not see him on the floor now.

Mr. BARDEN. I did discuss this with the gentleman from Georgia. He was interested in the same objectives that I am.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I would like to say to the gentleman from North Carolina that so far as I am personally concerned, speaking individually, I am in accord with his views.

Mr. BARDEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I just want to say until I had learned a minute ago that the gentleman from North Carolina was going to offer this amendment, I was going to introduce exactly the same amendment. So I want him to know I am for it. I think it is a very necessary amendment. It is fair and will put all veterans in the same category.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield. I hope the lady is in favor of it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am in favor of it. I was in favor of it

in the committee. I hope very much that amendment will be adopted. I am heartily in favor of your amendment. I think otherwise a great injustice will be done to older men struggling along to earn money to take a higher course in education which they could not possibly do before if they did not have the money when the war now has completely taken away that opportunity. I am in favor of the gentleman's amendment. I was in favor of it in the committee. I am for the gentleman.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. I am inclined to think the gentleman is on the right track in this amendment, because of the fact that it may be that a strict reading of the language of the bill would restrict education to those people who either have gone to school or contemplated going to school.

Mr. BARDEN. That is right. If we want to save money then do it by cutting down the term not by discrimination.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. BARDEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. If this language is not stricken from the bill, as I understand it, every veteran who applies for an education would have to show, and the burden would be on him to show that his education and training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into the war.

Mr. BARDEN. I do not think there is any question about it. I think this will protect the Veterans' Administrator, because I think otherwise the Veterans' Administrator would be required to exact that very proof from every veteran who sought education, and I would be up to say which one could go to school and which one must stay at home.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I want to make sure how far your amendment goes. I am very much in favor of it. Does it remove any necessity of connection? That is, any veteran under your amendment would be entitled to select education irrespective of his position or age?

Mr. BARDEN. Oh, yes; if he rendered the qualifying service and desired it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It removes any restrictions?

Mr. BARDEN. As a matter of fact, this does not have any bearing on age. This particular clause does not. I might say to the gentleman that there is no restriction in the bill as to age, and should not be. Let us be fair to all with whatever benefits we grant.

Mr. PHILLIPS. No; but there is a restriction as to school connection, the interruption of a course.

Mr. BARDEN. Yes; that is what I want to strike out. Otherwise only those who had declared their intention to go to school or who were going to school could go.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You remove it completely.

Mr. DONDERO. It simply removes the burden of proof from the veteran.

Mr. BARDEN. That is exactly correct. It just removes the burden of proof from the veteran. And it is an unnecessary nuisance provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. As I understand the gentleman's amendment he strikes down to and including the word "profession" on page 52.

Mr. BARDEN. That is correct.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Then you are denying the boys this refresher or retrainer course.

Mr. BARDEN. Oh, no.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. You are taking it out.

Mr. BARDEN. Oh, no. I am simply taking out the requirement to prove. I do not know where that name "refresher or retrainer" course came from anyway. You can put any kind of a prefix on it you want, retrainer, refresher, or whatever you want to call it. I do not get the significance of it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not want the gentleman to cut out something he wants to leave in.

Mr. BARDEN. Oh, no. I want to strike out the very things I am sure the gentleman wants to strike out, that is the necessity of requiring a man to prove that his education was interrupted, impeded, or hindered before he could get his training or refresher course.

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that in some respects, as the language now reads, it is a rich man's bill? The boy that could go to school and was in school was interrupted, and he could go back, but the poor boy who never had a chance to go to school, unless he came in and perjured himself or kept his Congressman busy trying to persuade the Veterans' Administration, would not get an opportunity to go to school.

Mr. BARDEN. The first thing they will be thinking of is, "What kind of an excuse can I think up that will make the Administrator believe that I was impeded or interrupted?"

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. If we do not adopt your amendment, we will discriminate against that boy who had to go to work because of circumstances.

Mr. BARDEN. Absolutely. There is no question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I am sure the gentleman can visualize a case where all a man needs is a refresher course?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. And he should have that opportunity?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes. Absolutely, and I am trying to give him that right without his having to file proof with the Administrator that his schooling was impeded, retarded, or interrupted.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. He graduated from medical school and he needs a refresher course?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. If you take that language out he cannot get the refresher course?

Mr. BARDEN. Oh, the gentleman is in error. This is the restriction. Just let me take half a minute. This language I seek to strike requires him to prove that he needs it and the Administrator will be the judge. The rest of the bill provides for the retrainer course and other training and will still be in the bill when this amendment is adopted.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Is that not covered in the portion immediately following in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 on page 53?

Mr. BARDEN. Of course, it is. If the gentleman will look at page 53, he will find that is all provided for elsewhere. This is simply a restrictive clause which requires him to prove it to the satisfaction of the Administrator. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has expired.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to rise in opposition to the suggestion by the eminent chairman of the Committee on Education, but I feel, as a duty to the veterans, I must do so. If the gentleman and the members of this committee will refer to the original bill proposed by the American Legion and approved by the Veterans of Foreign Wars they will find that the language provided for education for those men whose education had been interrupted by reason of their entering the military service. That is absolute justice. And, as the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] read excerpts from the message of the President on education, and my recollection is that that is what the President promised—an education to those men whose education had been interrupted because they were called into military service.

The committee in studying this matter thought that the limitation "interrupted" was a trifle narrow. So language was adopted to include those men whose education was impeded or delayed or interfered with, as well as interrupted. I venture to say that those broad words will not impose a great deal of burden upon the Veterans' Administration. That will cover almost every case, such as

the one which the gentleman has spoken about—where a boy was in school and had to quit and go out on the farm and put in some crops because we needed the crops to feed the world. If he had the idea in his mind that he was going to school, and then along came the war and he could not go, he is eligible for this benefit, and that is fair and right and just, and it can be justified in every way, especially since this is a veterans' bill and not a board of education bill, opening the doors of schools to almost 15,000,000 veterans, whether their service affected their educational or training opportunities or not.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Will not the gentleman agree with me that the thing that impedes and delays a boy from going to college is the fact that his father, or his parents, do not have the finances to send him to college?

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is one of a thousand things that might delay him from going to school.

Mr. JENSEN. Most boys would go to college if their parents had the money to send them.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is probably true. Then again, he might find that he is a trifle young to go to college and he needs some practical education—some practical work. A thousand things will delay a man from going into college, but this bill is not confined to college education only.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not think the gentleman wants to have this amendment defeated, because if it is defeated many of the boys from poor parents will not have an equal opportunity to go to college as will the rich man's son.

Mr. SCRIVNER. They would if military service interfered. Let us go back to the idea that was behind the inception of this bill, namely, to place the veteran as nearly as possible in the position he would have occupied had it not been for his military service. That is what we are trying to do, as it relates to their educational and training advantages.

Mr. JENSEN. I realize that and I do not agree with it, because I think if we are going to write a bill we should make it equitable to all veterans, giving them all an equal chance to get this benefit by this educational provision.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The mere right by reason of service alone is not enough, but it is just and it is proper and it is fitting to take care of those men whose education was delayed or interrupted or interfered with. That is just and proper, equitable, and fair.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it is also right and fair that we take care of the other man who did not have a chance.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You have this also to consider, that this is merely one section of many. It is only one of the many benefits which are granted to our veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me the gentleman's interpreta-

tion is almost as broad as the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina, but I fear in the administration of it you will find a very hard-boiled administrator who would say a man was not delayed or interfered with. That is what I fear. That is why I would like to have this language go out.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It is a good thing that this measure is being considered now so that if there are any mistakes or inequalities in this bill they can be later corrected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman say that three or four hundred thousand boys who come from the country who could barely read and write, who never had the opportunity to attend more than 3 or 5 months school and may have quit school from 10 to 12 or 15 or 16 years of age, since they have gotten into the Army and the Government has been teaching them to read and write—that is, the Army and the Navy has been teaching them to read and write and do other things, and because of that they have been imbued with an ambition to go to school—does not the gentleman agree that those people will simply be out in the cold and will be deprived of an opportunity to go to school under the terms of the bill?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Not entirely. Some of those men could probably come in under the refresher or retraining courses. The others did not have their education delayed or interrupted by war service.

Let us get our feet back on the ground. This is only one of many provisions. Many of us remember too well 1933, when the Economy Act came along. If you leave this bill wide open—because we have got to remember that the potential number of veterans of this war will be at least 15,000,000 men and women—if you leave this bill wide open, it might well mean the education of 15,000,000 people. Can the Nation afford it? Many of them, of course, would not want it, but at the same time that would be charged against all of the veterans. The result could be that we would have another wave of economy, by which the veterans would be harder hit than they were 11 years ago, when they were called Treasury raiders and worse. I do not want any of these men to go through the same kind of hell we went through, nor to face the insults, epithets, hatred, and unpopularity we faced.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to say to the gentleman from Kansas that if this amendment prevails the chances are that it will provoke an economy bill just as soon as election is over that will wreck

the whole system. We might as well be sane about this thing as we go along.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I am in favor of the amendment because as the bill stands it would only penalize the honest. There are many individuals who admittedly did not care about an education before they went into the Army, but going to war and having a series of experiences may have created in him a desire to go on to school, yet if he were honest about his position he would have to admit that he did not care about going to school even if he had the privilege of this bill.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There are many cases where education was not interrupted because he had been called by Uncle Sam to go into the armed forces.

Mr. CURTIS. But if he is willing to think up some flimsy excuse he can go on to school.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think the gentleman is doing these men a great injustice by saying they would think up some flimsy excuse. I believe, having served honorably as they will have done, every one of them will be honest in every instance.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the Congress is enacting legislation while the war is still in progress, providing Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans. Many do not appreciate that more than a million men and women already have been discharged from the service and the need is urgent for placing into effect many of the provisions of the legislation now under consideration. We do not want to permit the long delays that took place following the end of World War No. 1 before veterans in need of aid, rehabilitation, and education were taken care of. Before we took the short Easter recess, I appeared before the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, urging early action on this bill, to the end that needed aid might be forthcoming for the veterans already discharged from service and those that are from day to day receiving their discharges. I want to commend the committee for the excellent service it has performed in giving careful and comprehensive consideration to this important legislation and reporting it out at the earliest practical moment and urging early consideration.

I am sure the American people will commend the Congress for providing a full program of aid, education, rehabilitation, and reabsorption into private enterprise of the men and women who have worn the uniform of our country in its defense in these critical war years. The problems facing the committee in perfecting the legislation which it has

presented to the House were to insure adequate administration of existing laws for the benefit of disabled veterans, and the dependents of deceased veterans. Supplementation of existing statutes to provide for readjustment into the civilian economy of veterans returning from service in the present war was the next objective. Lastly, it was deemed advisable to concentrate in one agency, namely, the Veterans' Administration, of all responsibility for the administration of veterans' benefits. These purposes have been embodied in the legislation now before us, approved by the committee. The bill covers the following aids to veterans and their dependents:

First, Education or training, including apprenticeship training.

Second, Loans for the purpose of buying, constructing, or repairing homes, buying or leasing farms or business properties, and purchasing or leasing implements and equipment therefor, to enable veterans to become self-supporting.

Third, An adequate placement or employment service and veteran's preference in employment.

Fourth, Unemployment or readjustment compensation.

The most controversial subject embodied in this legislation is title II, having to do with the education of veterans. There is a conflict of views throughout the Nation with reference to Federal control or State control of the educational program. Personally, I feel that we should, as far as possible, make certain that all educational programs should be left under the control and complete supervision of the States. I believe practically all of the members of the committee in charge of this legislation are believers in State control. It was not the purpose of this legislation to deprive the States of supervision over educational facilities, but it was deemed essential for the best interests of veterans that this entire program dealing with Federal aid to veterans for all purposes should be centralized in one agency and under one control. There were a good many complaints received by all of us as Members of the House from citizens and organizations who were deeply concerned over any trend toward taking from the States their control over education. This fear led to many protests against title II of this bill. I am certain, however, that many of these objections were based on incomplete knowledge of the provisions of the amended bill as presented by the committee to the House. This legislation seems to have the almost unanimous support of veterans' organizations. In common with other Members of the House I received the following letter from the American Legion:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1944.

HON. HOMER D. ANGELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This morning the American Legion presented petitions to Congress from a million citizens who urged passage of the Legion's G. I. bill to aid veterans of World War No. 2, many of these petitioners were from your district.

The G. I. bill was introduced 4 months ago at the request of the American Legion. It provides a sound, orderly program of aid to veterans during the transition from military to civil life. The basic elements covered in the proposed law are:

Expansion of Veterans' Administration hospital facilities.

Added provisions for vocational training. Authority to correct mistakes in discharges from service:

Educational aid.

Down payment loans to veterans for homes, farms, or businesses.

Unemployment insurance for veterans unable to secure employment.

Veterans' Employment Service.

The Senate adopted S. 1767 on March 24, embodying the above principles.

The House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has favorably reported S. 1767, with amendments. As reported, the bill still embodies the principles we believe necessary to protect and aid discharged veterans of this war and to insure an orderly period of demobilization.

More than a million men and women have already been discharged from the service; there is urgent need for placing most of the bill's provisions in effect now; the bill has had careful study and consideration for 4 months; a long period of debate and consideration of amendments would further delay the application of the bill's remedies to those in immediate need; conceivably the bill might be improved in some slight degree, but be believe that the value of any changes would be doubtful as compared with the present carefully considered and prepared measure.

If you believe as we do that the Legion's G. I. bill will provide equitable treatment for the service men and women of World War No. 2 and security for their future, we urge you to vote for S. 1767 as reported by the House Committee; any differences between the bill as adopted by the Senate and reported by the committee can be safely left to adjustment in conference.

Thanking you for your consideration of this letter and for your many past courtesies, we remain,

Yours very truly,

WARREN H. ATHERTON,
National Commander.
F. M. SULLIVAN,
Executive Director, National
Legislative Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that all of us who are helping to win the war on the home front are willing to make additional sacrifices in order to insure that the men and women released from the service will have the opportunity to return to civilian pursuits, either in the positions held by them at the time they entered the service, or in other employment equally meritorious. The least we can do is to make every provision possible, consistent with the financial resources of our country, to rehabilitate, provide education, and furnish the opportunity for employment of these veterans and their dependents. This we are attempting to do by the bill now under consideration. I am glad to be one of the Members of Congress to vote thus early in the prosecution of the war for a comprehensive program for the rehabilitation, education, and placement of veterans.

Mr. Chairman, I close this brief statement with the following verses, written by Joseph Auslander:

G. I. JOE

When the last gun is fired, the last shell
Is shot, and we are finished with the foe,
God bless the kid who took our flag through
hell—

G. I. Joe.

The kid with the G. I. haircut and shy smile,
Who bucked the jungle heat, the arctic
blow,

The mud and blood of mile on blazing mile—
G. I. Joe.

Here's to you, kid, who hates this hero stuff,
Let bands play and the thick confetti snow,
You gave your guts! I guess I've said
enough—

G. I. Joe.

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, on its face this amendment appears to be very mild, worth while, and just; yet I believe it goes to the root of the entire education section of this bill. On the basis of this amendment you may very well ask: Is this veterans' legislation or is this legislation in the interest of education generally? It poses exactly that question.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Does not the gentleman agree that the boy who left high school and went into the armed forces is just as much a veteran as the man who left college to go into the Army?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; and he is taken care of under this bill.

Mr. JEFFREY. The answer to that is perfectly easy; the answer is yes; and that is not the question. May I submit: Testimony before the committee revealed that there may be anywhere from twelve to fifteen million veterans before this war is concluded. I believe the Members of this House are also entitled to the information which was given to us in executive session by the director of the Veterans' Administration. This question arose and was thoroughly discussed in committee. The director was asked: What difference will it make in the administration of this act? What difference will it make in the number of men eligible for attendance? What difference will it make in the cost of the bill? And General Hines upon a subsequent visit to the committee stated that in the considered judgment of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs the elimination of this wording would at least double the cost and at least double the number of those in attendance.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman mean to say that the leaving of these words in the bill will cut out 50 percent of the veterans you seek to cover in this bill?

Mr. JEFFREY. No; not entirely.

Mr. BARDEN. How is it going to cost only 50 percent as much?

Mr. JEFFREY. What I am trying to say to the members of the Committee is just this: If these words are stricken out it is no longer legislation in the interest of placing the veteran in the position he would have been in had his life

and plans not been interrupted by service in the Army or Navy.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman means when these boys go into the service everything under the shining sun about them is upset. Their way of life was interfered with, their schooling was impeded or delayed.

Mr. JEFFREY. I hope that if the gentleman wants to make a speech he will do it in his own time. It is perfectly obvious he does not want to have it; he said so. Now, if I may finish this brief statement which is this: If this is veterans' legislation—and I hope it is and I think it is—then we must think and legislate in terms not alone of those who will obtain the benefits of the education title. Personally I think it is perhaps the most important title in the bill—but I also believe that the vast majority of the veterans will not be in a position, nor will they desire, to take advantage of it. I think some equitable test should be laid down. A test is whether or not the man's education was interrupted or interfered with by his military service.

Now I should like to add just a word or two about this other matter of cost. Certainly no one wants to be niggardly with respect to the veterans, but on the other hand this legislation can be passed in such form, as has already been pointed out by the chairman and others, that there will be a revulsion of feeling which will defeat the very purpose of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JEFFREY. We must not lose sight of the fact that there are many veterans who will be unable, regardless of the wording of this measure, to take advantage of this bill. In order to equalize the benefit, in order to make this legislation acceptable to all, there must be equitable standards drawn some place. Those who may not be able to take advantage of any of the sections of this bill are going to resent legislation where the doors are thrown open as wide as they are by this amendment. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that if this amendment is adopted you may as well scrap the idea of writing veterans' legislation and write legislation in the interest of the education of everyone in the Nation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am a veteran of World War No. 1. Under the terms of this amendment I could go to school for 4 years at the expense of the Government at my age.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I hope my friend from Iowa is not contending that he can go to school, because this is limited to those who entered the Army after September 1, 1940.

Mr. RANKIN. There are plenty of men in the Army now of the gentleman's age who could go to school.

Mr. JEFFREY. I think that is what he meant. I assume he was in the service.

Mr. HULL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. HULL. Suppose there are some boys who are taken from school and put in the service and serve there 3 months. Possibly they were in school at the time their service commenced. Here is another man who goes over in the beginning, he has been in the foxholes and on the battle lines of Italy and elsewhere, and he has served 2½ years. But because one happens to be in school when he entered the service and the other engaged in some other livelihood, would you differentiate between veterans and call this a veterans' bill when you fire the man who really did render service and coddle the man who rendered the least service?

Mr. JEFFREY. The test is not where he served or the amount of time that he served. The test is not even whether or not he was in school at the time he was called into the service. I know there will be thousands of instances where boys are graduated directly from the high schools and will not attempt to enter college or an institution of higher education for the reason they are going to be called into the service very soon. I understand from the testimony of the Veterans' Administration that all such cases will be considered as if they had their education interrupted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HEIDINGER. Mr. Chairman, there seems to be much confusion about a telegram reported to be signed by the Governors of several States, members of the executive committee of the Governors' conference, which has been used on the floor of the House in support of the so-called Barden bill. Among the signers of this telegram was Gov. Dwight H. Green, Governor of the State of Illinois. I am advised that Governor Green has since publicly expressed his opposition to the Barden bill and his support of the G. I. bill of rights.

Here is the statement made by Governor Green:

I stand definitely for the G. I. bill of rights, providing that the provisions which are covered by the bill shall be placed under the administration of the Veterans' Administration.

I am against the Barden bill, and am for the provisions of the measure as supported by the American Legion for education privileges for the veterans of this war.

State rights and State control over education must be preserved. I am opposed to the creation of an agency such as provided by the Barden bill and against the placing of the rule of the educational features of the legislation for the war veterans in the Social Security Administration or any agency which would be merely extension of bureaucracy at the expense of the veterans.

Governor Green is himself an ex-service man. He served in World War No. 1, and has always taken a friendly

interest in the veterans of all wars. Certainly the words of Governor Green's message form an overwhelming refutation of claims made here that the executive committee of the Governors' conference favors the bureaucratic Barden bill. It would be folly to believe that the Governors of our great States would willingly shackle the freedom of their schools under any such dictatorial controls.

Ex-Gov. John Stelle, the immediate predecessor of the Honorable Dwight H. Green as Governor of the State of Illinois, who is a resident of the district which I have the honor of representing in this body, and who is chairman of the American Legion Special Legislative Committee which drafted and sponsored this legislation in its original form, issued the following statement today:

Governor Green has expressed the determination of the people of Illinois in taking a stand definitely for the G. I. bill of rights and against the bureaucratic Barden bill.

Illinois is jealously and properly proud of her educational system, and is determined to preserve State rights and State control of education free from the domination of any Federal bureaucratic dictation, such as would be set up by the Barden bill.

The so-called director of war service education and training provided in the Barden bill would be nothing more nor less than a federally controlled little Caesar, with absolute power over the destinies of our State schools.

The Barden bill gives to this director the power to approve State plans for education. Illinois wants no Federal czar with the power to approve or disapprove her school system. Nor does Illinois wish to hand over the future and the security of Illinois' fighting men to a bureaucrat with the power to "take any other measures he finds necessary" to educate and train those veterans.

I am happy that Governor Green has joined with us of the Legion in asking the adoption of the G. I. bill of rights to preserve the freedom of education of the States, and of the veterans themselves.

Mr. Chairman, I have known Governor Green for a number of years. He himself served his country in the last war. He has always taken a great interest in the welfare of the veterans of the country. I have known former Gov. John Stelle practically all his life—we live in neighboring counties. Mr. Stelle also served in the last war.

Mr. Chairman, this is a message from two of our representative citizens of the great State of Illinois. Certainly no one can accuse these men of playing politics. Dwight Green is the present Governor of the State of Illinois. He is a Republican. John Stelle, his predecessor in office, is a Democrat. I will venture to say that no one has worked more earnestly and more unselfishly in behalf of the veterans than these two great leaders of the State of Illinois. They have but one interest and that is to make provision for the defenders of this Nation and to preserve the American way of life.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LANHAM, Chairman of the Committee

of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a letter I received from Rabbi Baruch Korff.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HEIDINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at the point in the RECORD just prior to the time the Committee rose.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HEIDINGER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made today in Committee and to include therein certain telegrams and letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee today and include therein certain telegrams and letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]?

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this brief time to announce to Members of the House that I have sent to the reading clerk an amendment to the pending G. I. bill of considerable importance and significance to all returning veterans who shall ask for loans under the terms of title 3, section 500, of the bill. If you will turn to page 58, line 20, of the pending measure, you will find that loans under title 3, guaranteed by the Administrator, shall be at a rate not exceeding 6 percent. To quote the exact phraseology of the measure, it follows:

Provided, That loans guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6 percent per annum and shall be payable in full in not more than 20 years.

As one who is supporting the G. I. bill and who feels that the committee having jurisdiction has given it careful and painstaking study, I am nevertheless very strongly of the opinion that this provision is indefensible. I shall elaborate on this when the amendment is discussed on the floor of the House tomorrow. But suffice to say at this time that considering the fact that the Government of the United States has been making loans, and guaranteeing additional loans made by private and semiprivate institutions to civilians with the interest rate at from 3½ to 4 percent, there is no reason nor even a plausible excuse for hiking the interest rate to the country's defenders to 5 percent.

May I express the hope that the committee will accept the amendment. Some members of the committee and many others have assured me they will favor such an amendment, which in my judgment is both fair and reasonable.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS WHOSE PROPERTY WAS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY FLOODS IN 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) "to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amending the text of the resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "(not to exceed \$1,000,000 in the case of windstorms)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagree-

ment to the amendment of the Senate amending the title and agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
F. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTON,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) entitled "Joint resolution to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort" submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action recommended and agreed upon in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Title: Accepts the proposal of the Senate to amend the title of the resolution by inserting the words "and windstorms" after the word "floods," so as to conform to the action of the conferees on the amendment of the Senate amending the text of the resolution.

Windstorms: Accepts the amendment of the Senate making the appropriation available on account of damages resulting from windstorms, but with a limitation of not to exceed \$1,000,000 for windstorm loans or grants.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
F. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on House Joint Resolution 280, to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944 in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort, and I ask unanimous consent that the report of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full conference report.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report of the committee of conference. This legislation has previously been debated at length on the floor and unless someone desires recognition, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me today may be given to me next Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the other day the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI] sought to take exception to my remarks relating to my criticism of anti-Semitism in certain units of the Polish Army.

I therefore took it upon myself to obtain a complete statement of the facts pertaining to that situation and much to my regret am obliged to reassert the correctness of my statement.

I agree with the gentleman from Michigan that any such instances of anti-Semitism of Jew-baiting are not the usual condition of affairs and that the Polish people and the Jews of Poland are closely knit together in their common fight against the racialism, inhumanity, intolerance, and bigotry which prevail among the Nazis.

Nothing will be gained, however, if we close our eyes to facts and if we do not wish to punish those who may be guilty of particular acts of intolerance or anti-Semitism.

I do not believe that the Polish people as a whole have any resentment against their Jewish neighbors. On the contrary, I positively know that particularly in the last few years when it was necessary to stand shoulder to shoulder in fighting German barbarism, both the Jews and the Poles have established a fine comradeship in arms and this comradeship which is going to survive this war augurs well for the future relationship that will prevail among the Poles and the Jews.

I received in the mail a number of official documents which have a bearing on the question and ask unanimous consent to insert these documents in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[Translation from Polish]

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER OF THE
POLISH ARMED FORCES IN THE UNION
OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
Buzuluk, November 4, 1941.

PARTICIPATION OF THE JEWS IN THE POLISH ARMED FORCES IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

This is an order concerning the Jewish question and the participation of the Jews in the Polish armed forces in the U. S. S. R.

Following the issuance of my instructions, I am sending you these orders to be followed implicitly:

Its aim is as follows:

a. To emphasize and clarify the unequivocal policy of my subordinate commanders and Polish soldiers toward the Jewish question in our army.

b. To put an end to all contemptible insinuations (so-called anti-Semitism) in the Army which originate from enemy sources. In connection with this, in order to avoid any misconceptions I hereby recommend the following:

1. Polish-Jewish citizens have the same rights to serve in the Polish Army as any other citizens of the Polish Republic.

2. They should be treated with complete sincerity and good will, and be placed on the same level as other soldiers in the Polish armed forces. They should be given the same degree of confidence as other soldiers in the Polish armed forces.

3. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I wish to clarify that during the present recruitment of the Polish armed forces in the U. S. S. R. the Jews are entitled to the same rights as the Poles; as far as enlistment in the Polish Army is concerned, the following categories should be immediately enlisted:

Commissioned and noncommissioned men, regular servicemen, those who volunteered and were accepted by the draft board. All others will be transferred to the Southern Republic of the U. S. S. R. where registration will take place for future reserves.

I wish to call your attention to the above-mentioned, in order that the commanders have a basis for denying the slanders being spread by our enemies, that the Jews meet with difficulties in enlisting in the Polish Army.

4. I hereby order my subordinates to fight vehemently against all traces of anti-Semitism. It should be made quite clear to the subordinates that Poland always existed on a democratic and tolerant basis, and that Poland will not live any other way. Any steps against the Polish-Jewish citizens, only because they are Jews, are forbidden.

The same rights should apply to Jews in the Polish Army as to Poles. Strong measures will be taken against anyone who does not wear the uniform of the Polish Republic with honor, or who forgets he is a Polish citizen.

I herewith wish to notify all commanders that the above-mentioned orders must be strictly observed.

ANDERS WLADYSLAW,

Divisional General,
Commander of the Polish Armed
Forces in the U. S. S. R.

This order was transmitted to the Polish Ambassador in Moscow and to the commander of the division to be strictly followed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER OF
THE POLISH ARMED FORCES IN THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
Buzuluk, November 30, 1941.

Personally to the commander.

In connection with my enclosed order 1730 (Staff office, November 14, 1941), and the matter of the participation of the Jews in the Polish Armed Forces in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I declare as follows:

The discussed order clarifies categorically and officially the political credo of the commander of the Polish Armed Forces in the Jewish question. I should not like to be misunderstood by the commander. I understand very well the motives for the anti-Semitic excesses in the Polish Army. They are an echo of the disloyal, hostile behavior of the Polish Jews in the eastern part of Poland during the years of 1939-40. Therefore, I am not surprised our ardent patriotic soldiers consider this question an urgent one, and

at the same time that our Government and our Army are discounting past experiences.

In view of this, our defense of the Jews appears to have been misunderstood—historically unjustified. Our policy which is directly connected with the British policy must demonstrate a positive attitude toward the Jewish question since the Jewish contributions to the Anglo-Saxon world are of great value. Soldiers must cease provoking the Jews, since anti-Semitism can bring the most dire and unforeseen results. I therefore recommend to all divisions in a most discrete way, and specifically warn all excitable soldiers that the molesting of Jews is unconditionally forbidden. I shall myself impose punishment for such action since these men are doing a great deal of harm. When we have reconquered our land we will settle the Jewish question in a way that will do credit to our sovereignty, add to the greatness of our motherland, and satisfy all humanitarian rights.

Gen. W. ANDERS,

Commander of the Polish Armed Forces.

Certified by the general of the staff office, Bielecki, captain.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE JEWISH SOLDIERS IN THE POLISH ARMY

(Submitted to the Ministry of National Defense by Dr. Arieh Tartakower, chairman of the American Division of the Representation of Polish Jewry, London, February 9, 1944)

On the 21st of January 1944, upon the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense, I traveled to Scotland for the purpose of investigating the situation of the Jews in the Polish Army as well as to discover the mood which obtains among them and discover with them ways and means to ameliorate the situation and bring about mutual good relations between them and their Polish colleagues. I remained in Scotland 3 days, and in the course of that time I had lengthy interviews with soldiers in the following camps: Galashiell, Polkemmet, and Tensmuir. I also met individually a number of Jewish soldiers and officers, not only in the above-mentioned camps but in Glasgow and Edinburgh as well. In addition, I was also in close contact with the Jewish spiritual leaders in the Polish Army, with chief chaplain, Major Melzer, and with the field rabbi, Captain Klepfisch, who accompanied me upon my tour of inspection. In Edinburgh I was received by General Gluchowski, who apprised me of the situation as well as of his personal attitude toward the problem. During this meeting there was also present the Director of the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense, Professor Hajcman.

My present report and the suggestions I will append are based not only on my observations during my tour of the camps in Scotland but on the results of my meeting with a group of Polish Jewish soldiers in London (whose cases are now pending) as well as upon personal contacts with Jews in the Polish Army who have visited me regularly during my stay in London. The result of my inquiries and discussions can be formulated as follows:

I regard the situation of the Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army as distressingly abnormal, caused primarily by the violent anti-Semitism existing in the ranks and which apparently nothing has been able to reduce. The Jewish soldier has constantly to contend with the antagonism of his Polish colleagues and his personal feelings and honor are abused in the most shameful fashion. Symptomatic of the diseased conditions in the Polish Army are such remarks as, "By killing almost all the Jews of Poland, Hitler has done us (the Poles) a favor," or "When we return to our country, there will be less Jews for us to exterminate." Threats against their

1772



bill (H. R. 4219) to provide for the appointment of female pilots and aviation cadets in the Air Forces of the Army. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES, CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, ENGAGED IN AND ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 549) on the bill (H. R. 1117) to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal, which was referred to the House calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1117) to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

TO AMEND SECTION 2901 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 550) on the bill (H. R. 2539) to amend section 2901 of the Internal Revenue Code, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2539) to amend section 2901 of the Internal Revenue Code. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments

thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of May 15.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

STATEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Hereafter, when business is on the program and the Chair recognizes Members to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend their remarks, and then we call the roll to develop a quorum to go into the business of the day, the Chair would prefer not to recognize other Members to proceed or extend their remarks in the RECORD.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE RE-ADJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1767), with Mr. LANHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday an amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] was pending and is still pending.

Mr. NEWSOME. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have returned to Washington from the middle of a very heated primary campaign in order to vote upon the G. I. bill of rights which is now under consideration.

In my judgment, if we can return to civil life in an orderly manner the millions of young men and women in our armed forces, and find the means of relocating the millions of war workers who are now away from their previous homes and who will probably have to seek different employment when the plant in which they are at present employed no longer is in war production, we will have gone a long way toward solving the many complex problems that face us in the future.

Government in our country is of the people, for the people, and by the people, and if, through proper planning and mature consideration, we can find the means to handle our social problems as applied to individuals, we can work our way out of all the other problems which confront us.

As a combat soldier with months of overseas duty in the preceding World War, I have a deep sympathy and un-

derstanding of the problems that lie ahead for those who are at this time in the combat zones and bearing the brunt of the battle. I think that this bill is a step in the right direction toward the return of these boys and girls to a normal civilian peacetime life.

Under title I of the bill under consideration, we seek to provide proper hospitalization and medical care for our disabled war heroes, and nothing we can do will repay them for their sacrifices.

We have the responsibility of restoring them to good health if possible, and must, in any event, prepare adequately for their care and their future welfare.

Under title II, we seek to provide educational advantages for those who have served in the armed forces for a minimum of 90 days. There is some limitation upon this title.

But for myself, I hold that much of the greatness of our country has come from the educational advantages granted to our people, and I prefer that we be generous in this respect so that all who want and need education may find it possible to obtain it.

Title 3 of the bill is really civilian rehabilitation, and in it we try to provide reasonable loans to aid our veterans in establishing themselves in homes, on farms, or in businesses.

It is my judgment that this clause will be tremendously beneficial in the preservation of the democracy of our Nation, and it is my belief that in addition to the provisions of this bill we will in additional legislation find it necessary to provide certain tax benefits which would apply to these businesses and other small businesses so that they might grow and eventually become big and important industries.

It is my understanding that legislation along the line of incentive taxation for the purpose of encouraging small businesses is being considered by another committee of the House.

This bill deals with the fundamental things necessary to a sound and prosperous nation, and this is the development of independence and character and thrift by furnishing opportunity so that in a nation ruled by law it will be possible for these young people who have fought the war to achieve, as the result of their own efforts, their own energy, and their own integrity, the position of financial stability and progress for themselves that has been true in the preceding generations of Americans.

I favor the passage of this bill, and, in spite of my own pressing campaign, I shall remain to cast my vote for it.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. NEWSOME received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us for consideration an amendment to strike from the bill the provision requiring veterans to prove their education was interrupted in order to qualify for the educational benefits of this bill.

I wholeheartedly share the sentiments so eloquently expressed by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, chairman of the committee, when he said

on yesterday that millions of the boys now serving in the armed forces never had the opportunity to go to college or to high school, and that for the benefit of those boys the Administrator should recognize some of those little schools that teach the boys how to earn their living, how to do the things that they will have to do in the years to come, how to be mechanics, radiomen, craftsmen.

It would be impossible for many of those millions of men, who had to quit school in order to support their families, to bring themselves within the provisions of this bill; and to cut them off from these benefits, which in my opinion are the most important in this bill, would be unjust and would constitute class discrimination.

We have provided in this bill for unemployment benefits, but we have not required that they prove interruption of their employment by the war.

We have provided in this bill the guaranty of loans up to \$1,500 so that soldiers may reestablish themselves in business, and we have not required them to prove that their business was interrupted by the war. No, we undertake to make it possible for each and every one of them to get unemployment benefits or to guarantee loans to reestablish themselves in business without any limitations.

It is very strange to me that every time we attempt to make it possible for those who need it most to get some training that they may be self-sustaining and may become better citizens, objection is made. Is it possible that there are still men who do not believe it good for the masses to obtain education and knowledge?

What are the boys in the fox holes going to think when they read that we have discriminated against them in the thing nearest their heart, the opportunity for training, the opportunity for knowledge, the opportunity for education, the opportunity for which they are fighting? The question will arise in their minds immediately: Are we fighting to perpetuate caste and privilege?

Those who have had the opportunity for some training, those who had the means to obtain education, have received commissions, have received better assignments, have received better treatment in the service. No one can complain of that, but when we turn around and add benefits to those who have already had the lions' share of privilege, and deny benefits to those who have been so unfortunate as not to be ready for such privileges, the morale of our fighting men will suffer.

The Senate wisely adopted this very amendment when the bill was before them for consideration. The argument is made that if we concur with the Senate in this respect, we will be undertaking such a load that it would wreck the program for veterans' readjustment. Yet the committee of the House enlarged the provisions of this bill by extending these benefits to those who have only served 90 days, whereas the Senate required service of 6 months. In my opinion both Senate provisions should be restored. If we are reaching the danger

point, then let the benefits go to those boys who have spent months and even years in the South Pacific and in Italy and north Africa, and deny the benefits to that group which are enlisted so late that they will never see actual service on the battle front. If we are going to curtail the benefits in order to save expenses, then let us be fair about it and treat all servicemen who have had real service in the war on an equal basis, and not discriminate upon a class basis, the privileged few against the underprivileged many.

In supporting this amendment I firmly believe that I reflect the wishes of the people of my State, for New Mexico is, I am happy to say, school conscious. New Mexico is fully conscious of the fact that very little was done to bring knowledge and education to the masses of the people of that State during 60 years of American rule over that territory. Since Statehood, and particularly during the last 10 years of democratic administration in the State, great strides have been made in education. An equalization of law was passed giving the poorest county and poorest communities an opportunity to raise the educational qualifications of the people and thereby to raise the living standards of the people. During the war every effort has been made to continue that program and to retain and obtain properly trained teachers. Teachers' salaries have been increased in the last 2 years by 28 percent, and the State is prepared to go forward with its share of the responsibility. The teaching profession in New Mexico is recognized as a valuable and a vital part of the life of the state, and to them we look for greater progress, better health, higher standards, and a happier, more prosperous society.

The people of New Mexico would resent discrimination against a large proportion of their boys serving in the war, who because of lack of facilities, lack of opportunity, and lack of more encouragement, went to work at an early age instead of to school. In the strict sense of the term, those boys cannot prove that their education was interrupted. Many of them volunteered into the National Guard; faced the enemy at the very first attack. Most of them so volunteered before the war. Can it be said that as to them the war interrupted their education? Are they to be penalized?

(By unanimous consent, Mr. FERNANDEZ received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is the most important amendment that will be offered during the consideration of this legislation, or at least one of the most important. I hope that since adjournment last evening every Member interested has read all of title II, and I hope many have read the President's message in which he outlined the purpose and need of this legislation.

If the Barden amendment is adopted and we strike out the lines which this amendment would strike out, we must admit we have completely changed the purposes of this legislation. It would

then be an education bill, not a veterans' training bill. This is the sort of amendment I had in mind when I addressed the House last Friday. I cannot believe that the House will accept an amendment that will cost hundreds of millions of dollars, with only the limited debate permissible under the 5-minute rule, nor do I believe that the President of the United States will sign this bill if this amendment prevails. That is how far-reaching I believe the amendment is.

We must bear in mind that this bill is not a bill to rehabilitate the war disabled or those with vocational handicaps. It is not a case today of what we would like to do for the men and women now serving in our armed forces, but rather what we should do or what we can do, in fairness to all of the people. Sooner or later this Congress has to decide just how far we are going to go in granting benefits to men and women who serve in this war, who come back home better physically, mentally, and morally than they were when they were inducted, and I am not belittling any man's or woman's service when I make that statement; but, involved in this amendment is that issue. How much of the taxpayers' money are we justified in expending on a man who suffered no disability, incurred no handicap, who came back home with a broader vision, a broader outlook on life than when he went into the service?

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. JEFFREY. Is the gentleman able to tell the House what the position of the American Legion is on this point?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I am not. The Legion wrote or approved the bill as reported by the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. MASON. We want to impress upon the House that the dollar we spend for the man that is physically able and comes back as good a man, or better than when he went into the service, cannot be spent on the disabled, and that our first responsibility is to the disabled.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. That is exactly my thought. For obvious reasons I hesitate to dwell on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman feel that the sum of \$50 a month for a single man and \$75 a month for a married man is too small to be any inducement to anyone except the man who is really trying to secure an education? I feel the Barden amendment, or a similar amendment would help the older men who are trying desperately to get a complete education. I am afraid that under the committee

provision it would be hard for the older men to get an education. If that could be done, I would be satisfied.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I know it was brought out by the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], that the committee had considered the language very carefully. If they had wanted to limit this paragraph to only those who had left school to go into the Army they could have stopped with the words, "whose training was interrupted"; but instead of that, they put in additional language, so that a man who comes back and can show that his education was delayed, that he intended to take some kind of training, or perhaps because of his war experience he is now able and qualified to go further with his education, he will be provided for.

I think we must consider the word "education" not only as going back to college and degree courses, but the particular type of training that the gentleman from Mississippi referred to, vocational training. It is my contention that all veterans can get that type of training. But I want to cite the kind of cases that I do not believe we are justified in spending the taxpayers' money on.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. In addition to the \$50 or \$75 a month, to which the lady from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] referred, there is also the \$500 that would be an inducement to the colleges and schools to persuade these people to come and attend those schools.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. There is that factor to be considered. I believe nobody is going to question the fact that we are morally and in every other way obligated to see that those whose education or training, whatever that may have been—they may have been learning a trade, taking an apprentice training—whatever vocation or occupation they were following, we owe it to them to see that they are brought back to civilian life and given an opportunity to go on with that training.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Does not the gentleman feel there is real danger, if we adopt this broader amendment, there might be another economy wave brought about?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. That is the second note on my list and I want to get to it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In other words, this opportunity to bring these men back to the position in which they would have been had it not been interrupted by their war service, is analogous to the disability allowance that is given to a man disabled in the service?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Absolutely.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In other words, there would be no reason for giving every

member of the armed forces a disability allowance if he had no disability?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I cannot see any reason for it. Take the case of thousands of men between 38 and 45, many of whom left the service practically at the suggestion of the War Department, but many other thousands who asked to be discharged from the service for just one reason, namely, to go back into war industries where they would make unusually high wages. Does the Federal Government owe to them, who asked to get out of the service for that purpose, an opportunity to have 4 years of education or different kind of training? I do not think we owe them that, and I think we should consider it very carefully.

The gentleman referred to the Economy Act. I think I know what brought about the Economy Act—it was this—and it was not the fault of the House of Representatives, but in an effort to get needed legislation through certain concessions were made in conference and we adopted a rather hastily conceived disability-allowance law. The result was that in almost every city and town in this country men who had been injured in industrial accidents and automobile accidents, men who had recovered substantial damages through the courts or from insurance companies were drawing pensions from the Federal Government. The taxpayers saw this and such a wave of indignation swept this country that nothing could stop the Economy Act and the innocent and guilty suffered alike. If we open up this program and say that every man or woman serving in the armed forces for as little as 90 days could get a maximum of 4 years' training, the next step is going to be that we have got to do something for the people whose lives have been dislocated who answered the call to go into war factories, or possibly to come down to Washington to work. This will be turned into a general education bill to give a free education to every citizen, man or woman, who made any contribution to this war, and that would include every American citizen practically from 18 to 88.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. MAY. I think the principle the gentleman is discussing was carried out by the House in the enactment of the mustering-out pay bill.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Very definitely.

Mr. MAY. Where we refused to allow some 650,000 men who had applied for discharges in order to take jobs in industry to receive the benefits of the bill. That I believe is a sound principle; and the House in a way has gone on record on it in the adoption of that bill; but there is one thing about which I do want some information; I am absolutely open-minded on it and I want to get my facts straight. As I understand the proposal it is to strike out the language in the bill on pages 52 and 53 beginning in line 21 of page 52.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. That is correct.

Mr. MAY. To the effect that any person who served in the military or naval services after September 16, 1940, and so forth. This proviso in my judgment puts the burden of proof on everyone who applies for this type of education that his education was retarded by his military service.

What would happen to a farm boy who did not get beyond the eighth grade when he was inducted into the Army? When he comes out can he show that his education was retarded by his service? And will he not be precluded from any benefits even though he serves 3 years?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. It all depends on how long he had been out of school. If the boy had definitely made up his mind that he was through with education of all kinds that would be one thing; if his schooling was actually interrupted that would be another.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The boy to whom the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], referred, would be taken care of.

Mr. MAY. That was not my question.

Mr. RANKIN. If his education was impeded, interfered with, or delayed, he would absolutely be taken care of.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. That is the opinion I formed from reading the hearings. I am sure the gentleman from Kentucky would not want to say that a man who had been out of school 15 years, had earned his own livelihood in the meantime, supported his family, should be sent back to school or that it would even be wise to have him go back to school for 3 or 4 years just because the opportunity were available. Many would take advantage of it, particularly if we have much unemployment.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. MAY. When we inducted the 13-year-olds into the Army, to which I was very much opposed as long as I could oppose it, we took in lots of boys who never had gone beyond the eighth grade.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. That is correct.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. With reference to the boy whose case has just been discussed, suppose that boy had been out of school for 2 years and instead of his being on a farm he had been taking care of a widowed mother, or suppose he was a boy in the mines or had been engaged in some other work and that boy had had to work for 2 or 3 years. He goes out and sees a lot of the world, lands on Anzio beach-head or possibly crosses the Channel, or something of that sort; and after his

Army service he wants to go back to school. He cannot go because he cannot prove that his education was interrupted or impeded; yet the second lieutenant down here in the War Department who came out of some college in his junior or senior year, who fights the "Battle of the Potomac," stays here in Washington throughout the war, can step out and get 4 years' college and the boy who braved the bullets gets nothing.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I cannot agree that there is any such limitation in the bill.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman just said he had to be in college.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I did not say he had to be in college.

Mr. BARDEN. Or in school.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I did not.

Mr. BARDEN. What did the gentleman say then?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I quoted the language of the bill and tried to explain why the additional words were put in. If it is to be limited as the gentleman suggests there would be need for only one word in there, the word "interrupted." The committee had reason for putting the word "delayed" in there.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. It would strike me that if a boy had been out of school for any appreciable length of time, as much as 2 years, he would fall in a classification different from the one whose education had been actually interrupted or delayed. Pursuing that subject a little further, the gentleman from Kentucky suggested that in the mustering-out pay bill those people were excluded who left the service of their own volition. Could not the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina be modified so as to exclude those men who left the service because they wanted to get back to the farm, to the factory, or to the mill? I do not like to see discrimination between young men merely because they were not fortunate enough at the time to be in school or be contemplating school, yet I think we should exclude those other people that you speak of.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I would agree with the gentleman if that would be the interpretation the Administration would put on the bill. I do not believe we have any reason to feel we are going to get a tight administration of the bill. The character of education a person had received prior to his military service is a matter of record, and I believe the Veterans' Administration will interpret the act fairly liberally; I certainly hope so and I believe the committee hoped so when they wrote that provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has again expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that many of the veterans who may apply for education will be those who

have been ill or perhaps injured in the war, and who may not be able to establish the service connection of their disability. This bill will provide education for those men who have been injured or sick as a result of their service. It will not give them, however, the added benefits provided for in the education and training given to service-connected cases. Everyone who has worked for years, or even a short time, on veterans' claims knows that what I say is absolutely true; that there are many men who served in the First World War who today have never received recognition of the service-connected nature of their disability. Even these many years after the First World War persons are still working on those claims in an effort to establish the service connection. They are trying to see justice done to the veterans. This amendment to the Barden amendment will be a great boon to those men.

I want to point out again to the House that, to my mind, the small amount of maintenance—\$50 for a single man and \$75 for a married man—will be no inducement to veterans to take educational courses unless they have been struggling to do so during their lifetime and have great determination for education or training. Some of the older men in the armed services, as I happen to know, have been struggling very hard to get an education in the law but have not been able to do so because they could not make enough money to enable their families to live while they were taking the course. Some had saved up some money with a view to completing some college course, but, of course, with the war, that money has been used up in trying to care for the man's family while he was in the armed service. This would be a boon and a godsend to them. I want to be sure those men and women are taken care of. We must try to make things as simple as we can for them after the war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to subscribe to the philosophy being advanced on the floor this afternoon that to help the poor boy will bankrupt the Nation but to help the rich boy, even the one who is already a college graduate, is all right. Under the language reported by the committee, a man who has already graduated from college, one who has graduated from three colleges, now probably an officer in the armed forces, is entitled at Government expense to secure an additional course referred to as a refresher course, but that boy who in response to the appeal of the President or the Department of Agriculture or for other reasons was required to leave school and go to the farm or factory to work would not be able to get the benefits of this act. You cannot satisfy me

by saying that you will have no strict construction of this act. So far as my duty is concerned I take the English language for what it means and refuse to legislate on the idea or hope that the administrator will give it a false interpretation.

Here is what you are about to do and I do not want to be a party to it. They are fighting today over in Italy, the country boy and the city boy, the lieutenant and the private. No doubt they are covering the shore lines of England waiting for the hour to invade. The House of Representatives is asked this morning by the committee to send word over to these boys that the House of Representatives today will pass a bill or has passed a bill, and the news will be flashed to the battle lines, by which those who were taken out of college, those who were taken out of schools, those who had a diploma on the walls in their homes, can get more education, but the boys from the farms, the factories and the mines of this Nation, who I say are making as fine and gallant soldiers as any, will not have the benefit of this legislation.

There is no need to dodge the issue. The simple question is this: If there is a boy who desires an education, who has served his country and needs it probably worse than the others, will he have an opportunity under this bill to get the benefits of it or not? If he should, you will support amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN]. If you want to say that only college graduates, the man who wants a refresher course, if you want to say only the boy who was taken out of school shall have these benefits, then you should vote against that amendment. When it comes to the question of the man who has an education or the one who has not, for my part I shall help those without an education.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman understands that this also applies to vocational training and apprenticeships? Those boys who come back may not have the job they had, perhaps it has vanished, and they want to be trained for another job. It covers apprenticeships and vocational training as well.

Mr. PACE. I thank the gentleman. The question of expense was mentioned and the attitude of the American Legion. If you will read the bill as it passed the Senate you will see there is no such limitation in it and I understand it had the endorsement of the American Legion. I also understand the costs were calculated upon that bill as well as upon this bill. This limitation is a child of the House committee and I ask you to strike it out.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair make the statement that in a perfect spirit of fairness, with the exception of members of the committee who have preference to recognition, the Chair will endeavor to alternate in recognition as between the two sides.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, every Member of this body knows that during the past few years it has been necessary for many businessmen, industrialists, and even farmers, to stretch the truth in order to stay in business. Unless this Barden amendment or a similar amendment carries, you are going to force many of our veterans who are now fighting on every battle front of the world to make misstatements in order to gain admission to the educational institutions and to take advantage of the educational provision in this bill. Mr. Chairman, because many of the younger veterans who never before had a chance because of financial condition to get the education they desired are going to be more anxious than ever to get an education or learn a trade when they come out of this war. I would hate to vote for any bill that would force or almost force a veteran to lie in order to receive equal treatment with the veteran who had the determination or the finances to go to school or to college before induction.

Many boys were taken from the farms, from the stores, the mines, and factories at an early age. Many of them could not qualify under the educational provisions of the bill as it is now written. It is very simple and anyone can understand that it would be impossible for many of these boys who did want an education but were not able to get an education or to enter college before the war because of financial and other conditions, to qualify. I am going to make my position very clear. I say, Mr. Chairman, that I will not and cannot vote for a bill that is so glaringly inequitable to these veterans as is this bill in its present form. I sincerely trust we can get this bill properly amended so as to provide just as much equality as is possible and feasible to write into it before passage.

I hear gentlemen on the floor talk about how much it is going to cost. Why, bless their souls, of course it will cost a lot of money, but it cannot be safely avoided. We have all voted for billions upon billions to prosecute the war, but they say: "Well, we have to do it. We have to vote for this because it is a war measure." Sure I agree, but permit me to say that the purpose of this bill is to help insure a lasting peace, if you please, which is also bound to cost a lot of money to win and to keep, and to prove to our veterans by deeds as well as by words that they did not fight in vain, that, as always, the folks at home are fair and just and appreciate the loyal service and great sacrifices which they made to bring victory and peace to America for all to enjoy. That, my friends, is certainly needed to insure lasting peace among our people here in America after our service men and women come marching home victorious.

So let us keep the peace when it finally comes, and may God hasten that day.

Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, this is the first time since I have been a Member of the Congress that I have stood on the floor of this House and asked that a bill be made more liberal so far as funds are concerned. But I think I am justified in doing it, in the interest of all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The gentleman who has just spoken reminded the House that they had voted billions of dollars for measures not so important. I would like to remind the House that it recently, under U. N. R. R. A., voted billions of dollars. The House did not accept my amendment which provided that the money should not be used for the control of religion and education in foreign countries so that billions may be spent for education of those in foreign countries. And I understand another bill will be acted upon which would provide a large sum for the education of persons in foreign countries. I would like to have the Members remember their votes in considering and voting on this amendment.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with much interest to the various speeches made on this amendment. I have been very much interested in it, and I believe that it is a good amendment and ought to be adopted.

Yesterday I listened to the speeches made by two gentlemen who were opposing this amendment, and this morning I read those speeches in the RECORD. One of them was made by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] and the other by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JEFFREY]. It seems to me that right between the viewpoints of those two gentlemen lies the difficulty encountered in the language as it is carried in this bill. According to the viewpoint of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] almost any veteran could qualify under the language of the bill at present; in other words, it simply becomes a matter of that veteran certifying that his education was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with.

The gentlewoman from Massachusetts made a very pertinent observation in connection with the gentleman's discussion when she said that if that were the correct interpretation then there would be no difference in the provisions of the present bill and the Barden amendment. I think she is exactly correct in that statement that she made.

Immediately following the gentleman from Kansas, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JEFFREY] called our attention to the fact that if the Barden amendment should be adopted, it would increase the number of veterans affected twofold; that it would cost twice as much. Certainly if we take his viewpoint—and incidentally, he was quoting the estimate made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs—we must accept this language in the bill at present as a very definite barrier, and we must accept a strict construction of that language.

The gentleman from Connecticut who spoke a few moments ago said he believed that if a strict construction was placed on that language, then he would be in favor of some such provision as the Barden amendment. Yet, if we accept the testimony before this committee, as given

to us by the gentleman from Ohio, relaying the testimony from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, who is going to administer this bill, then we must realize that this thing is going to be construed strictly, and if it is construed strictly, there is only one conclusion that we can arrive at, and that is that the boy who is honest, the boy who has been out of school prior to his being accepted into the service, regardless of the reason he may have been out of school, will not be able to qualify under the restrictive language in the bill.

This is not based upon rehabilitation; that is, it is not based upon disability as was the rehabilitation program following the last war. The question of disability or nondisability does not enter into the question at all; it is based simply upon service, honorable service, for a period of at least 90 days. The effect of this restrictive language in the bill can do nothing else except to bar, disabled and able-bodied alike, the veteran who was not in school when he entered the service. He may have been out of school for a variety of reasons. He may have been out of school because he was not financially able to go to school. He may have been out of school because of the necessity of staying at home to help produce food or help produce munitions. He may have been out of school because he had no interest whatsoever in school. Yet, he may have gone into the service; he may have been put into some type of training, such as aircraft mechanic, automobile mechanic, radar, radio, communications, or any one of a hundred different things that these boys of ours are learning, and he may have gotten a broader view and an inspiration to go to school. So long as the test is not disability, that boy ought not to be barred from the privilege of getting the benefits under this bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Barden amendment. The Director of the Veterans' Administration perhaps is correct when he says if the language to be stricken by the Barden amendment is left in the bill it will cut the benefits to the veterans 50 percent. In other words, he says if this language is taken out and is not in the bill, the cost of this program will be twice as much as it would be without this language in the bill. I do not desire to cut the veterans benefits 50 percent. I look upon this bill as a war measure. We have the guns, the tanks, the ships, and the planes to win the war but the important thing in winning the war is the spirit of the men behind the guns, the tanks, the ships and the planes. Our boys are now engaged in a desperate struggle in Italy, in the Pacific and other parts of the world, and are about to open the bloody western front. What a wonderful message to send across the seas to our boys that the Congress and the American people are deeply grateful for their loyal, heroic, and patriotic service, and let them know when they return home that they will have the right to receive educational training in our universities, colleges, and schools, and mechanical and other training in

our plants, factories, and on the farms so that they may improve their chances for success in life. How it will increase their morale that we are doing something real and substantial for them.

The Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars helped to prepare S. 1767, and that bill passed the Senate by almost a unanimous vote. The bill as originally introduced and approved by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars did not have this limitation on education and training that was put in this bill by the Veterans' Committee of the House. There was not a word of limitation. Under the provisions of the House bill, a soldier or sailor of the present war cannot secure this training until he proves to the satisfaction of the Veterans' Administration that his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into the military or naval service. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has offered an amendment to strike this language from the House bill. If this language remains in the bill, the returning soldier or sailor will have to go through a lot of red tape, and in thousands of instances be subject to endless delays before he can avail himself of this training, and perhaps then he would not be able to satisfy the Veterans' Administration that his education or training had been impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into his military or naval service. In thousands of instances these delays will amount to a denial of these benefits, and it is admitted that at least one-half of these boys will be denied training if this language remains in the bill.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield to my colleague from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman referred to the statement of the Director that this language would increase the cost of the bill 50 percent, but that simply means that without this language the number of those who will be enabled to take this training will be decreased to that extent.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Absolutely. I think it would show a lack of gratitude for the services of our defenders. Some of our colleagues, speaking against this amendment to provide this additional sum for the education and training of our boys, I have seen vote for the thirty billions or more of lend-lease to help people over across the seas, and they did not bat an eye when they were voting on the recent new program to rehabilitate people of Europe and in other parts of the world that will in the end cost billions of dollars. Let us not be niggardly today in voting for something to help rehabilitate our own defenders and our own people. I want every soldier and sailor when he comes home to have an opportunity if he desires to secure training for a professional career or as a mechanic, machinist, and in the various branches of agriculture, and the many other activities in our country.

While we may ration ourselves and we may buy bonds, the only persons who are making real sacrifices are the men

and women in our armed forces. While others remain at home and are enjoying opportunities for training or in making money, these boys are away from their homes, their relatives, and friends, and are denied opportunities to make money or pursue other activities, and are offering their lives for us.

I indulge the hope that this Barden amendment that means so much to our fighting forces may be adopted and carry out the original purpose of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and carry out this program as adopted by the Senate.

WARS ARE EXPENSIVE

The present World War will cost the American people more than four billion. Wars entail tremendous sacrifices in health and life. Perhaps more than 1,500,000 American boys will be killed, wounded, or broken in health. The real sacrifices, of course, will be borne by our defenders on the 5 continents and the 7 seas of the world. Hundreds of thousands of people will make tremendous profits out of this war. They will escape any real sacrifices. Those of us who are not called upon to make these sacrifices should be willing to do all within our power for those who do make these sacrifices and their dependent fathers, mothers, widows, and children. It is not good for the country for one part of our population to make and enjoy the profits and opportunities for advancement growing out of the war and the other part to do all the sacrificing. Let us all share in the burdens and sacrifices of the war. Let us make up to those who leave their homes, relatives and friends and opportunities by helping them in every way we can when they return, and care for those who are disabled in a substantial way and look after the dependents of those who sacrificed their lives. It may serve as a check on those who are anxious to get into wars to find out that war is expensive and all must help share the burden.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN as a substitute for the Barden amendment: On page 53, line 1, strike out the period following the word "profession" and insert a colon and the following: "And provided further, That any veteran who was not over 24 years of age at the time he entered the service, and who had been in school, or in training, within 2 years immediately prior thereto, shall be deemed to have had his education, or training, impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I first want to say that your committee discussed for a long time the wording that is being sought to be stricken out by the Barden amendment. Your committee wanted every soldier to have an education who could qualify or was entitled to it. We did not want to be inequitable or to discriminate against a soldier. After hearing the testimony it was decided that this

wording was sufficient. However, after hearing the arguments of certain Members here, possibly the wording in the committee bill is not strong enough. On the other hand, however, if the Barden amendment is accepted without the substitute, then we open the floodgates to everyone. Every officer from a lieutenant to a full general could take advantage of this provision and go to school for 4 years, regardless of how many schools they have already attended. Every officer in the Navy from the lowest ensign to a full admiral could go to school, under this provision.

Something was said a moment ago by the gentleman from North Carolina in making a comparison between the boys in the fox holes on Guadalcanal and those over here in the Pentagon Building. With his statement I agree. However, under his amendment the boys over here who are over 24 years of age and who have been in the service only 90 days, and have done nothing more, could go to school—I am talking about the ones in the Pentagon Building—for 4 years, just the same as the boys in the fox holes on Guadalcanal.

If the Congress wants to open the floodgates to everyone from the lowliest private, who should have this advantage, to the highest ranking officer of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and permit them at their whim and at their will to go to school at the expense of the taxpayers for 4 years, well and good, but it is the purpose of the committee in its work to protect the soldier who is entitled to this education.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The provisions that are now proposed are not coming from the veterans, they are coming from certain educational interests in the country. The original Legion bill contained this provision, "and whose education was interrupted by such service."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The committee bill broadened that wording.

Mr. RANKIN. The committee bill stated:

Provided further, That his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into such service.

In other words, we have broadened it far beyond anything included in the original Legion bill. This amendment will certainly take care of all those young men about whom these gentlemen were talking a few moments ago.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I want to make it clear what the substitute does:

And provided further, That any veteran who was not over 24 years of age at the time he entered the service, and who had been in school, or in training, within 2 years immediately prior thereto, shall be deemed to have had his education, or training, impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. This substitute amendment still forecloses those men who were

not in school prior to their entry into the service from taking advantage of the benefits of this bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The gentleman's point is that a boy who never went to school at all, who had not had any schooling, would be barred under this substitute?

Mr. JENSEN. The substitute amendment reads:

And provided further, That any veteran who was not over 24 years of age at the time he entered the service, and who had been in school, or in training, within 2 years immediately prior thereto.

What if the boy had been out of school for 2 years and 1 day?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. He would not be included under this substitute.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course he would not.

Mr. RANKIN. But he would be included under the other provision. If he could show that it was his intention to go to school more, that his education had been delayed, this provision would cover him.

Mr. JENSEN. The chairman of the committee, in whom I have the highest confidence and for whom I have the highest regard, knows that they are going to have to stretch the truth, they are going to have to do some tall side-stepping, and possibly some lying, to come under those provisions. I do not want a veteran to be put in the position of having to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. I would be in favor of this amendment if these words were stricken:

and who had been in school, or in training, within 2 years immediately prior thereto.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And limit it to all those under 24 at the time they went into the service?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; I would go along with that.

Mr. RANKIN. As far as I am individually concerned, I would have no objection to that change, I may say to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I would not, either.

Mr. RANKIN. I was saying to the gentleman from Iowa who is now addressing the House, one of the ablest members of the committee, I would say—

Mr. JENSEN. I agree perfectly. We have counseled a great deal about this bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. To which gentleman from Iowa is the gentleman referring?

Mr. JENSEN. I am talking about that gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, I am talking about both of them.

So far as I am concerned, I say to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN],

I am willing to accept that change, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM], who is really the author of the amendment, says he is willing to accept it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The purpose of the entire committee, as well as of every individual member of the committee, is simply to give these boys who are shedding their blood for us and who are willing to shed their blood for us, an education if they want it. We do not want any restrictions. But, on the other hand, we do not want to open the flood-gates for those who either did not want to go to college or failed to go, to go at the expense of the taxpayers. That is what the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina would do. It opens it to everyone. A man sees this and says, "Oh, well, here, I can get \$75 a month to live on and go to school and have a good time." That is not what we want. We want to help the soldier who is deserving. I accept the suggestion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], to strike out the two words to which he referred.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? The gentleman was a trial judge advocate for a time in the First World War. The gentleman had a very distinguished war record.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to remind the gentleman if you include the older men and make it more difficult for them under the provisions of the bill, it will be very difficult for those men to establish the fact that their education was interrupted or delayed or impaired, in trying to get an education. But if they had a lot of people to help them in that work, just as the man often has in trying to establish service connection, he may get the education, otherwise he will not get justice. A lot of lawyers may be employed to help him. The Barden amendment is a more just provision for the veterans.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I appreciate that. The gentleman's observation is simply this: Shall we open the gates to everyone or shall we try to open them to the ones who are deserving and within the proper age limit to get this education?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I do not think the gentleman has interpreted my idea correctly. I think that under that amendment you are offering them an education on the one hand and with the other taking it away from them.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No; the only question is, Are you going to open it to everyone, regardless of their rank, age, and so on, or are you going to try to give it first to the ones who are most entitled to it?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. I just want to know if the gentleman intended to remove those restrictive words or that phrase from his amendment?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The substitute as offered by the gentleman from Missis-

sippi does not delete anything from the bill, but only adds to it.

Mr. WRIGHT. I am talking of the phrase, "who has been in school within 2 years," and so on, if those were the exact words.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We intend to take that out.

Mr. WRIGHT. You will take that out?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

(By unanimous consent Mr. CUNNINGHAM received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment, as suggested by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN as a substitute for the Barden amendment: On page 53, line 1, strike out the period following the word "profession" and insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further, That any veteran who was not over 24 years of age at the time he entered the service, shall be deemed to have had his education, or training, impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with.*"

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is a red herring and I hope the committee will stop and analyze it before we act too quickly. You still have the same objectionable features in the bill. You still have the same objectionable requirements in the bill and the only thing this amendment, as now drawn, does is simply to make it, if anything, a little tighter. If you are going to put this full amendment in there that the gentleman from Mississippi has offered, you might just as well abolish the provisions that pertain to the apprentice schools and to those boys who come out with a new vision and want to learn how to be airplane mechanics, that they have talked about, or radar men, or wherever they want to be. You have not removed a single objectionable feature. You have just added another objectionable feature by this amendment. And you cannot get away from that. Now the gentleman from Mississippi made the remark awhile ago that the amendment which I offered did not come from the veterans. I want to say to the gentleman I am a veteran and have been a member of the American Legion just as long as he has, so far as that is concerned. No educator prompted my amendment. But had one of them dictated it or had the Legion dictated it and had it not had good sense back of it it would not interest me so far as that is concerned. So far as the national committee of the American Legion or any other group sitting here in Washington and dictating to me is concerned, that is out and they do not expect it. Why,

they make mistakes. I do not care whether the Legion prompted this wording in the bill or not. I have no authority for saying either way. But I will say this, if they wrote that provision in the bill it is the first time I have ever seen them do anything that I was ashamed of.

We have been writing a bill and it has been said many times that we were writing a veterans' bill. Are we writing a veterans' bill or are we writing a bill for a few veterans? Now, this is not the place to economize. Let me remind you that this bill is going to cost money, a lot of money, but this is not the place to economize. If you want to economize on this bill, then you can cut down the length of training that the men are to get or the length of schooling that the men are to get, but for heaven's sake, and in the name of fairness, honesty, and justice, let us not put a provision in here whereby the Veterans' Administrator will hold in his hands the power to say whether this man can go or whether this man stays home, and separate them in that way. Why, the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi makes it worse than it was before, because the Administrator is going to adopt that language as his rule and guide to determine which man he shall accept and which he shall reject. Now I will admit, at first blush, when it was shown to me, it had a lot of good-sounding words in it. And then when I analyzed it, I found it is worse than it was before. The amendment that I offered was a simple, plain, common-sense amendment to take from the Administrator's hands, or any other man, who might succeed him, the right to pass upon the destiny of these men that are now fighting. Oh, they say something about Kimmel and Short. They are going to be busy when this is over with. They will not have time to go to school, so far as that is concerned. But with reference to the claim that some of these officers will want to be trained, we have high-standing officers in this Army. They are not going to abuse this law and when they go to school they must make good records. Their grades must be good. Their standing must be good. After all, this country is going to experience the worst educational deficit after this war is over that it has experienced in 100 years. France experienced it after the last war and they never got off their knees from the last war to this one.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield briefly.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. In what age group will this educational deficit take place? Will it not be in the age group described by this substitute amendment?

Mr. BARDEN. Most of them. But let me remind the gentleman that this war has been going on already for 3 years. It has been going on for 3 years, and many boys who were perhaps 20 or 21 years of age and who were attracted by the money went into these plants.

But suppose a man is 25 years old, and he wants some apprentice training—I say apprentice training, or any other kind of training.

Mr. JEFFREY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. JEFFREY. Is it not the gentleman's understanding of the bill, irrespective of his amendment or the substitute, that anybody is entitled to a year or refresher or retraining, regardless—

Mr. BARDEN. You are not entitled to any more than you can prove under this provision that will give you the right to have the training.

Mr. JEFFREY. Surely the distinguished gentleman does not contend—

Mr. BARDEN. I contend that I can understand the English language, and if these words do not require him to prove to the satisfaction of the Administrator those things that are set out, then I do not understand the English language. You might be able to amend the wording of the Rankin amendment and improve it, but as it is it is very objectionable.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has expired.

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute which has been offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. First, I should like to point out that I believe the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has made a very violent error in his construction of the language with respect to the 1 year of training. May I refer you to page 52 of the bill. At the very bottom of that page this restrictive language appears, about which the debate has centered, and following the comma you will find the words "or that he requires a refresher or retraining course in no event to exceed 1 year."

I submit to the membership of this committee that regardless of whether or not any man's education or training was interfered with or interrupted or impeded or delayed, every veteran, under the language of the bill as brought before you by the committee, is entitled to a 1-year refresher or retraining course.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I will agree with the gentleman if he will change the word "require" to "desire." In fact I have written out an amendment that I intended to offer with the idea of suggesting that. It seems to me that the word "require" places the burden of proof on the veteran to show that he does require it in order to get a job.

Mr. JEFFREY. Yes. But the gentleman does not contend that the preceding restrictive language applies to that year?

Mr. CASE. No; but I think the word "require" does place a burden upon the veteran. If you change it to "desire", then it would make it possible for the veteran to get a year of refresher training, and that would not be particularly expensive to the Government, because obviously, if he took a year of refresher course, that would be charged up against his unemployment allowance.

Mr. JEFFREY. I do not want this debate to go off on another question. Personally I have no quarrel with the

amendment suggested by the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield briefly.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman is dealing with the language on page 52, which starts out by saying "any person who served in the active military or naval service"; then further on it says he is entitled to so much training, "Provided That such course be initiated not later than 2 years after discharge"; and then you go down further and we find this: "Provided further, That he served 90 days or more."

Mr. JEFFREY. That is right.

Mr. BARDEN. And further down it says, "And provided further, That his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into such service, or"—

Mr. JEFFREY. Or—

Mr. BARDEN. "Or that he requires a refresher or retraining course, in no event to exceed 1 year."

Mr. JEFFREY. That is exactly what I said.

Mr. BARDEN. Now, what is a refresher or retraining course? A refresher course is the same kind of school course that you get anywhere in any school, but you have not removed the requirements that every veteran prove those facts to the Administrator.

Mr. JEFFREY. I cannot yield any further to the gentleman. Apparently it is a difference of construction. If the chairman of the Committee on Education believes that, I do not believe I can change his mind. However, I submit that is not the intent of the committee, nor is it what is expressed in the clear English appearing on that printed page.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. WILSON. Is it the gentleman's contention that any man serving in the armed services, under the language of the bill as it now exists, is entitled to 1-year refresher course?

Mr. JEFFREY. Exactly. That is the intent and purpose of this bill as originally brought before the committee, and that intervening and limiting language has no application to that year of training for a refresher or retraining course.

Mr. WILSON. How is he going to convince the Veterans' Administration that his occupation requires a refresher course? How is he going to convince them?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] suggested that the word "requires" be changed to "desires." I have no objection to that amendment if the other members of the committee do not.

Mr. JEFFREY. That will be all right.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the members who are questioning the Veterans' Administration, we had a system of this kind for rehabilitation of disabled men after the last war. We never had the

slightest trouble with the present head of the Veterans' Administration, and we will not have now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JEFFREY] has expired.

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JEFFREY. I want to reply to the statement of the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], who said first that this substitute was a red herring dragged across the trail. Then after some intervening language he made this remarkable statement. He said: "These are the words which the Administrator will be required to follow."

Of course the Administrator will be required to follow them.

It is inconceivable to me that this House should spend its time in carefully spelling out the language of legislation if it did not intend the Administrator to follow those words. That is the intention of every Member of this House. Certainly it is exactly the intention of this committee. That is a strange reason for saying it is a red herring dragged across the trail.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. This amendment takes in the very boys referred to by the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and those referred to by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], does it not?

Mr. JEFFREY. Yes. Now, my name has been used in this debate by the very able gentleman from Alabama with respect to the limiting effects of this amendment. I want to say that, as far as I know—at least, I am speaking for myself—the primary thought in the consideration of this language in the committee has always been on behalf of those boys 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 years of age who have been pulled out of school. There is no thought and there was no thought to discriminate against the poorer boy. The entire purpose is to help them. It is awfully easy to paint a beautiful word picture and use the words "rich and poor." That is not the intent, and was not the intent of this language. Certainly we have demonstrated that by our willingness to take out any language which might impede the young man 24 years of age and under—24 years of age and under at the time he went into the service.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. What the substitute provides is that anybody who was not over 24 years of age when he entered the service—there is absolutely no limitation at all about him; and for those boys who were more than 24 when they entered the service, they have to prove their right to the education.

Mr. JEFFREY. That is correct.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Does not the gentleman think there has been too much emphasis placed on the word "schooling" and not enough on "education"?

Mr. JEFFREY. I do.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. A boy may have been working in a newspaper office or on a farm or in a factory. His desire to be a journalist was impeded. That language will protect him, although he was in that shop for 5 years.

Mr. JEFFREY. I thank the gentleman for that contribution. Some of us have fallen into the error of thinking of this in terms of a college education, and most of these lads who will qualify will qualify for technical training to follow a trade, a method of making his or her living. The emphasis from the start, as far as the committee is concerned, is to give the young man an opportunity to get an education, whose education was stopped by the war effort.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this debate has been very interesting and instructive this afternoon. I was at first inclined to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina because I could not see the justice of discriminating between those men who happened to have been in school or to have contemplated going to school and the men who possibly because of adverse circumstances did not continue their schooling.

I believe the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi is a fair amendment. It gives everybody under 24 years of age at the time of commencement of service an absolute right to education and to those people over 24 years of age who have either been contemplating education or were in the process of being educated, the right to continue; then you have the right for a 1 year's refresher or training course for all veterans; and if the suggestion which I just heard, that the word "required" be changed to "desired," I think we shall have a pretty liberal amendment and that it would accomplish what the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] was seeking. It would exclude that group of people who left the service of their own volition to take jobs in industry, exclude people who possibly would not have a legitimate and real desire for education. I believe it is a fair compromise between the two worthy objectives, and I am presently inclined to support it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. What about a case like that of Sergeant York? A man of such outstanding military service would be excluded by either the original or the compromise if he were over 25 years of age.

Mr. WRIGHT. Did Sergeant York wish to pursue his education?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. He certainly did, and he did pursue it.

Mr. WRIGHT. There may be some exceptions, of course.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Today Sergeant York is a well-educated gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. If Sergeant York had not finished his education or if his education had been impeded, interfered with, or delayed by his military service he would come under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The bill does contain certain discriminations, in that men over 24 years of age who have not been in school cannot take advantage of the benefits, although such men may have given just as great service as those under 24.

Mr. WRIGHT. There is some differentiation in the bill; there may be individual cases of injustice even though we hope there will not be. It is a compromise in an effort to see that education is received by those who are entitled to it and to exclude those who should not have it.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. But it still gives some men an advantage over others.

Mr. WRIGHT. There will be some small discrimination, not very considerable, we hope.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. HULL. Will the gentleman explain a little further about those refresher and retraining courses? It seems to me as the bill is drawn that would mean freezing the applicant for such instruction to the line he followed before he entered the service. Suppose the farm boy left school when he finished his grades, had had no high school nor any other special training; do I understand that he would be sent back to the graded school to refresh his studies in graded schools or to be retrained in work which he took when he was a lad? Is that the meaning of the refresher and retraining courses mentioned in this bill?

Mr. WRIGHT. I cannot, of course, speak with exactitude as to what was in the mind of the author of the bill, because I did not write it, but to me the idea of a retraining course is a course to permit a person to become useful on the farm or in industry.

Mr. HULL. Would he not be precluded from taking any course other than that which he had previously been following? Is not that the meaning of the language?

Mr. WRIGHT. I would not say that; I would not think so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question? As the gentleman knows, there are several thousand—I am afraid almost several hundreds of thousands—of men in the armed forces who could neither read nor write when they were inducted. The Government has gone to a lot of expense trying to teach them to read and write. Under both the original bill and the modified amendment all

those people would be barred from any of the benefits under this bill.

Mr. WRIGHT. Not if they were under 24; if so they would all be entitled to it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. But if they were all over 24.

Mr. WRIGHT. They would also be entitled to the retraining course. If they were over 24 they would not be entitled to a new course.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to close debate on this amendment within a reasonable time.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. RANKIN. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved to me to close on behalf of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi moves that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, the last 3 to be reserved to the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 91, noes 22.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MURDOCK. Does this mean that the Chair will allocate the time proportionately among those seeking recognition?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that perhaps is the only fair method of proceeding. The Chair has listed those seeking recognition and will read the names of those he has noted: Messrs. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL, PHILLIPS, REED of New York, KEEFE, CASE, HULL, OUTLAND, LEWIS, Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, MURDOCK, ROWE, H. CARL ANDERSEN, McMURRAY, WILSON, JENSEN, DILWEG, and LEFEVRE.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield back my few minutes that they may be used by others, because the time will be too short to cover very much, and it may aid someone else.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL.]

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, directly after Pearl Harbor I introduced a resolution in the House which directed the War Department to let down the bars for membership in the Air Corps by abolishing the practice of limiting acceptance of those who had college educations, and excluding those who were not so fortunate. I should hate to return to the same unfair way of doing things which handicapped us prior to that time.

A few weeks later the War Department let down the bars so that any man who could qualify physically and mentally to operate an airplane might fight Hitler and become an air pilot. I believe the same rules should apply to this bill today and to post-war education of the veterans. It should be universal in scope. Everyone who is qualified for the various courses of education which will be provided should be allowed to come under the G. I. bill provisions.

I hope that the House will not enter into any arrangement that will exclude men who have been doing the fighting and who have made their sacrifices for the country. I hope this will be a universal bill as originally intended, and that everyone will be included in its provisions. Remember, if he is good enough to fight for Uncle Sam, he is good enough to receive the training and enlightenment which will make him a better citizen and a better American. Let's not draw the line but give every man the same chance.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

[Mr. PHILLIPS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I have been here all afternoon seeking recognition so I will yield back the minute to somebody else who may be able to use it to better advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE: On page 52, line 24, strike out "requires a" and insert "desires a training."

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair that would be a perfecting amendment and not an amendment to the substitute.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we will accept that amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be accepted. It just changes two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is an amendment to the text of the bill and is a perfecting amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the Barden amendment proposes to strike all of the language beginning with the "And provided further" in line 21.

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. CASE. This substitute amendment takes the place of that and my amendment would substitute "desires a training," which is a part of the language proposed to be stricken by the Barden amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota is offered as an amendment to the text of the bill, therefore is a perfecting amendment to the text of the bill. The

vote would come first on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota in view of the fact that perfecting amendments are voted upon prior to amendments to strike out.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, if I may be heard briefly on that, I would like to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the effect of the Barden amendment is to strike out all of this language. The intent and the effect of the Rankin amendment is to add a proviso, a further limitation upon the language proposed to be stricken. Bearing upon the fact as to whether or not the substitute should be accepted I say should make in order any amendment that changes the language that the Barden amendment would strike and since my amendment does not pertain to any part of the bill except that exact clause which is under consideration, the substitute amendment should be in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say that the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota is not an amendment of the substitute but an amendment of the text of the bill itself, consequently it is a perfecting amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, may I be recognized under reservation of time?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I hope that this discussion has served to bring before the membership what this amendment is and that when action is taken on the Rankin substitute amendment the Chairman's statement that he will accept my amendment will be remembered.

Mr. RANKIN. I only agreed to accept an amendment changing that word "requires" to "desires." I did not know that there were additional words in the amendment.

Mr. CASE. Then I hope the gentleman will listen and be persuaded.

The amendment which I have offered proposes in line 24 to strike out the words "requires a" and to insert "desires a training." Then the language would read "or that he desires a training, refresher, or retraining course."

The effect of the change is seen by reading on. The language that follows at the top of page 53, says:

Any such person upon application shall be afforded a course of education or training or a refresher or retraining course.

That would mean that any veteran could get 1 year of either training or retraining. It would not be limited to retraining. The farm boy who discovered, while in the Army, that he wanted to become an airplane mechanic could get a year's training in that field to piece out what he learned in the Army. The city boy who decided he wants to live out of doors could enter a course he did not study before. He could go to an agricultural college.

This liberalizing of the bill costs little and makes sense. The veteran can only get \$50 a month for subsistence under the educational section anyway, unless he is married, when he would get \$75. But if he does not want to go to any school, and has no job and wants to take ad-

vantage of the unemployment features of the bill, he can get \$520 in 26 weeks. That is \$520 compared with \$600 if he goes to school for a year. Certainly he will not tie himself to the routine of school unless he really wants to go. And certainly it is a better deal for Uncle Sam if he does go. He will be employed and he will always be better able to care for himself and his family if he elects to go to school.

So why not give him the opportunity to take a training or retraining course and get the \$50 a month for subsistence?

This little amendment, changing "requires" to "desires", removes the burden of proof from the veteran to show that he needs a refresher or retraining course. It gives it to him as a matter of right and removes any need for stretching an interpretation of words or any room for charging favoritism.

Inserting the word "training" ahead of "refresher or retraining" answers the charge that the bill would be discriminatory in its educational features. Any World War No. 2 veteran of any age with proper service could get the year of training or retraining in the field of his own choice.

And it will be a bargain for the Government if he choose to go to school instead of charging unemployment compensation.

I trust the amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

The Chair may say in clarification of the statement formerly made that the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], in page 52, line 24, strike out words and adds other words which are a part of the text. The substitute is not a part of the text. Consequently the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], is a perfecting amendment of the text and will be voted upon first.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CHURCH. By unanimous consent it can be accepted? It may affect our vote in the House. It can be accepted by unanimous consent at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a perfecting amendment of the text. If the House, by unanimous consent, desires to do so, that might be done, but the ordinary process or procedure would be to vote first on a perfecting amendment of the text, then vote on the substitute for the Barden amendment, and then upon the Barden amendment itself.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the Case amendment. We will accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, like my colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin

[Mr. KEEFE], I sought earnestly to get a few minutes' time to discuss some features of his bill. I have been denied that privilege. I would like to say, however, that I am in favor of the Barden amendment, and I am not in favor of the amendment offered by the chairman of the committee.

I am heartily in favor of extending the educational training privilege to all members of the armed forces of this country, and I am heartily opposed to restricting it to the few who have been selected by the committee for the training in the language which the Barden amendment would strike out.

It would have been a lot easier for the committee, and possibly saved a lot of time and debate here, had they merely inserted, instead of the language now in the bill, the requirement that no boy from the farm, no boy from the mine, or from the factory, or from the shop, who had been compelled to leave his schooling at an early age in order to get a livelihood, shall be privileged to take this training. Then they would have had the essence of the whole provision in a very few words.

I am heartily opposed to taking young men into the armed forces, whether they are 24 or 30 years of age, sending them overseas, and then when they come back home telling them, "We have passed an educational training bill for only those who had advantages that you could not obtain before you went into the service, and we cannot permit you to share in such benefits."

I am in favor of providing educational training for all those who return home who may desire it. There should be no discrimination against any of them. By adopting the Barden amendment we shall prevent such discrimination.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Rankin amendment and in support of the Barden amendment. We have been extremely liberal in this House with all appropriations for war, but here we come down to the thing that is going to last during the years, an appropriation to enable these boys to take proper productive places in society. If you believe in education, if you believe in public education at all, you ought to be in favor of the Barden amendment. All this amendment does is to provide public education and public training for these boys, to make them productive members of society. This is an amendment providing not for the destruction of wealth, but it is an amendment providing for an increase of wealth. What is it that makes America great in battle if it is not the high degree of literacy, and education, and intelligence of our people? That is the thing that has built America.

I am not asking your support of the Barden amendment on the ground of pity for these boys. I make the appeal solely on the ground of self-interest of everybody in this country and, most of all, in the interest of the taxpayers of this country. Let us make the investment in the education and training of these boys to enable them to become self-

supporting and thus to increase the wealth of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I was delighted by the statement of the gentleman from Ohio who just preceded me. I have a very high regard for the gentleman. Especially in this I must take off my hat to him on this occasion because he has stated the value of education so much better than I could have done and I have been a schoolman all of my mature life. The gentleman is a physician by profession, I believe.

Mr. DONDERO. No; he is a lawyer.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thought he was a physician. Whether a lawyer or physician, I must say that he has stated the case as seen by the educator better than one who has grown up in the profession, as I have.

I, too, like the gentleman from Ohio, rise in support of the Barden amendment and in opposition to the Rankin substitute amendment. I do believe, however, that with all these amendments offered and accepted, the committee language is being improved to a very, very great extent. The bill is almost acceptable to me with these changes.

Our chief object in this bill is not to save money. Of course, we do not want to waste money, but limiting the number of veterans to a certain class who may benefit by the educational provisions is not the proper way to handle this matter. This war is a terrible drain on manpower, and is requiring a terrific cost in the best young men of our Nation. Certainly those who survive, whether wounded or not, will require the best possible care in training to enable them to do in part what they and their missing comrades would have done had the war not occurred.

I do not want to offer schooling to the unworthy. However, I would far rather hedge about the requirements so that it will not be offered as an inducement to the unworthy than to provide it for only one portion of our veterans and deny it to others. Therefore, let us remove the inducement for any incompetent or ne'er-do-well to seek refuge from responsibilities of work by hiding out on a college campus. If we do that we will be able at the same total cost to offer these educational privileges to all who are ambitious and earnestly desire to profit by them.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to consume the short time that I

have been allotted by asking my colleague the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] a few questions. I have so much faith and confidence in my colleague from Iowa who has done such a wonderful job on this bill.

What I would like to know is this: In the event that the committee amendment is adopted, the substitute for the Barden bill, just what will it do to the veteran who wants some training in a trade school? Just what will it do?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If he was not over 24 years of age when he entered the service, he can have practically anything he wants. If he was 24 years of age when he entered the service, then he is limited to the refresher and training course of 1 year, unless he can qualify further under the other provisions of the bill and go to college or to any school he wants to. The provisions of the bill as it came out of the committee are still available to him, plus the refresher and the retraining course if he was over 24 when he entered the service.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will yield, under the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota, if he desires the refresher or retraining course he can get this training.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE].

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, it seems that of all the bills that may come before the House, if there be one from which the word "limitation" ought to be stricken, it is this one. For that reason I am going to support the Barden amendment. Despite the very small fringe that would be affected by the limitation placed in this bill, I am sure we would all regret having left it in if there were a finger of fault pointed at us at a later time. To take out the limitation, I will support the Barden amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF].

(Mr. SAUTHOFF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the Barden amendment, simply because I refuse to play any favorites on this bill. We have appropriated \$30,600,000,000 for lend-lease up to the present time, there is eight to ten billion dollars involved in the new stabilization fund, and \$2,500,000,000 in the U. N. R. R. A. provision, and some more billions are now being advocated before the Committee on Foreign Affairs for education all over the world. If we have money enough to pay out over \$40,000,000,000 for foreigners, we certainly have some money to pay out for the education of our own boys now in the service. Therefore, I hope the Barden amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. McMURRAY].

(Mr. McMURRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I merely want to add my voice to those who are in support of the Barden amendment

and opposed to the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], chairman of the committee. Most of the arguments that might be convincing have been voiced on this amendment. The critical question is merely one of discrimination, a discrimination that has no basis in what a man has done as far as serving his country is concerned and has no basis in any need he might have for education, reeducation, or training. I think we should be very unwise to leave the language in the bill which the Barden amendment strikes out, and I think we should be very unwise to adopt the substitute amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DILWEG].

Mr. DILWEG. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to consume all of my allotted time. I will support the Barden amendment which contains the limitation proviso under part VIII of title II of the House G. I. bill. I feel there are sufficient limitations in the bill now when the Government agrees to pay the returning veteran who goes to school a maintenance allowance of but \$50 a month if without dependent or dependents, or \$75 a month if he has a dependent or dependents. I say let us give every one of our servicemen who return an opportunity to acquire an education. Certainly the maintenance allowance is a mere pittance for the American taxpayer to pay in light of the general benefit to our Nation facing the problems of a post-war period. I urge you to support the Barden amendment and defeat the Rankin amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and its able chairman on this G. I. bill, but I must oppose this particular amendment and shall support the Barden amendment. The 24-year-limitation clause discriminates against several million men. We had to go over the 24-year age in order to raise an armed force of around 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 men. Vocational training will be necessary for these men over 24, who may have a wife and one or two small children, in order to fit them for work in the new industries of tomorrow, plastics, light metals, television, and the other things that will be available when they come home, and which will solve the unemployment of the post-war period. I want this open to every veteran as a result of his service to his country and not because he was fortunate enough to have had 1 or 2 years in college.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much the attempt of some Members of the House to drive a wedge, as it were, between the officers and the enlisted men in this war. This is a war in which all are engaged, and they are all entitled to the same consideration,

whether they are officers or enlisted men.

The complaint made by the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and the complaint made by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] have been taken care of by the amendment providing that this shall apply to any man under 24 years of age.

Then we come along and in order to make it dead sure that a man who is in the position of the gentleman from Indiana, when he was working on the railroad, even if he had no intention of going to school or taking a retraining course, under the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] and adopted by the House by unanimous consent, he could have gone to one of these plastic schools or one of these electrical training schools or taken a refresher course.

The gentleman from South Dakota offered this amendment, and it was adopted by unanimous consent.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That retraining is limited to 1 year, however, is it not?

Mr. RANKIN. The retraining course, yes.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Is it limited to 1 year?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I believe so.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The others are not limited?

Mr. RANKIN. No. With reference to the other ones, if he had any intention of going to school if his education was impeded, interfered with or interrupted, he would come under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say to those Members who have been criticizing the members of this committee, that I have served in Congress for a long time, and I have never served with finer men and women than those Members who today constitute the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. My opinion is if this Barden amendment is adopted, this bill will not be accepted by the administration. My opinion is it would do the veterans more harm than good. My opinion is that if it is adopted it is not going to do the veterans any good, but will injure them and will probably bring on a reaction which will redound to the detriment of the veterans, not only of the men coming under this bill, but of their widows and orphans, as well as the maimed, the blind, the wounded and disabled men who are coming out of this war and to whom we owe our first duty. This is not the only provision in this bill. There is a great deal more to it and there are other measures on the way. But I want to say to you that the best thing you can do is to adopt this amendment as perfected by the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired. All time has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HARLESS of Arizona received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I want you and the Members of the

House to know that I am in favor of the Barden amendment to part VIII of this bill. It is my belief that there should be no limitations such as indicated in the committee bill. Any limitations in the way of forcing a veteran to prove that his education has been impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with would only cause deceit and injustice. It seems only fair that every boy who has served in this war should be given equal opportunity to be educated. There are many instances where young men have been unable to attend high school or college. The experiences they will have gained in this war will teach them the value of education and professional training. They, more than anyone else, should be given the opportunity to obtain general and special training in order to improve their position in this life. I cannot agree with the principles in the substitute amendment submitted by the gentleman from Mississippi to limit the age requirements to 24 years, as it will create great injustice to many men. How are we to know when this war will end? It may continue for 2 or 3 more years, or even longer, and boys who entered the service 3 years ago, at the age of 19 or 20, will then have passed the age of 24 before they can be mustered out of the service. Why should we limit our educational facilities to those who are under 24? The whole theory of the bill should be to improve and perfect the men and women who are fighting for our country, regardless of age. As a matter of fact, I know of many instances where men have been forced because of financial difficulties to discontinue their education and even in their thirties have gone back to school and have made remarkable progress, and their lives and the lives of their families have been improved as the result of their willingness to sacrifice their time to acquire additional education. When we draw lines and when we make limitations, we become discriminatory. I am for a simple, practicable plan whereby all veterans, regardless of age, shall be given equal opportunity.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LARCADE received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of substituting the Barden bill, H. R. 3846, for section II of the pending G. I. bill of rights. As a member of the House Committee on Education I have assisted in drafting the Barden bill and I know how hard the committee has worked to preserve to the States and educational institutions, approved by the States, control of the education of our veterans, and to provide all of the benefits possible for our returning veterans to which they are entitled.

I cannot speak too highly of the efforts of our able and distinguished chairman, Hon. GRAHAM BARDEN, of North Carolina, in behalf of the veterans and in the interest of education. He has worked long and diligently to report a bill which would meet the approval of educators all over the country and at the same time serve the best interests of our servicemen. He has met with educa-

tional groups and veterans groups and given unstintingly of his time in an effort to report a bill acceptable to all interests.

Other members of the committee have been in faithful attendance at meetings held almost daily and for long weary weeks to write a bill which would provide the best possible educational opportunities for veterans. The gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable GEORGE A. DONDERO, and the gentleman from Minnesota, the Honorable WALTER H. JUDD have been especially untiring in gathering material for the committee, as has the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable FRITZ G. LANHAM, whose counsel has proved invaluable.

Under the able leadership of Chairman BARDEN our committee has presented a bill which is in accord with good educational principles advocated by prominent educators throughout the Nation. Local control of education facilities is almost universally approved and I cannot let this opportunity go by without urging the Congress to amend the Rankin bill and substitute for section II thereof the principles and ideals included in the Barden bill.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, since the time has arrived to vote, will the Chair make the parliamentary situation clear to the Committee?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state for the information of the Committee that the vote will come first upon the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], following which the vote will come upon the Barden amendment.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, if the Rankin amendment is adopted there will be no vote on the Barden bill?

The CHAIRMAN. There would be a vote on it as amended by the substitute amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. BARDEN. The question now is whether or not his amendment be adopted?

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROWE. I am just a little perplexed. As a matter of fact, if the substitute amendment passes, there will be no Barden amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, it will then be necessary to vote on the Barden amendment, as amended by the substitute amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question was taken; and on a division, there were—ayes 87, noes 77.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered and the Chairman appointed Mr. RANKIN and Mr. BARDEN to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided and the tellers reported there were ayes 111 and noes 80.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. BARDEN] as amended by the substitute offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DONDERO: On page 54, line 4, after the word "additional", insert the word "existing."

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment was discussed somewhat yesterday. Many Members on the floor expressed fear that institutions of learning would spring up in this land, known as fly-by-night institutions, mainly, to attract veterans, because the Federal Government will pay \$500 annually for tuition. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent any such condition arising in the United States.

I know there are those who think that it might keep out new institutions that may spring up to give a course of training which may not now be provided. I believe that is a rather remote possibility; because there now exists in every State of the Union, schools and institutions of learning that provide courses for every conceivable kind of training any veteran might desire. If not, such courses could easily be added to existing schools. Everybody understands the meaning of the word "existing." It simply freezes, to use that expression, the types, kind and number of educational institutions in the United States as they exist for the purpose of enrolling eligible veterans.

There has been another subject injected into this debate. Fear has been expressed on this floor—and I am one of those who expressed it—of the concentration of power and control of education here in Washington. This morning there came a telegram from George H. Fern, director, State Board of Control for Vocational Training of Michigan, which reads as follows:

Urge your support of the Barden bill, H. R. 3846, provisions for keeping education under State educational authorities, to be included as an amendment to S. 1767, thus preventing federalization of education.

I simply read that in connection with the amendment which I have offered in order to show that back home in the States those who are engaged in educational activities also possess the fear that we must protect the rights of the States to control education or it will be lost to the States and centered in the United States Capital.

That is all I care to say about the amendment. There is nothing difficult to understand about it, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Chairman, this amendment goes on the basis that in education whatever is, is right. We know there are many existing institutions that might not com-

ply with the qualifications for veterans' training. We also know that there may be new institutions arise which would thoroughly qualify for such training. For instance, schools in television, in radar, and in other new subjects that may come up through the years, would be barred by this amendment. As the years go on, if we find there are abuses involving fly-by-night schools, which are organized simply to get the veterans' money, they can be taken care of. I fully agree with the general purpose that the gentleman from Michigan has in mind, of barring commercialized schools that are gotten up to deceive the veterans.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. There is no reason why existing colleges and educational institutions could not be expanded to include every new type of education that might come and that the veterans might need.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I think the gentleman is mistaken, in that he has an entirely too limited view of the word "education," when we think of the types of training that may be needed. There will be training courses in factories and in other institutions, courses that have not yet been established, but which might very well fill the bill better than anything that could be set up in existing colleges and educational institutions. For instance, as I understand it, a system of apprenticeship, or training in a factory, might qualify under this bill without this amendment, but a new plan of apprenticeship training for industrial workers, and for others, could not be put into effect if this amendment is adopted. So, while I have the deepest sympathy with the gentleman's purpose in attempting to preserve existing institutions that are worthy of preservation, and I have the deepest sympathy with the idea that we must protect States' rights in education, I do not believe we will be helping things by putting in this limiting amendment which would provide that only schools and colleges that are now in operation are worthy of consideration, and that no new plan involving new institutions can be evolved which will be worthy of approval under the veterans' training plan we are providing in this bill.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. If this amendment is adopted, would it not put a limitation on initiative and stifle free enterprise in this country?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. It would put a limitation on the starting of new plans for veterans' education, which means not only higher education but vocational training. It seems to me it would be a mistake for us to do so at this time.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. If the Administrator finds any fly-by-night schools fleecing veterans, he can very easily take them off his list; there is protection in that respect.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. That is correct. Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. After the last World War many new schools and institutions were created, but under this amendment any newly created institution, as the gentleman says, would be debarred. We want to get the men into training and educated at once; that is one of the primary reasons for the bill.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Yes; and a similar growth of new schools may occur after this war. Some of these new schools may be no good and, I hope, will be disapproved. We may as well face this fact, however: Either the veteran gets his choice, with such guidance and advice as he will accept, or the Government and the States make his choice for him. If he makes his own choice, he may make mistakes, according to the opinion of others. If he has no choice, the Government may make mistakes, according to the veteran's opinion. I hope that many good advisory groups and committees will spring up to advise and counsel veterans on their educational problems, on a voluntary basis; but I want no Government agency, State or Federal, dictating to veterans what education they shall receive. I want the legal limitations on approved schools, new or old, to be very broad so as to leave the veteran a wide choice, under such voluntary guidance as he will accept.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, it is always surprising to me to see how Members of this House can be so intelligent as individuals and yet act as a mass with such utter disregard of the facts of ordinary human relationships. There is not a man or woman on this floor who does not know that if we establish a system whereby six or seven million young people can come back from military or naval service and receive training at the Government's expense—as you and I all want them to—and then get \$50 or \$75 a month for going to school in addition to having their tuition paid for at the rate of \$500, which is terribly high and far in excess of what most institutions charge, that there is going to be a racket established all over this country of so-called institutions of learning that are simply going to spring up here, there, and yonder to get the kids' money. Do not think that easy money is not going to be taken care of; there are going to be plenty of people profit financially. You and I could make money by quitting Congress and going into the school business. If this amendment is not adopted, all that is going to be necessary to establish a so-called institution of learning is going to be some resolution from the chamber of commerce and the local Legion post to the Veterans' Administration. The State departments of education will not be able to prescribe any qualifications for these diploma mills.

You are going to have every community putting pressure on the Veterans' Administration to approve its local promoters. Do not tell me that such schools will not spring up, because you and I know that they will. You and I have seen this sort of thing happen all over this Nation before. We must know that the bait of \$500 per year is going to induce every promoter in the country to open an academy, a barber college, or a local "university." We must also know that such educational institutions will never fail a student. Why should they? If the veteran fails, the educational institution loses \$500 per year. If, on the other hand, the veteran is passed regardless of his work or lack of work the school continues to get the \$500 and the veteran continues to get the \$50 or \$75 per month. Certainly Members of this House are not going to believe that any of these new schools that cannot meet State requirements are going to close as a result of making their courses too stiff for the most indolent.

We know that there are splendid educational institutions all over this country today. You say there are going to be new subjects that should be taught. There is not an institution of learning in this country worthy of the name today that is not in a position to offer new subjects. Every institution of learning in this country today that is worthy of the name is in position to provide competent instruction in these new subjects just as well as some new fly-by-night school that may be established without interest in anything except the Government's tuition money.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. They could expand to include any new subject that might arise.

Mr. POAGE. Certainly. Any institution of learning, whether it be a university, business college, private academy, or simply an elementary school can enlarge its curriculum to give instruction in any subject, and every Member here knows as a practical matter that the instruction given by those institutions will be far superior to that which is given by these fly-by-night institutions that are absolutely certain to be established in the hope of getting this easy Government money; and do not think that such schools will not spring up. There are well-established schools in sufficient number capable of teaching any subject. However, if any Member believes that any section needs or will need new schools, the way is still open under this amendment. All they need to do is to get State approval. Why make it possible for these fly-by-night commercial institutions to flourish without meeting the requirements of their respective States—institutions that are established for no purpose in the world other than to get the Government's money into promoters' pockets?

The well-established business colleges and similar institutions of this country are doing splendid work educating the young men and women of the country. That is what they were established for.

They are making a profit out of it—most of them are. They were established to make a profit, but they are built on the foundation of rendering a real service. That is why they are still in business. They are here today only because they have rendered a service. But when you give an opportunity and establish a program that pays a student's way regardless of whether he works or not, you are going to fill your schools with loafers as well as serious students—and that is exactly what this bill does, because you are taking the word of the school as to whether the veteran is passing his grades. If he passes his grades the first year he is good for 4 long years on the Government pay roll at \$75 a month if he has a dependent, and \$50 a month if he does not, and the school is getting \$500 a year out of him. If a promoter can get a thousand students a year in his school at \$500 each, he will have a pretty sweet thing; and do not think there are not people in the United States who will do just that, because just as there are people who prey upon the ignorance and misfortunes of those families who are the victims of casualties in this war, so will there be those who will prey upon the ignorance and laziness of a lot of people who would like to draw \$75 a month at Government expense for the next 4 years; and that is what this amendment tried in some degree to prevent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, like so many offered to bills, looks good on its face. The committee considered this for probably an hour and discussed it pro and con. I have every sympathy with the objective of the gentleman from Michigan who offered it, but it is not quite as good as it looks.

The amendment presupposes first that the superintendent of public instruction or the State agency of each of the 48 States is going to go into business with all these fly-by-night diploma-mill schools, encourage them to start up, and place them on the list of schools that it will furnish to the Veterans' Administrator. In addition it presupposes that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will do exactly the same thing, namely, collaborate with and encourage these people to establish these schools and will then put them on the list so that they may become what has been referred to as diploma mills. If you have no confidence in the State agencies and in the man who will be in charge of the Veterans' Administration, then support the amendment. But I do not believe that that is going to happen. I want, however, to call your attention to something more that may happen if this amendment is adopted.

Suppose a number of veterans of this war come back and decide they want to establish a radio school, an aviation school, or some kind of technical school or training school. They would like to establish it in good faith, establish a

school that could get the approval of the State authorities and the approval of the Veterans' Administrator. They could not because it would not have been established before this program went into effect. You are shutting the door to the veteran himself from engaging in the business of establishing a good school that can be approved. I do not believe you want to do that. I believe you will go along with the committee and find that this is an unnecessary and useless amendment that will not serve the purpose for which it was intended by its author and as a matter of fact will do more harm than good.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. Suppose a veteran in California wanted to take a subject that was taught in only two schools in the country and that both these schools were located in the East. It would mean he would have to come all the way to the Atlantic coast to get that education whereas if this amendment were not in the bill schools teaching those subjects, schools that met with the approval of the State authorities and the Veterans' Administrator, might be established right in the State of California.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Correct; but if the veteran himself had anything to do with the ownership or management of the school then he could not accept a single veteran under this amendment.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is not this a partial answer to the comment of the gentleman from Illinois? It is incredible, is it not, that enterprising, established institutions on the Pacific coast would not enlarge their curricula and their programs to take care of men who were coming back desiring education in new fields? It is the business of established institutions to provide this training. They will immediately say: "Here is a need; it is our job to fill this need." As long as the expansion of education is in the hands of established agencies we have no fear; and, therefore, we are willing to allow the Administrator to reorganize schools in addition to those recognized and approved by the States, provided the schools are existing institutions and are therefore almost certain to be under dependable, responsible management. I am utterly unable to believe that any veteran will be shut out of any adequate and proper education that he wants by existing agencies and existing schools if he expresses his desire.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I want to point out that some of the finest aviation schools in existence in this country today were started by men who got their flying experience in the last war. Out of this war radar experts will come and they may want to start a school.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The gentleman is quite correct. The boys learned to fly in the last war, and they are learning in

this war. The pending amendment would preclude them from starting new schools which we might need.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me that this amendment would practically hamstring any future private schools from starting.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Not only that, but it would hamstring the veteran who wants to go into the school business.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is why we voted to report this bill, in order to give them this opportunity.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes. This was all considered in the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I have always felt that the men who have fought this country's wars were entitled to every protection and every opportunity we could create for them. Throughout the Nation's history this principle has been recognized for their restoration to normal civilian pursuits has been an obligation of the Nation. From the returning veterans of the Revolutionary War, to whom land grants of federally owned lands were given, down to and including the veterans of the First World War, our Government has consistently followed this policy.

Many of these men who have bared their breasts in defense of our beloved Nation have paid the supreme sacrifice. We must see to it that their families and dependents do not suffer because of their valiant sacrifice.

Many others of these men, as well as women, are now returning and thousands more will follow them, who have been maimed and wounded. To these we have the triple obligation of restoration of health and strength, education and training in civilian pursuits which their physical handicaps will permit them to follow, and the protection of their loved ones from want and distress.

To all those other veterans who have successfully faced the horrors of modern warfare, we owe the obligation of restoration to a wholesome civilian life, insured against penury and want because of their patriotic response to our country's call.

The fulfillment of these obligations has always been one of the first principles of this country. It was because of this principle that I voted against the infamous Economy Act of 1933 which deprived surviving veterans of our previous war and their families of the pittance they than received.

Mr. Chairman, throughout my entire public career I have supported the humanitarian principles involved in veterans' legislation. As a Member of the House of Representatives for almost two

decades I have consistently voted in favor of such legislation on every opportunity presented. Our Government should take every possible step to restore, protect, and create the opportunity for our veterans to find that happiness in America to which they are so justly entitled.

This bill has been referred to as the G. I. bill of rights. It is more than that. It is a recognition of the Nation's responsibility toward those who have preserved the Nation from foreign forces of destruction of our way of life, of our liberty and the pursuit of our happiness. Such legislation cannot be enacted too quickly.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier today.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to add a comment to this discussion. This amendment applies only to such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator. A school may be started by a veteran or anyone else, and if it is a good school, he can go to the State educational authorities and get recognition that would require the Administrator in Washington to recognize the school. This amendment is simply to prevent his recognizing additional schools which may be started but which cannot meet proper standards and cannot get approval by the established educational agency in the State as schools equipped to supply education or training under this act.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. In my State the State department of education would not attempt to pass upon the qualifications of an aviation school. They say, "We have nothing to do with that. We have no agency in the State to handle that."

Mr. JUDD. If we will look at the language of the bill we find that the Administrator asks each State or the appropriate agency in each State to give him a list of all the schools or institutions in the State equipped to supply education or training, such as the veteran would ask for. Does the gentleman mean that the State department of education in Connecticut probably would not cooperate, or would be unwilling to furnish a list to the Veterans' Administration of all schools or institutions which it considers equipped to supply education and training provided in this bill?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. They will not, because they tell you, "We know nothing about aviation schools, we know nothing about hospital training courses." They will give you a list of the schools. That is what I was trying to bring out awhile ago; that is, that the emphasis should not be on schools, it should be on education.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman brings up a point which is one of the reasons why in the original bill reported by the Committee on Education we suggested that each State department of education set up an advisory committee broadly representative of all types and levels of education and training, so that it would have available expert information on aviation or radar or nursing, for instance, to assist it in determining whether a particular school is qualified. I believe there will be less injustice done to the veterans, to our educational system and to the Nation's future by inserting this word "existing" than there will be by opening the door to a possible expansion of fly-by-night or wild-cat institutions which will deceive the boy and will not give him the education and training that he thinks he is going to get.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. How would business schools privately run be handled?

Mr. JUDD. Business schools, privately run, if already in existence could be recognized by the Administrator. Business schools, privately run, if equipped to give proper education and training, I am convinced would get recognition by the appropriate educational agency in the State in question. The first thing for the school to do would be to try to get approval of the State department of education. If the State said that the school's standards and equipment were not adequate, then it could go to the Veterans' Administration and if it was in existence prior to the date of enactment of this act and showed that it had standards sufficiently adequate to satisfy the Administrator he could then put the school on his approved list. If it were not in previous existence, he could not add it without the State's approval.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Is it not true that this amendment says that if a new school is going to be created to take part in this program it must be recognized by the State authorities or it must be certified by the State authorities?

Mr. JUDD. Yes. If it went to the State authorities and got recognition it would automatically have to be put on the Administrator's list. If the State turned it down, as the bill now reads, it could go to the Administrator and perhaps get recognition. If the word "existing" is put in as provided in the amendment it, as a new school, could not get recognition from the Administrator unless the State department of education were willing to certify that it was equipped to give the training in question.

Mr. JEFFREY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JEFFREY. As I understand the gentleman's explanation and this amendment this new school could be listed and approved by the State director of education or board but it could not be approved by the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. JUDD. That is right, not without the State's prior approval.

Mr. JEFFREY. So that in effect it is true, then, is it not, that you are taking away from or at least restricting the right of the Veterans' Administration, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to add to schools that the State has approved?

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

Mr. JEFFREY. The gentleman is putting a limitation on the right of the Veterans' Administrator to name schools?

Mr. JUDD. Yes. We are limiting the ability of the Veterans' Administrator to bypass the State educational authorities in the case of new schools. He can still bypass them in the case of existing schools. In the case of new schools he cannot go over the head of the established educational agencies of the States. These are now in operation, are experienced, and have, I submit, a very excellent record.

Mr. JEFFREY. Then, as a practical matter, the real result of this amendment, if adopted, would be that you would drastically restrict the authority which the committee bill gives to the Veterans' Administration to add schools?

Mr. JUDD. I do not know whether you would call it drastic or not. In my opinion it is a proper restriction of his authority to recognize new schools that the State educational authorities do not approve, and I think that limitation ought to be put in. I think he should be prohibited from bypassing the State departments of education in recognizing new institutions that would not be foolproof but an additional safeguard against the sort of exploitation of the veteran and of the Government which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] so ably described.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be voted down. We discussed this question at length on the first day of the debate and it was discussed at length in the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. It is wholly unnecessary, and, in my opinion, the apprehensions of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] are absolutely unfounded.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would prohibit the Veterans' Administration from recognizing any additional school, whether it be public or private, or any school that is not in existence now. How do we know how long this war is going to last? How do we know that new ideas and new fields of operation may not be developed in this war? We are trying to provide for training for these men as well as for their education. To be frank, we are not trying to make it possible for

these men to all study sociology so much as we are endeavoring to make it possible for them to go somewhere to get the training which will help them to carry on their life work.

As the gentleman from Ohio said a while ago there will come out of this war a large number of men who are trained in radar, radio, and possibly other fields that are not even being discussed publicly at this time. The mere fact that a new school is established should not condemn it to the point where we ought to legislate against it in advance, thereby shutting the door in the face of a young man who wants to go there.

Mr. REED of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. Some time ago I had occasion to look into this matter. We must remember that during the present period of the war, as the gentleman states, not knowing how long it is going to last, many existing educational institutions that might be qualified to carry on this work are going bankrupt and will not exist when the war is over. New ones will have to be organized and set up to take care of the veterans.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; that is quite true. Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Is it not also true, however, that if you permit the construction of new institutions you will just make it that much harder for the existing institutions to carry on?

Mr. RANKIN. I am not one of those men who believe that the world should be fossilized as it now stands. If I did not think we would make some progress after this war, I would look into the future with hopeless blindness.

There are going to be a great many localities where these training courses will be offered. Do you think the Veterans' Administration is going to recognize somebody who is going to run a racket? Certainly not. If they did, where would you be? You will be here to look after the veterans' interest.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true that some of the existing institutions will have to become perfectly enormous if they do not allow some additional ones to crop up?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly. If someone establishes a new school, as they undoubtedly will, and it is found to be efficient and the kind of a school these young men want to go to, I am not willing to shut the door in their faces now in advance; probably 10 years in advance.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The suggestion was made a few moments ago by one of the gentlemen that if a school existed in California or some other State, that school could be extended. Is not

the veteran entitled to have a school within a reasonable distance from his home?

Mr. RANKIN. Why, of course. Another thing, the schools that exist in his locality may not be adequate. They may not have the kind of training course the veteran desires. They may not have the kind of training course that those boys will want. Certainly, some will say, "We teach everything." Yes, I know. We have some educational institutions that are supposed to specialize in agriculture that have probably done many farm boys harm by concentrating on higher education instead of teaching them the things they most need. We are trying to make it possible for these men to receive such training as will enable them to make a living.

We are legislating for them and not for certain educational institutions.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I must confess that I am just a little bit puzzled. If it were not for the respect that I have for the members of the Committee on Education and my belief in their sincerity, I would begin to wonder just what is back of these amendments being offered to the G. I. bill of rights. It is because of my confidence in the Committee on Education, especially the genial chairman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN]; the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]; the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD], and many others, that I am puzzled.

In the previous amendment offered they wanted to open the doors wide, including anything, everything, and everybody, but now on this amendment they come in here and they want to put on a limitation to recognize only existing educational institutions. As I said, if it were not for my respect for the committee, I would be wondering if it was not the educators of this country that were trying to write this bill instead of Congress. The committee comes in here one time and wants to let everybody under the sun attend school and now they say, "You cannot start any new schools in this country, regardless of how good and how meritorious they may be."

You can appreciate why I say I am puzzled. I cannot determine whether the committee is consistent or inconsistent.

I sincerely hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to see the Congress giving such earnest and diligent consideration to this so-called G. I. bill of rights. It shows not only that the Congress appreciates the magnitude of the problem but that the

Congress is determined to give fair and equitable treatment to this group of men who have made such great sacrifices.

I urge, Mr. Chairman, that this bill be given a unanimous vote. It is a well thought out and well prepared piece of legislation. It is the product not only of the best judgment of the Congress but of the American Legion as well.

I have heard some expressions that it might be too early to pass this bill. With that, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully disagree. A sensible, workable program to aid in the reestablishment of several million men into our civilian life and economy is not an overnight job. The machinery for doing the job should be set up, plans should be made, and ready to go into effect when the day of demobilization comes. We must do everything possible to minimize the time lag between the time when the men are released from the armed services and the time when they can take their proper place in responsible, active participation in our national life. And let me warn the Congress that there is grave economic danger to the Nation in failure to do this job well. Unless there is a well-designed national program for integrating these 10,000,000 or more servicemen into our national life, it might create a glut and stagnation of our economy that would have disastrous effects. The time to prepare that program is now.

So, Mr. Chairman, this legislation is both timely and fair. We should pass it not only to do justice to the returning veterans, which we must do in all events, but to safeguard our national economy by having a Nation-wide program for the integration of these men into a going, productive national economy when victory—may God speed it—comes.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: Page 52, line 19, after the word "that" insert the following: "exclusive of any period he was assigned for education or training under the Army specialist training program or the Navy college training program or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, that language is already in the bill.

Mr. JUDD. That language is already in the bill in regard to the additional education the veteran gets after his first year. It is not in the bill in determining his eligibility for his first year of education. This amendment is a desirable limitation and equitable, whereas I think some of the limitations in the committee bill are not. What I have in mind, Mr. Chairman, is this sort of situation. Here is a boy who was already in pre-medical school when the war was declared, when his draft number came up. He was put in uniform and he is officially in active service, but he has never had a day of real military training. He has already had 2 years of education at Government expense and may have 4 or 5 years before the war is over. Are we then to qualify him for 4 more? I do not think a boy ought to be eligible for education or training under this bill unless he has had at least 90 days of actual service, exclusive of time spent in West

Point or Annapolis or in the A. S. T. P., or the V-12 programs. The committee has such a limitation in figuring eligibility for an additional period after his first year of training. I do not think he ought to be eligible for the first year unless he has had 90 days of actual military training. It seems to me the committee ought to be willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. If we accept it, will the gentleman be satisfied with it?

Mr. JUDD. If the gentleman from Mississippi and the committee agree to accept it, I shall be satisfied.

Mr. RANKIN. We will accept it.

Mr. JUDD. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy as always.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN:

Page 53, line 3, strike out the phrase "1 calendar year" and insert in lieu thereof the following "54 weeks of continuous full-time education or training."

Lines 4 and 5, as amended, strike out lines 4 and 5 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Every veteran certified at the end of such period by the institution providing him education or training to have completed satisfactorily his work during such period shall."

Lines 8 through 10, strike out the word "the" and strike out lines 9 and 10 through the word "war" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "a period equal to 54 weeks of continuous full-time education or training."

Line 16, strike out the phrase "4 years" and insert in lieu thereof the following "108 weeks."

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment for two reasons: One is, I think it should be called to the attention of the House that the gage now in the bill determining the time a boy is to attend school or training is the length of time that he served in the armed forces. Another thing that should be called to the attention of the House is that possibly we should fix some limitation in the bill and define a school year.

I have been very much puzzled over this section, and there has never been any doubt in my mind but what the conferees would arrive at some kind of an adjustment of this matter. It would be helped by an amendment authorizing the Administrator to permit a boy attending school to complete the semester or quarter that was going on at the time his time in school expired. If you have these boys in school and their length of training is determined by the time that they served in the armed forces, you will have some boys who were in school 2 or 3 years ago getting 4 years, and you will have other boys who served in all the foreign battlefields who maybe would be entitled to 12 months.

I do not think this amendment would make it more expensive, but I am willing for them to have 54 weeks. The reason I suggest 54 weeks instead of the calendar year is because the standard college year is 36 weeks and the standard semester, which is half of the col-

lege year, is 18 weeks, and 36 and 18 make 54. If you leave it at a calendar year, the boy will leave 2 weeks before his examination. Maybe that is what the House wants, but it looks to me as if we will be getting mighty close to the successful solution of something and then leave it incomplete.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. Is not the proposed amendment covered in the original Barden bill?

Mr. BARDEN. That was the policy adopted in the original so-called Barden bill. That is the time the Committee on Education approved, but we were just as uncertain about that time as probably many of you are. In measuring time in a school or college you should not apply a rule that is never used by a college. They do not use calendar years. Yet you are dealing exclusively with schools. So if we are going to use the school, then the gage of time the school employs should be used, otherwise it would be like trying to measure cloth by the peck. If you were going to send these boys for 1 school year, you would find that it would be 36 weeks, and if you were going to send them for 1 school year and a semester it would be 54 weeks instead of 52 weeks, which constitutes a calendar year.

I frankly think that you will have many men in the service who will render valuable service and whose mental condition will be such that they will need education more than someone else who probably will not have served more than 6 or 8 months, because we are still taking them in.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, my reason for asking for this additional time is that this is a very important item. I do not think we should just pass over it and leave it hanging in the air.

Much has been said about bringing down the Economy Act on the people of this country. The people of this country will never resist the wise, honest, and proper expenditure of tax money. I think money spent in education of the veterans who are serving now is a proper and wise expenditure.

Do you want to leave the scale to be governed by the length of time a man serves and give no consideration whatever to the kind of service or do you want to make it a specific time for all? As far as the cost is concerned, I do not think it would cost any more. I do not think it is a little more equitable. But I think this Congress should know now what it is doing with reference to fixing the time. If you want to leave it to be governed solely on the basis of the length of time a man serves in the Army, all right. If you

want to be specific, get a little closer to fair treatment on it, then now is the time to do it, and not wait until some veteran writes us and asks us about it, and then have to tell him we did not exactly know it was going to be that way.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If we have 54 weeks, that would be the accelerated program in the colleges and institutions that have the accelerated program.

Mr. BARDEN. Practically every college and school in the country is already on the accelerated program.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes; but when the war is over they may go back to the old program.

Mr. BARDEN. When the war is over, with the tremendous educational deficit now existing, there will not be a school in this country that will not be running 12 months a year. These boys will want to get their training or education as quickly as possible.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We do not know whether they will go back or not. No doubt some will. A boy attending school will have a 36-week course. Then he will have to go the balance of the time before he will know whether or not he is qualified to complete his education. The Administrator would not be able to determine by his record at the end of the 36 weeks that he was qualified to continue 2 or 3 more years. He would have to go 52 or 54 weeks before they would know about that.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman has four or five college degrees, and he knows that the language is not to exceed 54 weeks. I want the gentleman to help on this, not content himself with criticism, because it is going to worry both of us.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am trying to get the gentleman from North Carolina straightened out.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman has never found me warped yet, so he need not try to straighten me out but spend his time trying to straighten his bill out.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. What I cannot get clear in my mind is the connection between the school year, which might be a calendar year, and this matter of weeks. For instance, 36 weeks is not a calendar year, yet it takes up a great deal of a calendar year to have a school year. Would the amendment the gentleman suggests make any difference with reference to the monthly payment of \$50 to the veteran?

Mr. BARDEN. Not a bit.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If you have a 36-week school year, is he paid \$50 a month for his vacation, or does he have to work, or how does he handle that?

Mr. BARDEN. He does not draw any money on vacation. That is covered in the bill. The time is limited in that respect and no confusion will arise there.

The reason I made this suggestion is not that I am making a fight on the committee but that I think every one

of us had better get our heads together on this problem. We worked these details out in H. R. 3846. Thirty-six weeks is a normal school year in the United States. They have divided this year into semesters, that is, half years, and they complete each half year. If you go 36 weeks you have one complete year, and then an additional semester would be 18 weeks, or 54 weeks altogether. The bill provides for one calendar year, which is 52 weeks. I think when we get that close to letting a boy do a semester and a half of work it would be a little bit humorous if it were not almost tragic, to leave it at a calendar year instead of "not to exceed 54 weeks."

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. What I was trying to clear up in my own mind was whether the 36 weeks includes a vacation period, 2 weeks out for Christmas or anything else, and if so, whether the man is paid his living expenses for that period. I am asking for information; I do not know.

Mr. BARDEN. No. The Veterans' Administration has ample authority to take care of that situation. He is paid only for the time he is actually in school. If he does not want to attend the 36 weeks, he does not have to. He can quit any time prior to that.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. It is true that the Committee on Education discussed this very point at considerable length, and it was one of the troublesome features of the entire bill. If the committee bill is adopted, a veteran can serve a year and 11 days and can have a year of education and then just 11 days more. What we are trying to do is fix his time of education so it is definite and practical for him.

Mr. BARDEN. Unless you adopt an amendment like this or unless you adopt an amendment which gives to the Administrator the right to permit a boy to complete a quarter or a semester of work, you will have perhaps 500 boys starting in an institution and by Christmas there will be but 50 of them left in school.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARDEN. Just let me follow that up and then I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois. If that is true, by Christmas and December 1, they will not have over 50 of those boys. So how in the world could an institution provide for its faculty or a standard arrangement when it had no idea when the boys would be leaving? They would be leaving during every month in the year. The gentleman from West Virginia, Dr. ROHRBOUGH, who has been a college president, helped us a lot on that very subject. I think he knows that will be quite troublesome to an institution.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. I asked for the gentleman to have additional time so I could ask him a question. I do not have the amendment that he offered before me, but if my memory serves me correctly, I believe if your amendment were adopted, it would permit a boy having 6 months and 1 day of service to 3 years of education. In other words, he can get 3 years of education irrespective of the length of service to his country.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to the gentleman, this does not change a single provision or a single restriction in your bill. Whatever it is in your bill or is now, whatever it is in the Veterans' Committee bill now, he can get 4 years or 3 years and 9 months, or 3 years and 6 months, or 3 years and 1 month.

Mr. BUSBEY. That is, if he has that much service to his credit.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to the gentleman not to stand there trying to criticize my amendment, because I have no pride of authorship in it. I want somebody to suggest something to clear this up. It is just as much your responsibility as it is mine. I do not think it is wise legislation as it is now. I do not think we ought to use the term "calendar year" in dealing with an institution when there is not one institution in the country that ever uses the term "calendar year."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. As I see it, the amendment is trying to do two things. I might agree to the first part of the amendment, but the second part of the amendment is entirely different.

Mr. BARDEN. I will say to the gentleman, I will separate it or segregate the different parts or anything else that will help improve this bill, but it certainly should not be left as it is.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think we should consider the two parts of your amendment separately as two separate amendments.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Chair if, by unanimous consent, the first amendment on that list may be considered separately from the others?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that by unanimous consent the various amendments indicated in this amendment en bloc can be considered separately.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that they be considered separately.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN: On page 53, line 3, strike out the words "one calendar year" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Fifty-four weeks of continuous full-time education or training."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN: On page 53, strike out lines 4 and 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Every veteran certified at the end of such period by the institution providing him education or training to have completed satisfactorily his work during such period shall."

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we probably will all agree that the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has been very fair in accepting so many amendments that have been suggested, where we found them good. But this is one amendment which, for my part, could not be agreed to. If you will take the language of the amendment and add it onto the bill, you have the language that was originally in the Barden bill; namely, every veteran certified at the end of such period of instruction—that is the 54 weeks—if he is certified by the institution providing him educational training to have completed satisfactorily his work for such period, shall be entitled to an additional period or periods of continuous instruction not to exceed 54 weeks.

That simply means that a man who has been in service 90 days gets 54 weeks of school, and then if the educational authorities say he has made satisfactory progress, he goes on for 54 more weeks. That is 108 weeks of education for 90 days' service. The committee gave this matter careful consideration. The attention of the Members is again called to the fact that on this committee the majority are veterans of the World War. Most of those men served overseas and they do not believe that there should be a wedge driven between the man overseas and the man at home. He is overseas or at home because war orders put him there. Many of the men who wanted to go overseas have had to stay here at home. So whether he serves at home or abroad makes no difference as long as he serves honorably. Of course, there are some imperfections in the bill and we admit it. We felt there was only one proper yardstick to determine the extent of a man's education beyond the first year for his 90 days' honorable service, and that was such period of time over and above the qualifying 90 days that he was in the service.

In other words, if he was in the service for 1 year and 3 months that would mean 2 years of education; 2 years and 3 months of service would mean 3 years of education. We think it is fair and equitable and treats every man alike. The man who was in the shortest period of time gets the shortest education and the man who was in the longest time gets the longest education, for he lost the most time.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I think those Members who were worried about the fly-by-night institutions should worry about this amendment, because

you are leaving up to the school or institution the decision whether they are going to grant him another year and if they should be interested in the \$500 a year, nobody has any control over that. They make a recommendation and the Administrator has to continue them in the institution.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There is logic in that contention. I share with the Committee on Education a high regard for those men in charge of our educational institutions. But all of these places are not educational institutions. They are not all schools; they are not all colleges. Many of them are training shops.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, while the gentleman is discussing this, I hope he will make some suggestion with reference to an amendment that would permit the Administrator to authorize a boy to complete a quarter, for instance, or whatever the time is, and not let him be put out after 2 months and 13 days or 2 months and 3 weeks, or something like that. In other words, to make it definite so that the Administrator would have some power.

Mr. SCRIVNER. My view is simply this: I seem to have more confidence and faith in the internal fortitude of these young men, if you please, than many others do. I feel sure if Congress in its wisdom sees fit to give these men some education and they only have 6 weeks or a month to go, those boys will find some way to finish up the 6 weeks or a month. However, the gentleman's suggestion merits and will be given thoughtful consideration.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. The question is who should determine whether the veteran should remain in college or not? We discussed that at considerable length and came to the conclusion that the educational institution which he was attending was the best judge, rather than the Veterans' Administration here in Washington.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We have another provision that the decision as to whether the veteran's progress is satisfactory or not is according to the records of the school.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] that the World War Veterans' Committee did discuss this matter pro and con. We believe in our own hearts that just as many other benefits have been provided, the only logical, easily applied yardstick to determine how long he is to go to school is the time he was in the service. Further than that, many of us seem to forget the basic reason for

this bill—what we had in our mind—that is, the aim and desire to make this man as nearly whole as possible, to put him in as nearly the same place as he might have been had it not been for his service in the Army. If, due to his war service, he had lost 3 years, that is the time we should accord him.

• Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does not the wording of the committee bill, which recognizes the right to education based upon the length of service after the first year, conform to the established policy of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and practically all veteran organizations in recognizing benefits to the soldier in proportion and in relation to his length of service?

Mr. SCRIVNER. That has always been the main yardstick.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If we adopt the amendment now before us, we will be going contrary to that established policy that has been in existence for over 20 years.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It will be going contrary to the established policy, and there will be this further objection: Suppose I am one of those young men coming back—and I wish I was—who had an opportunity to go to school for 54 weeks. Perhaps I get cross-wise with one of my instructors and my grades do not come up quite as high as he thinks they should have been; but at any rate, he grades me down and the school authorities determine I should not go any longer. Yet I served $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 years. Why should I be deprived of that additional time in school merely because some instructor said I should not, when my time in the Army has entitled me to that period of time to make me whole for the time I have lost?

These provisions are fair and this amendment should be defeated.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Is there not already in the committee bill a provision that a course may be discontinued if the veteran is not doing good work?

Mr. SCRIVNER. There is a provision that if a man's conduct or progress is not satisfactory, according to the standard practices of the school, it can be ended; and that is right, because after all, the Government is paying the bill, and it is entitled to get value received. So, if he is not making proper educational progress that is eminently fair.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Under the committee bill then if a veteran were entitled to 3 years, 6 months, and 2 days, and after the first year his school found and the Administrator found that his conduct or progress was unsatisfactory, he would not be continued in school?

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is true to a limited extent. In other words, the Administrator might find that that course was not what the man should have taken and that he should be changed to some other course, but that is entirely different from saying, "If you make good

you are going to get another three semesters of school."

Mr. PRIEST. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. I was about to ask that question. Suppose he is entitled to 3 years of school and he fails in some institution at the end of the year, the Administrator might designate some other institution for his training?

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right.

Mr. PRIEST. And he still might get 2 more years to which he is entitled.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is true, but under this amendment, unless the educator recommended him for it he could not get but 54 weeks. We believe the yardstick, length of service for length of training and education, is the most just and the most simple of administration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] has expired.

Mr. ROHRBOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of both amendments, the one that we have already passed and the one now under consideration.

I am very greatly pleased to know that so much attention has been given in S. 1767 to the education and training of discharged veterans. In this respect we are certainly giving better treatment to our soldiers and sailors than we did to those of World War No. 1. This bill provides, under certain conditions, that each veteran who served as long as 3 months is entitled to a calendar year of schooling or training, while the veterans of World War No. 1 had no provisions whatever made for them with respect to education and training. However, I have doubts as to the wisdom of some of the provisions of the bill which specify in one place a calendar year of schooling and in another "continuous instruction not to exceed the time the person was in active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of service." It seems to me, as a practical proposition, the administration of these provisions will be exceedingly difficult.

A calendar year, of course, is 52 weeks, while a school year is generally recognized as 36 weeks. Nearly all standard schools operate on the semester plan, 18 weeks to a semester. A calendar year of 52 weeks would equal two semesters and eight-tenths of a third semester. So, instead of specifying a calendar year, I think a period of 54 weeks would be much better. Otherwise, the veteran's attendance at school would terminate 2 weeks before the end of his third semester. He would receive no credit for the work done in this semester as he would be unable to take his final examinations and the work would be incomplete.

I have still graver doubts of the wisdom of providing schooling in addition to the 1-year basic training for all who qualify, to be determined by the length of his military service. Some would have this additional training for 3 or 4 weeks, some for 5 or 6, some for 7 or 8, and in varying lengths of time up to 3 years. I can conceive of nothing that would be more distracting to a student than to know that he could enter school

and not continue to the end of his term or semester. I can think of nothing that would be more demoralizing to the institution than to have students dropping out probably at the end of each week throughout the semester. A class might be organized with 25 members at the opening of school and before the semester is over the number might have dwindled to less than half. From the viewpoint of the student and from the viewpoint of the institution the arrangement would be entirely unsatisfactory.

Consequently, I think that the only solution for a problem of this kind is a specific and definite determination of the length of time a student may attend, and this should be in terms of school years or semesters. The amendment provides that a student may have 54 weeks or 3 semesters of schooling or training and that in case his work has been well done he may receive additional training not to exceed another 14 weeks. This would be the equivalent of six semesters or 3 full school years. Such an arrangement would safeguard the interests of the student and the interests of the educational institution, and the plan would be possible of administration. The plan provided in the bill is not possible of successful administration.

Mr. BROOKS. I move to strike out the last two words, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I am very strongly in favor of S. 1767. It contains many features of vital interest to the millions of men and women in the service of our Nation when they are discharged back into civilian life.

Of course, all American citizens want every possible consideration shown these disabled, in mind and in body, as a result of this war. The facilities available to the veterans of the last war will be likewise available to those of this World War. The 100,000 hospital beds of the Veterans' Bureau will be immediately available when they are needed, and in addition to this, 100,000 additional hospital beds will be available under this bill by loan from the Army and the Navy to the Veterans' Administration. If the hospital load is heavier than this—and the Veterans' Administration has estimated that it will be heavier than this—additional hospital facilities will have to be built. This bill gives the Veterans' Administration full authority to build the additional facilities which may be needed from time to time, subject only to the necessary appropriations available.

The new hospitals to be built when needed should be made of permanent material, and they should be as fine as engineers can devise and money can buy. They should be built throughout the length and breadth of the land where they are needed, and in locating them, reference should be made to the climate, geographical advantages, and general environment. While it is natural to follow to some extent State lines, no community which otherwise qualifies should be denied a hospital for veterans of the United States merely because it is located near the boundary line of the State. I am

sure that the experts of the Veterans' Administration will do an excellent job in the location of future hospital facilities.

The statutes which are presently available to disabled veterans of World War No. 1 should likewise immediately be made available to veterans of World War No. 2. These statutes will give pensions to our disabled ranging from \$10 to \$250 per month, depending upon the nature and the extent of the disability.

One thing is very important to the veteran who has been wounded in action or who has sustained a disabling disease, and is about to be discharged—it is the time element. When the soldier, sailor, and marine steps through the portals of the service with an honorable discharge in hand, he moves into a different world. He is again face to face with economic competition; and the ofttime cruel and relentless laws of finance reach out to take from him the small pittance of discharge pay which he has just received. It is therefore essential that at this very point, he be advised of the beneficial laws which Congress has passed to aid disabled veterans; and if he is found as much as 10-percent disabled, his application for a pension should be immediately filed and acted upon. In other words, the disabled veterans should know at the very moment of discharge just what assistance the Veterans' Administration is going to give him to overcome the physical handicap which injury and disease has brought to him.

After the last war, our governmental agencies were not so constituted as to begin promptly to function. Many disabled veterans filed their applications timely; but found to their misfortune that no action was promptly taken. A great "log-jam" of applications from veterans, all disabled, had paralyzed the hands of the Veterans' Administration; and men with magnificent service records, men with congressional medals, and other medals for gallantry in action, were compelled to parade their wounds and their afflictions upon the streets of the cities of the Nation while selling pencils, apples, and shoestrings to keep from starving.

The fact that this bill gives the Veterans' Administration a priority on personnel, second only to the Army and the Navy, is our guarantee that this distressing situation will not repeat itself. The further fact that Congress is proceeding at an early date to enact necessary enabling laws is further guarantee that our Government will act promptly this time; and that this situation will not repeat itself.

More than 5,000 veterans monthly are moving through the Veterans' Administration hospitals at the present time. Already over 40,000 have been hospitalized, and the number is constantly increasing. It was testified at the House hearings on this bill that the peak load of disabilities may not come for 25 years after the war, and at that time it may reach a total of 1,250,000 men and women veterans who have disabilities of some character. This is an enormous number; but whatever the number may be, it is our obligation as citizens of a grateful Nation to make

sure that these disabled veterans are properly cared for.

For 25 years, I have worked with various patriotic organizations which aid, assist, and provide for the wants of the veterans of the last World War. During this period of time, I have learned to have a profound respect for the interest, intelligence, persistence, ability, and courage which the officers and members of these patriotic organizations have shown in this great work. At an early time, I felt that representatives of these organizations should be permitted by the Army, Navy, and the Veterans' Administration to assume a greater responsibility in this work. I have urged that they begin their work even before the soldier and the sailor becomes a veteran and that they continue in his aid and counsel after he returns to civilian life. I am glad to say that this bill permits these great and patriotic organizations to have accredited representatives present at the time of the discharge of the veteran for the purpose of advising him as to his rights and benefits under our laws. The veteran can, of course, choose his own organization; but he should never be without advice or in ignorance of his rights under the law. Many of these features which I have mentioned are included in House Joint Resolution 204 which I introduced in December 1943.

The other provisions of this bill, such as those relating to employment of veterans, unemployment aid, and aid in the purchasing of homes, farms, and places of business are all steps looking toward reintegration of the veteran after he leaves service and returns to the walks of civilian life. I hope that they will result in the reemployment of millions of veterans, putting them back on a self-sustaining basis. I am especially interested in the provisions regarding the purchase of the farm and the home.

The farm must be made inviting to the returning soldier and sailor; and we must make it possible for him to purchase and to own a place of his own. In most instances, the farm will be the home; but in instances where the veteran does not wish to farm, he may avail himself of the provisions of this act to purchase or build a home. In these ways, the veteran will be resettled so to speak; and will become a property owner with a real stake in the greatest Republic of all times.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN: On page 53, line 16, after the word "years", strike out the period, add a colon and the following: "Provided, That in every case where the major portion of a semester or quarter is included within the period of eligibility as herein provided, the eligibility shall be extended to include the remainder of the semester or quarter."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer that as a substitute. The gentleman from North Carolina will accept that, will he not?

Mr. BARDEN. Just a minute. As I understood the reading of the amend-

ment it included the phrase "major portion of a semester or a quarter." A week is a major portion of a semester. Is the gentleman going to use that as his unit? A major portion of a quarter or a semester. I am inclined to go along with it.

Mr. RANKIN. It would conform to the custom of the school. Some schools go by quarters, some by semesters. For that reason that language was placed in the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair calls attention to the fact that the amendment pending is on page 53, to strike out lines 4 and 5 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

Every veteran certified at the end of such period by the institution providing him education or training who has completed satisfactorily his work during such period shall.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I certainly do not want to take any technical advantage here because we are dealing with something that is a little bit too vital to do that.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. We will straighten it out overnight.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion that the Committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LANHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address I made recently.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon and also to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Stars and Stripes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution on the St. Lawrence seaway.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address made by him before the State Republican Convention.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address made by Millard W. Rice, national service director of the Disabled American Veterans, over station WINX on Monday last. It is entitled "Full Employment for Veterans."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon on the G. I. bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on three subjects, in two extensions to include editorials that appeared in two aviation magazines and in the third an article from the Eureka News Bulletin in connection with Mr. A. J. Higgins.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BUSBEY, Mr. CELLER, and Mr. SHAFER asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks.)

NORWAY'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, another year has passed since I took the floor on May 17, 1943, and addressed this House on Norway's great independence day.

It is unnecessary at this time to go into detail regarding the origin and meaning of this independence day. It is enough here to say that on May 17, 1814, at Eidsvold, Norway, the Norwegians obtained their own independence and adopted a constitution patterned largely after our Constitution adopted at Philadelphia 27 years before.

Our struggle for independence formally closed in 1787, with the completion of the work of the Constitutional Conven-

tion. No doubt our fight for freedom had a profound effect upon Europe, our plan of a constitutional form of government profoundly affected Europe. No country in Europe, however, was more concerned with our struggle than Norway. It will be remembered that it was only 27 years after our Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia that the Norwegians held a similar convention at Eidsvold under similar circumstances and for a similar purpose. The accomplishments were also similar, and the century that followed these events in each of the two countries ran parallel in the development of a government that guaranteed to its citizens the right of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, which is only another way of expressing the Four Freedoms.

We have more in common with Norway than any other country in our common struggle for independence. Five hundred years before the world knew anything about Columbus the Norwegians landed on our shores, made settlements, introduced cattle for the first time on this continent, built frame houses, cultivated the land, and left enough writings on the rocks of our soil and in their own sagas to prove to us a thousand years later that they had been here.

For 125 years these two great constitutional governments flourished among the family of nations. Norway was never a country of many millions like our own. Her highest population was probably not over 3,000,000, but no country has made a deeper impression on American thought than that small country tucked away in the northwest corner of Europe. During this period of over a century Norway progressed, gradually developing the individual liberty of its citizens. The names of Ole Bull, Edvard Grieg, Henrik Ibsen, Bjarne Bjornson, Johan Bojer, Sigrid Undset, Roald Amundsen, Fridtjof Nansen are all world renowned.

Many of Norway's sons immigrated to America, the land that had given them their first hopes of a free government. Schooled already in freedom, justice, and independence, they quickly became a part of our own culture. They became governors, State legislators, and Members of the National Congress, were appointed to high executive and judicial offices and filled our educational institutions with executive heads and instructors.

The first shock to peace-loving nations was World War No. 1. Norway was not trained in war but schooled in the business of peace and good will toward all. Norway kept out of the whirlpool of war raging on the Continent. She had little preparation for national defense, and less desire to enter a war. World War No. 1 passed into history. Norway breathed freely again as she averted a savage struggle and had emerged a nation friendly to all powers. Another 25 years passed and lo and behold the terms of peace demanded in the first war had now ripened into a greater conflict. War came again and it still rages.

Norway had no intentions of becoming involved in the present war. She was

have the sole support of children under 18 are also made eligible for the benefits of this resolution.

If we are to have unemployment, who is it that should be unemployed? If there are too many to work, who is it that should rest? We say it is those who are unable to work and those who have served the longest. Let us provide decent pensions to enough of them to solve this problem and do away with the nightmare called unemployment. If the groups referred to above can have a good cash income in the form of a Federal pension, they will be good customers in our markets, desirable citizens in our communities, and a continued asset to society. Their spending will afford the market that will sustain good employment conditions and substantial business for those not retired and thus all can have opportunity. The citizen who is alarmed today for our free enterprise way of life may well look into the provisions of this resolution.

The tax provision to raise the money by which the annuities or pensions are to be paid is most interesting. A small rate of tax spread thin over a very wide base is proposed. Merely a 3 percent gross income tax on all incomes personal and corporate. In the case of personal incomes the first \$100 per month is exempt from the tax. The resolution would also repeal titles 1 and 2 of our present social security law. It would also make unnecessary a lot of the existing emergency taxes. In this way the new tax would in large measure be a replacement tax and not an additional tax.

Again I should emphasize that this tax will benefit the average citizen far more than it will cost him. It will also pay handsome dividends to business and industry. I cannot visualize even a single citizen that will not be benefited far more than he will be hurt by this resolution.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, we can tax and appropriate money when we feel it is necessary to do so. The speed and the magnitude of our efforts for the war have shown it can be done. Now if we do agree that this problem to which I now address myself is also of tremendous importance, shall we not at least give it careful and thorough consideration?

It was the neglect of this very problem that caused the nations of Europe to lose their freedom. It was this very thing that has brought about this horrible war with all its carnage, its blood, its toil, and its tears. If we can appropriate and tax for war, and we must and we should, we can also appropriate and tax for peace and the good of the people. While we drive the Hun from our door, let us also give attention to that other wolf called hunger.

The Indispensable Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. NOAH M. MASON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1944

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, we are going to hear a great deal in the days just

ahead about the indispensable man. We are going to be told that he is the only one that can guide the ship of state safely through the war and establish the peace. We are going to be told that no American is as well equipped as he to guide our generals and admirals to victory. Well, this same indispensable man was Commander in Chief of our Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. He was the one who selected his personal friend Kimmel, jumped him over many other better qualified naval officers, and gave him the command of the Pacific Fleet. He was the one who gave Kimmel and General Short orders to put their forces on the alert for acts of sabotage and uprisings within the islands, with no threat from without, yet Ambassador Grew had warned the President that the Japs might strike without warning and that Pearl Harbor was the logical striking place. The President had also been told by Secretary Hull that diplomatic discussions with the Japanese representatives had reached a deadlock, and diplomatic deadlocks result in war. The blame for Pearl Harbor goes higher than Kimmel and Short. It rests directly upon the Commander in Chief, the indispensable man. No wonder the court-martial proceedings have been delayed. Court-martial proceedings would bring out the facts and place the blame where it belongs.

Federal Government Aid for the Readjustment in Civilian Life of Returning World War No. 2 Veterans

SPEECH
OF

HON. WILLIAM J. MILLER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1944

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

I ask for this time simply to ask the chairman if Howard University would be considered as a school supervised in any way by the United States Government?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not think it would, and even if it were, it is not an Indian school. That is a private school.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. In the balance of the amendment was not reference made to schools supervised by the United States Government?

Mr. RANKIN. No; just Indian schools.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Then I was confused in the changes made in the amendment since first proposed.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I believe the District of Columbia recognizes Howard University.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Veterans' Bill of Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1944

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following news letter written by me and published in the Monroe County Democrat, Sparta, Wis., April 27, 1944:

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER

(By Congressman WILLIAM H. STEVENSON)

Recently passed by the Senate and now being considered by the House, is the so-called veterans' bill of rights. It is the most sweeping and generous piece of veterans' legislation in our history. It is an omnibus measure providing for hospitalization, academic education, vocational training, loans, special employment service, and unemployment benefits, with all members of our armed forces eligible under it when honorably discharged after at least 6 months of service.

One of the outstanding features of the bill is the educational provision. This is aimed primarily at insuring against a serious national loss of skills and potential leadership, the development of which has been interrupted by the process of taking young men out of school or apprenticeship to put them into the hard business of war. Subject to qualifying tests, all veterans would be entitled to special vocational training to equip them for jobs in private industry, or to a resumption of their formal academic studies. Under this arrangement it is proposed that full-time students would receive \$500 a year of tuition plus a subsistence allotment of \$50 a month and an additional \$25 monthly for each dependent—in some cases, for a 4-year course in college or university.

Two other important features of the bill provides for loans and unemployment benefits. The loans, which would be interest-free for the first year, and which would run up to \$1,000, would be made to finance the repair, purchase or construction of homes, farms and business properties. The unemployment benefits ranging from \$15 to \$25 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks, and beginning 1 month after the receipt of mustering-out-pay, would go to all veterans out of work through no fault of their own.

The cost of this bill is estimated at between three and three and one-half billion dollars. Several of its provisions are essential to an intelligent handling of the problems that will crowd in upon us when peace comes. This proposed legislation is far-sightedly designed to promote the war-retarded development of a precious national resource—the potential skills and talents of the millions of young men now in uniform.

Several weeks ago I addressed the House of Representatives advocating legislation that would take care of our returning heroes by reestablishing them in society through educational and vocational training, setting them up in business and on the farm, and for their rehabilitation when they have returned to civil life.

In this address I said: "For those who have been injured or disabled, there should be adequate hospitalization until they are ready to accept employment and to take the places in society they held before entering the service of their country. Our veterans should receive free treatment in Government hospitals until they have fully recovered."

"Those who left a university education to enter the service should have the right to continue their education after their dis-

charge at the expense of the Government for at least as long a period as they have served their country, or as long as their interests and the interests of the public are benefited thereby.

"Those who do not care for further college education, and who need or request a vocational training should be given vocational training in the various vocational schools throughout the country at Government expense. Such vocational training should be designed for returning members of the services who have had no previous training or who desire to brush up on the training or skill they have in order to go back to their prewar occupations on an equal footing with others.

"Returning veterans who lived on farms before they entered the service, and who wish to reestablish themselves on farms should be given Government assistance to purchase tracts of good land upon easy and reasonable terms so that they may become good and successful farmers and farm owners."

The Relation of Soil to Men

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. REID F. MURRAY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1944

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the writer of the following letter is a member of one of the pioneer families of his county. By thrift, hard work, and application of sound farm practices, including his achievement of being a specialist in the raising of melons, he has made a success of his enterprises. He has seen families come and go on the farms of his section, and his letter is an example of what is taking place in many sections of our country. The letter follows:

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

DECEMBER 13, 1943.

DEAR MR. BURNHAM: Picture 10 farms all joining each other in Springwater and Dayton 50 years ago and nearly all having large families, a total of 60 people. Today every place is vacant, not a living soul on them. For one place east of Twin Lake 50 years ago William Hannawalt was offered \$14,000. Today I don't think the place would sell for \$4,000. What is the cause?

Many reasons—long way to market; very poor mail service; many places being obliged to go 1 mile for the mail.

Nearly every one of the older people are gone, and the younger ones have gone to the city where they work half as many hours and receive much better pay, and their mail is brought daily to their door.

On the farm it was doing chores, haying, or working in the gardens as long as there was any daylight, while in the cities the theaters, poolhalls, tenpins, and taverns are running full blast every day and night.

I read a few years ago about some white collar person telling about soil erosion. Well, what is far worse is mankind erosion.

Those farms 50 years ago produced many hundred bushels of potatoes, grain, large droves of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses.

The buildings were in good condition. Now some buildings have burned, some torn down, and others decaying and falling down.

I think our Congressman should have this

printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as this is far worse than a dust storm or a ditch washed down a gully.

Yours truly,

GEORGE BUTTON.

Safeguards Needed in River and Harbor Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HENRY C. DWORSHAK

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1944

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, the western States are thoroughly aroused over the implications in the river and harbor bill recently approved by the House, whereby State control of waters will be superseded by Federal control.

Use of water for navigation may be desirable, but the basic economy of these States is dependent upon the judicious use of water resources for domestic, irrigation, mining, and industrial purposes. It is imperative that an amendment be adopted in H. R. 3961 to safeguard the interests of reclamation under State supervision. Reflecting the widespread interest of western residents in this vital problem is the following editorial published in the Blackfoot Bulletin at Blackfoot, Idaho, on May 10, 1944:

IRRIGATION IN DANGER

The utter incapacity of Congressmen from nonirrigation States of the East and South to comprehend the problems of the reclamation areas of the West was again demonstrated today, as well as the seriously renewed threat to control of the States over the streams within their own borders upon which depend their agricultural life, their present industries, and their future development.

Senator OVERTON, of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate subcommittee holding hearings on the House-approved rivers and harbors bill, declared himself emphatically and automatically against an amendment suggested by Governor Bottolfsen, of Idaho, which would protect the rights of water users on the upper Snake River.

Governor Bottolfsen, testifying before the committee last week, suggested an amendment to the proposed bill providing a barge canal between the mouth of the Snake River and Lewiston, which would provide that in the operation of the project no demand could be made upon upstream users of water to provide stream flow at Lewiston to maintain navigation at that point.

Senator OVERTON, displaying his abysmal ignorance of the problems of western irrigation, and in complete disregard of the vagaries of nature which sometimes make rivers flow heavily and sometimes lightly, said "We are not going to hamper projects by amending them to give multiple control of States or bureaus outside the War Department, which controls navigable water as an agent of Congress."

It should be obvious to the Senator that without such protective amendments the proposed bill will place in the hands of Washington officials the power to condemn upper valley agriculture to death by demanding the water needed for irrigation.

Westerners are entirely unwilling to entrust the conduct of their irrigation water problems to Army engineers, particularly if

the Army's attitude is accurately represented by the statement of Maj. Gen. Thomas Robins, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers, who said today he would like to see the entire barge canal project authorized but added, "I suppose they (meaning we westerners) would still want this crazy amendment." He was referring to an amendment offered by Senator O'MAHONEY, of Wyoming, similar to that suggested by Governor Bottolfsen.

Westerners resent the accusation that they are crazy when they seek to protect the life-giving sources of their water from the constant and insidious encroachment of the Federal Government. We think the Army engineers are crazy if they think westerners will jeopardize the results of over 50 years of hard-won reclamation and development without a fight.

General Robins' statement was ill advised, to say the least, and will yet live to plague him. It was, however, fair warning to all Western States that they must unite their forces once more to combat the influences which have been fighting reclamation these many years. The battle has had to be won over and over again. Now it has reached one of its most crucial stages.

The Latest Challenge to Liberty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LEONARD W. HALL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1944

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me, I desire to include in the RECORD the substance of a radio address made by me on Monday evening, May 15, over Station WHN, New York City, as follows:

It should not be news to any thoughtful person that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Every generation of our country has faced assaults on the rights guaranteed by our Constitution, and, I am proud to say, every assault has been repulsed. Neither the attacks of enemies from without nor the subtle conspiracies of enemies within have been able to take away from us our rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, our free press, our trials by jury, our individual rights.

Today, once more, Americans are faced with challenges on two fronts. The first challenge is that of the enemy, who dares us to attack him. This we are doing and will continue to do until he is defeated beyond the shadow of a doubt. The second challenge comes from within. I believe that most thoughtful people recognize this challenge but there are many others who, busy with pressing personal and business affairs, have not pondered well the meaning of internal acts which threaten our security and our liberties.

This internal assault has been a subtle, behind-the-scenes, undercover campaign. It no doubt is being led by those men with minds more clever than honest—who have been able to work their way into the inner circle around the President of the United States, the very men who were described by Senator ALBEN BARKLEY in his recent isolated burst of candor on the Senate floor.

This internal assault is not a new one. It has been going on since the advent of the New Deal. It has as its purpose, of course, to socialize this Nation. These actions, apparently unrelated, really are part

Om



after the completion of other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GEN. H. H. ARNOLD

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I take this minute for the purpose of not only congratulating that fine, outstanding American, general, H. H. "Happy" Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Corps, but to express the gratitude and appreciation of the American people for the fine work he did yesterday in bringing to a close the strike which was endangering our cause by cutting down our plane production. General Arnold again arose to the occasion and rendered a great and distinguished service for this country. I am sure every Member of this body is quite appreciative of that work. It was a direct, fearless, two-fisted attack that resulted in a swift and decisive victory. General Arnold will go the limit to protect his men and provide the necessary planes and equipment for them. He loves America. He loves his fine men and all America loves, trusts, and respects him.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

VALUE OF OIL IN TRANSPORTING WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring before the House a rather remarkable bit of information.

In the Mediterranean area, during the Tunisian campaign, from November 1942 to September 1943, a period of about 10 months, 25,000 of our wounded and ill soldiers were transported 8,000,000 miles to the hospitals, and only 1 out of 25,000 who were being transported, died. Now it is lubricating oil that transports them. At Nome, Alaska, when the Army hospital was burned, they brought in a 25-bed hospital by planes. It had been flown a distance of 3,400 miles and in 6 days it was all set up, ready to receive patients.

In New Guinea, 2 field hospitals were flown over the Owen Stanley Mountains. In Sicily, a 50-bed hospital was moved by air 44 miles in 2½ hours from the time of dismantling until the time it began receiving patients.

I am just giving you a little picture of what is being done by air without disclosing any military secrets.

Then, 3,600 troops were moved by air from Australia to Port Moresby, and 15,000 troops were moved by air from Port Moresby over the Owen Stanley Mountains, and supplies of more than 2,000,000 pounds a week were likewise sent to those forces by air. Our production is

now running a little better than 8,000 planes a month.

Now one of the most important factors is lubricating oil. I want to bring to the attention of the House, when the Department of the Interior appropriation bill was here I tried to get an item in that bill for \$50,000 to make further investigation and save this invaluable oil up in the area which I represent. Some bureaucrat has stepped in and prevented the saving of that oil, and the influence comes from that gang that combed this country for scrap iron to ship to Japan. They were able to stop this item from being approved by the Bureau of the Budget. They are more interested in the old iron they can buy for junk in this country than they are in saving this oil to do this marvelous work to which I have referred. Lack of lubricating oil can result in disastrous consequences to planes and men.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] that he be permitted to extend his remarks in two instances, first to insert an editorial printed in the Star, and secondly to insert a resolution adopted by the Federal Bar of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record by including therein an address recently made in Boston by Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, which I am informed by the Public Printer will cost \$104. Notwithstanding, I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by including therein an address recently made in Boston by Col. Ruth Cheney Streeter, Director of the Marine Corps Women's Reserves, on the same occasion that Vice Admiral Jacobs made his address.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

GEN. H. H. ARNOLD

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, all red-blooded Americans who really believe in their country and who are really backing up our men in the armed forces, will agree with the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] with reference to General Arnold.

I wish to God General Arnold had more power to put a stop to these communistic agitators who are stirring up strikes in this country and slowing down the production of those materials which our boys need so badly on the various battle fronts of the world.

If we are going to permit these communistic agitators, like Sidney Hillman, to continue to slow down our war effort and then raise money by shaking down the laboring men, to corrupt the electorate and try to take control of Congress, it is about time we put some more General Arnolds in command.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VET- ERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1767, with Mr. LANHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, at the time the Committee rose yesterday afternoon it had under consideration two amendments offered by me, one with reference to lines 4 and 5 on page 53, and the second amendment with reference to lines 8 through 10, on page 53. Since the adjournment of the House yesterday afternoon the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and I have agreed that there is a solution to that problem in an amendment which I will offer.

But before offering the amendment I ask unanimous consent that the two amendments, just referred to, be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the substitute amendment which I had offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BARDEN. I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN: On page 53, line 16, strike out the period, insert a semicolon and add the following: "Provided, however, That wherever the additional period of instruction ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such quarter or semester has expired, such period of instruction shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester."

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, all I have to say concerning this amendment is that it clears up the situation we were discussing yesterday. It meets with the approval of all parties concerned and I think materially helps the bill.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman showed me that amendment. I think it cures the defect that we all noticed in the bill.

What I now rise to ask is this: How does that square with the language in line 16, just before the place where your amendment will be included, the language being, "or training exceeding 4 years"?

Mr. RANKIN. It says, "Provided, however." It absolutely dovetails with that language.

Mr. BARDEN. I think that will clarify it. If there is some minor change that a draftsman would notice, that can be taken care of in conference. There will be many things that the conferees will have to worry about, and possibly that will be one of them. However, I think the amendment is satisfactory.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation went over this matter very carefully this morning. We also discussed it with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] and, as he said, he has conferred with the members of his committee and we have agreed to accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, as the House proceeds nearer to a final vote on this G. I. bill of rights, I am sure the entire membership of this body appreciates more fully the meticulous care and the arduous study given this legislation by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Because of the broad range of subjects covered and the numerous complexities present in an endeavor to provide equitably for thousands of men in many different categories now in the armed services, the task before the committee and now before the House has not been an easy one.

But I do not recall any other occasion when the task has been more arduously undertaken nor more intelligently pursued than has been true in the handling of this bill.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that when the House has completed this legislation it will accomplish those purposes which constituted the fundamental problem before the committee in the beginning.

Passage of this bill will insure both adequate and equitable administration of existing laws for the benefit of disabled veterans and for the dependents of

those men who die on the battlefield or who may die later as a result of injuries received while in the service of their flag and country.

Moreover, it will supplement and expand existing laws to provide for readjustment into the civilian economy of men who are mustered out after the fighting has ceased.

And it will concentrate in one agency, the Veterans' Administration, the responsibility of veterans' benefits.

It is no more than natural that honest differences of opinion should arise over many of the provisions of this legislation. Many of the amendments which have been offered, particularly to the education section, or title II, of the bill have on first reading sounded logical. With some modifications of some of these amendments, their adoption has, in my opinion, improved the bill. Certainly no section of any other bill has received any closer attention than title II of the pending measure.

It is my judgment that the committee bill offered the maximum opportunity for veterans of this war to take advantage of training at Government expense, and at the same time preserved the rights of the several States in the administration of their school systems free from any Federal domination or control.

The committee bill provision that the Administrator is required to obtain from State authorities a list of qualified institutions from which he may not subtract, but to which he may add, is a very sane one.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that when the Committee of the Whole has completed action on this legislation it may be passed in the House without a dissenting vote.

News of such unanimous action by this body, Mr. Chairman, will make good reading for men who await only a signal to charge into the fortress of Europe.

I do not believe that any other nation at any other time in the history of the world has taken such preparations as this bill provides for returning the men who fight in its armed forces to positions in civilian life as nearly as possible to what those positions might have been if war had not come.

This measure, indeed, is a bill of rights and a great basic charter for veterans. The veterans' organizations of the Nation which have so widely and aggressively sponsored it are to be congratulated.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time because after struggling all afternoon yesterday to obtain a little recognition I was unable to obtain that recognition, and I do want to make clear just what part VIII, as amended, really provides.

The committee, by action previously taken on page 54, has included in the language provisions which will make it clear that it is the intent of Congress to include apprenticeship training as a part of the training program. Apprenticeship training as such is not referred to on pages 52 and 53 of the bill. You refer to refresher or retraining or training courses, as it is now amended. I pose this question to the committee: Under

the bill as amended a veteran who was beyond 24 years of age when he entered the service, will be entitled to 1 year of refresher training, retraining, or training, if he desires it. But a person who was more than 24 years of age when he entered the service will not be entitled to these privileges, unless he can satisfy the Veterans' Administration that his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with. The question is this: If you are going to utilize the facilities of apprenticeship training, certainly anybody who goes into that training program will have to remain in it for more than 1 year. Under the apprenticeship training program, as it is set up in the States, a person who enters as an indentured apprentice agrees to continue his work under the supervision of the State and Federal apprenticeship supervisors, in cooperation with the vocational system, for the period required for graduation to obtain a journeyman's certificate. That period is for 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, and formerly, in peacetime in certain industries, as much as 6 years.

Now, here is Bill Jones, who is more than 24 years old, who had been working in a plant and was inducted into military service. Perhaps he had been running a drill press, doing just one little operation. He has continued to obtain some further mechanical experience in the Army, and he comes back and he says, "I want to become a real mechanic. I want to go into this apprenticeship training program." They say to him, "Well, Bill, you were more than 24 years of age when you entered the service. We will give you a refresher course or a retraining course for a period not to exceed 1 year." Then Bill will have to say, "That is not an apprenticeship. That gives me no advantage. I cannot avail myself of the apprenticeship training program"; and he is out.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Is there any such apprenticeship-training program where a man would not make more than \$50 a month after the first year?

Mr. KEEFE. No; if I understand the gentleman's question and if he understands the apprenticeship training program, an indentured apprentice who goes into an industry is paid by the industry on a low basis provided by contract under the apprenticeship law in the States, and in addition to that he would receive, if a single man, \$50 a month, and if married, \$75 a month.

May I call attention to the fact that disabled veterans who are entitled to compensation for injuries sustained, are being taken into apprenticeship training programs in my State right now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. This is a very important question and I wanted to bring it to the

attention of the House yesterday, in order that we might intelligently understand what we are doing. They are taking those men into apprenticeship training programs today, and they are receiving the pay which industry pays apprentices. In addition, they receive their compensation from the Government, and are thus able to subsist and continue on to take the full apprenticeship training course and become real mechanics and real journeymen.

As one who is greatly interested in the success of the apprenticeship training program in this country, I want to make it clear, if I can, that it is my humble opinion you are denying every man over 24 years of age, whose education was not impeded or delayed or interrupted or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the armed services, an opportunity to enter the apprenticeship-training programs of this country. You are virtually setting aside and nullifying the amendment which you adopted yesterday on page 54, indicating it to be the intent of this Congress that you would include the apprenticeship training program within the training programs contemplated under this law.

It was because of that fact that I felt that the Barden amendment should have been adopted. Had I had an opportunity to speak on the subject I would have advocated the adoption of the Barden amendment, because, after all, what we are seeking to do is well expressed in the first lines of this section 8. I want to read it:

Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war who is discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions shall be entitled to financial assistance to enable him to undertake and pursue a course of education or training as may be elected by him.

That is fine. That is holding the torch up for education for the veterans. But immediately following begin the buts and the whereases and the provisos. You now have hemmed in the veteran so that so far as apprenticeship training is concerned the men who really are in need of it are to be denied the opportunity to take advantage of apprenticeship training. I am calling this to your attention now for although we have passed that part of the bill, I hope that somebody in the conference or some Member of the other body will read what I am saying now and in the conference make it clear that there was no intent to eliminate the veteran from the possibility of entering apprenticeship-training programs simply because they were more than 24 years of age when they entered the service. To do any other way, Mr. Chairman, is to deny a veteran who today is over there in Italy the right to go into apprenticeship training simply because he had been out of school for 2½ years before he went into the service and was more than 24 years of age. I hope you will give serious attention to this because I know you are interested in the preservation and extension of apprenticeship training to the men who ought to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired. Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 54, line 2, after the words "institution", insert the following in parentheses: "(Including industrial establishments)"; and in line 3, after the word "training", insert the following language: "Including apprenticeship training."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I have some other committee amendments to offer which I send to the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state for the information of the gentleman from Mississippi that it seems the further amendments he has to offer refer to section 401, which has not been read.

Mr. RANKIN. Then I will just let them be held at the desk.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this morning in the committee the matter of the inclusion of extension schools and extension courses was brought up. And the committee believed that extension courses would be included under the language of the bill. Am I correct in understanding, Mr. Chairman, that the extension schools would be included in the provisions of the section?

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that the extension services are a part of the educational institutions of the States and they would certainly be included under the provisions of the bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There has been some question by people on the outside who wanted to be absolutely sure that extension schools would be included. The committee felt they would be under the provisions of the section as now written.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say for the benefit of many people who have called me with respect to telegrams which they have received from State agencies that the two amendments that have just now been adopted as committee amendments are 2 of the amendments which I have offered out of 10 which the committee has seen fit to accept, and they are the 2 which seek to protect the apprenticeship training program of the various States as part of the educational facilities of this bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I agree with the gentleman; the apprenticeship training program is extremely important to the veterans.

Mr. KEEFE. I make that statement merely to identify these two amendments.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that the gentleman from Wisconsin has several other amendments along the same line.

The reason I am offering them now as committee amendments is because the committee approved them. The criticism of the gentleman from Wisconsin would leave the impression with the House that the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation had not been willing to take care of this situation. For that reason, under the instruction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation I am offering these committee amendments.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, the language beginning in line 2, on page 54, reads:

Schools or institutions equipped to supply education or training.

Can it be made any broader than that? "All schools." The committee was at a loss to find any word more inclusive than the word "all," which would include the schools mentioned by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, and the apprenticeship training courses mentioned by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. It would include all schools and institutions.

Mr. SCRIVNER. All institutions equipped to supply education or training.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Kansas and also to the gentleman from Wisconsin that we also retained in the bill that provision that some Members want stricken out on the top of page 54 giving the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs the right to recognize other institutions for that purpose in order that we might take care of the training of these men who want training of this kind.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. So it would be all-inclusive to allow veterans freedom of choice and in order to make sure that they could be given any course of training they select. We want to make that absolutely certain of it.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to submit to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that we have on the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, as the gentleman said yesterday, many members who are veterans of the last war, many of them overseas veterans. They are all interested in the welfare of the veterans of this war. We went into these questions very carefully and worked out what we thought was the best solution.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The extension courses, of course, are vital to those who are interested in farming, and we are sure they are to come under the provisions of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAYS: Page 53, line 20, after the colon, insert "Provided, That if the Administrator should find that the freedom of choice of institutions results in overcrowding of facilities in some institutions he may give consideration to limiting selection of institutions to the veterans' State of residence."

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, the House has given every evidence of its appreciation of the magnificent work the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has done, and it is with some reluctance that I offer this amendment, and yet, I do hope the committee will hear me in the discussion of my amendment.

At first it occurred to me, in view of the fact we would have in the larger and better known institutions a stronger appeal, and with the veterans having complete freedom of choice, that it might be best as to standard courses, such as agriculture, to limit the veteran to the State of his residence. We have spent millions of dollars through the years under the Morrill Act, the Smith-Lever Act, and other legislation in the development of our great land-grant colleges and other educational institutions. If a boy wants to study farming in my State, he should go to an Arkansas institution, and if one is interested in farming in Michigan, he should attend a Michigan institution. I think the committee is wise in spite of that fact to give freedom of choice to the veteran, and I refer to this only that we might let it be known, and I think I speak for the House in this regard, that encouragement should be given to every veteran to attend those institutions within his own State that are adaptable to his chosen type of instruction. Yet there remains this problem, and it is a problem that has been vigorously set forth by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], of commercialization, and if there is a strong appeal by some of the institutions in the large centers you will have flowing out from the other States a large group of veterans who could be more effectively serviced under this legislation in their own States. So my amendment is very cautious in its approach to this problem, giving to the Administrator simply the direction to weigh that problem if the facilities in any institutions are overcrowded and in that instance to provide that the veteran shall have this instruction in the State of his own residence. We certainly would not preclude his taking a special course, such as television, and the attendance by a veteran in any institution which furnishes that course, neither would we deny to the veteran the right to go to a college in another State, which he attended before induction into the military or naval service.

We should preserve that right, regardless of the fact that next door there might be an institution financed by the Federal Government giving the desired course. If you will notice the language

of the amendment, it simply provides that if there is an overcrowding in any institution then the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have instructions from us to give consideration to limiting the veterans' choice to the State of his residence. We have complete confidence in the Veterans' Administration. The first job I ever had was in this city with the Veterans' Administration when it was known as the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and I have followed the agency with personal interest through the years. I also know how this House feels about the present administration and the present Administrator. I would not want to put any restrictive limitation upon him, but I do feel that he would welcome an expression of this kind that in case of overcrowding at any institutions there might be this instruction to give consideration to limitations. I hope the committee will weigh this amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. It seems to me that the matter is covered in the section of the bill which leaves the decision as to who they will accept to the institution itself. If I apply to a given institution and I had been there before going into the war, in all probability, if my record is good, I would be No. 1 on the list to go back ahead of the man who had not been there. We say in the bill that that decision is to be made by the institution itself.

Mr. HAYS. Suppose an institution is pursuing a policy of commercialization and putting on the kind of advertising program that draws in large numbers of students where the Administrator, according to the educational standard set up, does not feel that adequate and proper instruction can be given. The institution wants them and still educationally the Administrator feels it is not wise for them to be there and that they should be in their own State where they would get better instruction. We might provide for limitation to regions, or we might put some other formula in it, but I suggest the State of his residence because I feel under the educational policy embraced in the laws I referred to we have proceeded on the theory that in the field of agriculture and academic courses we have established a uniform system of education in this country. It was with that thought in mind that I offered the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. Chairman, I hesitate at any time to oppose any amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas. I have so much confidence in him and in his ability, but in this particular instance I think his amendment is bad for two reasons. First, it will limit the choice of the veteran as the committee has given it to him under the bill. We want him to have absolute freedom of choice and

this will put some limitation on the veteran. Second, throughout all this debate it has been the purpose of both the Committee on Education and the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation to get a bill that will give freedom to the State institutions in running their own schools. If we adopt this amendment we will give to the Administrator in Washington the power to go into the States and regulate the schools, which is the very thing we have been fighting and the very thing we want to prevent.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bad amendment and should be voted down, although I appreciate the contention of the author, I see his point, but I do not believe he has carefully considered his amendment. It will build up a bureaucracy here in Washington, which we have been trying to guard against.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Under this amendment you would have a Veterans' Administrator deciding whether an institution is overcrowded instead of the institution deciding for itself?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes. The Veterans' Administrator could go in and say, "Here, you have 7,500 students, I think you should not have more than 5,000; therefore, unless you cut it down I will not allow any more veterans to go to your school," when, as a matter of fact, they have been taking 7,500 for years.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Also under the bill without this amendment the school or institution can turn away a veteran saying, "We cannot take you; we are overcrowded."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Absolutely. It would be interfering with the freedom of the veterans and set up more control here in Washington.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. While we want to free the veteran from Federal control so far as education is concerned, we also want to free him from State control and allow him as much freedom of choice within reason as possible?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We want to free him from any indirect State control through the Veterans' Administrator controlling the State institutions.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with the gentleman from Iowa thoroughly. Besides, these veterans are not kindergarten students. They know when an institution is overcrowded; they know when an institution is so crowded it would be better for them to go somewhere else without placing, as the gentleman from Iowa stated, this dangerous power in the hands of some agency here in Washington. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, during the last few days foreign-born Sidney Hillman, who seems to be the power behind the present political purge, by the committee for political action of the C. I. O., has been doing more or less boasting about his ability to clean up on Congress. He has been bragging that already they have taken two of the outstanding Members from the majority side and put them where they will not be bothering the C. I. O., the Communists, or the New Dealers during the next Congress. He and his aids with the \$2,000,000 political fund boldly announce that they will defeat all Congressmen who venture to oppose their wishes—they intend to turn this into a government by and for the C. I. O.

I notice the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. McMURRAY] over there smiling and nodding. Apparently he enjoys that situation. May I say, though, that the next Congress will be either a Republican Congress or a C. I. O. Congress, rather a combination of C. I. O.'ers, Communists, and New Dealers. The real Democrats are clear out on a limb and will be out so far as the next Congress is concerned if Hillman and the administration have their way.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I do not yield.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Is the gentleman trying to insinuate—

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I am not insinuating anything. I am just telling you something. What does the gentleman want to know?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Is the gentleman trying to insinuate that anyone born on foreign soil, who comes to this country, who is naturalized in this country, is not a good citizen of this country?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not yield further for a speech. In answer to the gentleman, let me say that it would be foolish to make any charge of that kind against anyone because he was born in a certain locality but I do say that a man who goes into a new community and who forthwith attempts at once to tell the people of that community, be it town, city, or State, how they should conduct their affairs, is to say the least, egotistical and presumptuous.

Members of Congress when they come here are told, not once, but repeatedly to withhold their advice until they know what is going on. It would be well if those born abroad, if those who have had but few years of experience here as citizens; who have not yet absorbed the principles of our Government, would be a little more modest, not only with their advice, but in their demands that the rest of the population conform to their ideas of government, or accept the abuse which these newcomers or those of foreign birth, choose to hand out.

The native-born population of this country and the first, second, and third generations of foreign-born parents are growing extremely tired of having a transplanted blossom, if it can be called such, carrying with it the odor of a foreign ideology, which in the Old World has brought nothing but trouble, tell them that our system of government, our way of life, is all wrong.

Let the Sidney Hillmans be a little more modest in their expression of opinion that all those who do not agree with them are either unpatriotic, dumb, or foolish, and should have their political throats cut.

Dissatisfied with the conditions existing in the countries from which they came, they yet have the impertinence to demand that we adopt and put into practice, the very same theories which have failed, which have brought disaster in their own lands.

A man is not responsible for his birthplace but he should understand something of the principles of the people of his adopted home before he starts his house cleaning. A man does not have any choice about the place where he is born, but he does have something to do with whether he is for or against the form of the government of the country to which he comes or where he lives and if he is dissatisfied with that form of government, let him for a time be a little modest in his demands. Let him remember that he is here only because our people let him in. He is here not as of right, but because of our generosity. If he is foreign-born, and he does not like the institutions of our country, let him go back to the country from which he came or be more tolerant of our views. There are plenty of Americans who believe in our institutions, who believe in our people, and who have confidence in our own ability to carry on our Government without needing any advice from any foreign-born from across the seas or anywhere else. Many foreign-born are good citizens but some are too demanding, too arbitrary, too insistent that they alone know what is best for us.

The point I was trying to make is this: The gentleman from Wisconsin said something about the industrial—

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order the gentleman is not in order; that he is not speaking on the matter before the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If the gentleman would listen instead of talking so much, he would know I was. Will the gentleman sit down?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I will when the Speaker of the House orders me to sit down. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan rose to strike out the last word which seems to be the word "act."

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is right. That is where we are at right now.

The point is this, as I was trying to state before the interruption by the gentleman, that the gentleman from Wisconsin—and I ask the gentleman from Mississippi, the chairman of the com-

mittee, to listen now—the gentleman from Wisconsin was talking about veteran apprentice workers.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. Which gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. KEEFE.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh!

Mr. HOFFMAN. He said, among other things, that the apprentice student was paid by industry. If that is correct, this committee has overlooked the fact the C. I. O. makes a worker, even though a veteran, pay in order to work when it can get the aid of the W. L. B. I ask the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] are you going to leave the veterans at the mercy of the C. I. O. or any other organization? Are you going to make those veterans who come back, and who will take up these industrial courses, and be paid, in part, by industry, come across with an initiation fee and dues of \$1.50 a month in order to get the benefit of this bill? Are you?

I thought the gentleman was interested in protecting the American veterans. They are just as much in need of protection from the C. I. O. as they are from any bunch of racketeers. I offer that suggestion to the gentleman, to put something in this bill to correct that situation. If no one else offers such an amendment I shall do so.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, is the gentleman through?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I am just yielding to the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. No; I will take my own time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I hope you will, and I hope you make it good.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] for 5 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid the gentleman from Michigan is unduly excited over the apparent indifference of the American people.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, now, just a minute.

Mr. RANKIN. Wait a minute.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am not questioning the patriotism of the American people.

Mr. RANKIN. I know, but the gentleman has underestimated the reaction of the American people to the communistic activities of certain elements in the United States.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I hope the gentleman is right.

Mr. RANKIN. We do not intend for Sidney Hillman, the foreign-born racketeer, who is now raising money to try to corrupt the electorate of the United States, to dominate the Democratic Party.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. No. If any man were elected to the Congress by the use of the money raised by Sidney Hillman and his gang, he would have just one more "doodlebug" in the Congress of the United States. Every time he leaned his oriental "mug" over the hole and called "Doodle, doodle, doodle," soft and slow, the sand at the little end of the funnel

would be seen to stir, and then the little head of his chosen representative would pop up.

I want to say now, for once and for all, that these communistic racketeers, headed by Sidney Hillman, who is out raising money to corrupt the electorate of the country, promoting strikes and driving the dagger into the backs of our boys at the front, as General Arnold mentioned on yesterday or the day before, are not going to dominate the Democratic Party, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] need not be uneasy about it.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. MOTT. I think the gentleman will have to admit that Sidney Hillman has already made a pretty good start in the direction of corrupting the Democratic electorate, in the gentleman's own party, in three elections that we have had within the last 3 weeks.

Mr. RANKIN. I am not prepared to discuss those cases just now.

But I am saying to the gentleman from Michigan that the men who constitute the backbone of the Democratic Party are patriotic Americans. Their sons are fighting and dying on every battle front in the world, and we are not going to permit Sidney Hillman and his gang of racketeers to dominate the Democratic Party.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I hope the gentleman is right.

Mr. RANKIN. Any more than the gentleman from Michigan or anyone else would permit them to dominate the Republican Party.

All America is in this war. It is being fought by American soldiers. Ask those boys if they want to be dominated by Sidney Hillman. Why, if those boys overseas could come back here and go into the factories where those racketeers are putting on these strikes, they would go out the window so fast that you would not know they had ever been there.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. No.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a newspaper article, not from a Mississippi paper, but from a newspaper in Denver, Colo., the Denver Post. It shows a picture of three men who are heading one of these strikes. One of them is named H. B. Hunterberg, the other is named Leonard Levy, and the other Samuel Wolchok. Standing at the door, looking back at them with one eye squinting, is a big, honest-to-God, red-blooded American soldier, with his gun in his hand. I think I can hear him saying to himself, "I wish to God I could use this gun, as I would like to use it now."

If we are going to come to a showdown with this communistic element that is trying to destroy our American institutions, and trying to corrupt the electorate of this country and trying to drive the dagger into the backs of these boys who are doing the fighting to protect these United States and the lives of those in our defense industries, I want

the gentleman from Michigan to know that the red-blooded Democrats are ready for the fight. They are not going to dominate the Democratic Party, and Sidney Hillman might as well understand it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, both the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] and his natural ally, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], have been fit to attack Mr. Sidney Hillman because of the activity of the C. I. O. political action committee. It seems that both gentlemen overlook the fact that labor has a right to organize, not only on the economic front, but labor has a right to protect itself and its legitimate interests on the political front. They conveniently overlook this fact: In this Congress some Members speak for certain geographical sections, certain agricultural interests, industrial interests, and financial interests. That is a matter of common knowledge. These Members who speak for their constituents, and particularly speak in the interest of the American worker and defend labor's rights, do not fear the attacks from doodlebugs on the reactionary side of this Congress.

Whether Mr. Hillman is foreign-born or native-born is immaterial. He is an American. What is material is that Mr. Hillman is engaged in a perfectly sound political activity consistent with basic American democratic principles.

Nobody can dispute that. No amount of smearing can change it. No hurling of the word "Communist" a million times can do it.

Of course, I can understand why the two gentlemen do not want the American soldier when he returns to join labor unions. These two gentlemen have always been enemies of organized labor, and have demonstrated their enmity with their votes and their activities in this House.

I say that the best protection the American soldier can have when he returns and goes into a factory or a plant is for him to become a member of a labor union, because American history has demonstrated that the greatest protection American workers have had has been through organizations of their own, the very same labor unions that both the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Michigan seek to undermine and destroy in the halls of this Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Not at this moment.

May I also add the following thought. Labor means to defend itself. Labor recognizes that in a democracy the greatest weapon the workingman has is his vote, his ballot, and labor proposes to use that ballot, to use it in the best interests of the country, to use it in the best interests of the workingman, to use it in the best interests of the common welfare of America.

You speak about strikes. Labor's record has been one of the best as far as any group in this country is concerned. The

mere fact that you can single out an isolated strike here and there demonstrates that as an overwhelming whole labor has recognized and carried on its responsibility in a manner which is not susceptible to challenge from responsible and honest individuals. Labor has done the job. Labor is doing the job. Labor is in the political field and labor is going to stay in the political field. Do not start hollering Communist when labor takes your record and presents it to the American people and asks the American people to choose their Representatives on the basis of their voting record and on the basis of their activity in the Congress of the United States. Labor's political activity is American democracy in action.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the subject seems to have changed a good bit here in the last 10 minutes. We were discussing a measure in which the American Legion and every veteran is very much interested. Of course, when the American Legion makes recommendations to the Congress, individually or as a whole, the Congress sits and pays respectful attention to those representations. I say that when organized labor makes representations to Congress it is perfectly within its rights.

Mr. Sidney Hillman has been called on the floor of this House a foreign-born Communist, in the most scornful tones that can be used, by the very same gentlemen who place great store in the findings of the Dies committee. By terming Mr. Hillman a Communist on the floor of this House, they are disputing the actual findings of the Dies committee, because the Dies committee in its report definitely stated that Mr. Hillman is not a Communist. So either these gentlemen have not read the report or else they dispute the findings of the committee.

The C. I. O. political action committee needs no defense on my part. They are able to take care of themselves, as they have proven in the last 3 weeks in primary elections held in various sections of the country. So I say they do not need any defense on the floor of this House by me or by anybody else. Their actions and the results they have obtained speak for themselves.

It seems that it has caused quite a deal of consternation in the minds of some of the Congressmen here who do not believe in labor having any rights whatsoever to make representations concerning the type of men who shall represent the people from their districts or the type of legislation they want or protection for the interests of labor. As was said by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO], labor has made a great record in this war. Business also has made a great record in this war. The Army and the Navy and the entire American people have made a great record in this war. I do not think it behooves Members of Congress to get up and attack those who want labor to have their just rights. I just want you to remember that the C. I. O. political action committee needs no defense. All of the recriminations, denunciations, and all of the smearing that you do of that com-

mittee will not have any effect whatever on any action they may take. In fact, the very attack that is being made on the C. I. O. political action committee makes them stronger throughout the country. That is one thing some gentlemen should keep in mind.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, it is certainly amusing to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] cry "Labor" in their defense of this racketeering scheme of Sidney Hillman to take \$1,000,000 or more, wrung from the helpless laborers by the shake-down method, and attempt to corrupt the electorate of this country, while our boys are fighting and dying for the Nation.

Of course, we may expect such a speech from the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO], the head of his party. We have heard it before. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] is to be congratulated, for this is the first time he has ever said a decent word about the Dies committee, of which he is a member.

As to what the Dies committee said, I do not know, but I will pit my political philosophy against that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER]. I will read to you a constitutional amendment he has introduced. I want you to listen to this carefully. He overlooks the fact that there are millions and millions and millions of toiling farmers in this country who are just as patriotic as anyone else. I am not criticizing organized labor, I am for it; but I am criticizing this racket that is being perpetrated, that is not only going to rebound to the injury of labor but to the injury of this country, and is now rebounding to the injury of our boys in the service and causing them to shed their blood and to die for the want of those weapons whose production these strikers are slowing down that should be produced with the utmost haste, as General Arnold has said.

I want to draw you a picture of the supreme statesmanship of my distinguished critic from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER]. He introduced on January 27, 1944, marked "By request"—not on demand this time but by request—House Joint Resolution 225, to amend the Constitution of the United States. This is the amendment:

All men shall have equal rights to use the earth and to enjoy the product of their labors thereon. To secure these rights Congress shall have power to enact legislation to collect the yearly value of land in taxation, to remove taxes on improvements on land, and to apportion the revenue derived from taxes on the value of land among local, State, and Federal governmental units.

In other words, under the amendment offered by the distinguished defender of Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee, every foot of land in America, from Maine to New Mexico, from Oregon to Mississippi or Florida, would be subject to taxation by Congress. Congress would have the power to enact legislation to collect the yearly value of land in taxation.

A man who would introduce a resolution of that kind—and surely he would not introduce it even on request or on demand unless he was willing to support it—a man who would introduce a resolution of that kind and support it even by one vote, cannot surprise or disturb me by criticizing my political philosophy.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we are going to have to move along. It is after 12 o'clock now. I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. No amendments are pending except pro forma amendments.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I heard some of the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, relative to the C. I. O. political action committee, in which he seems to get rather excited on that subject and suggested that somebody was trying to smear the political action committee.

That is the first time I have heard that. I have heard it quite generally said that the C. I. O. political action committee was trying to smear all the Members of Congress. Now, I do not think we need to get excited about the C. I. O. political action committee, but we do have a law which this very House passed, which makes it a crime for any corporation or any labor union to contribute any money in connection with any individual's election to any Federal political office. It has been advertised all over the country by the C. I. O. political action committee that it is doing just exactly that thing.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not yield. They have admitted collecting \$700,000, and I just do not like to see violations of the law. When I do see them I like to try to get something done about them. I asked the Attorney General to look into that matter and prosecute. He told me he could not find any violation of the law.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not yield.

I turned over to him all my files about a month ago and he still has not been able to see any violation of the law. Yet I read in the paper every morning what they are going to do to us in the November election—not in the primary, but in the election. So, on yesterday, I dropped a little resolution in the box here to investigate that question and see if the Congress could find whether or not there is any violation of the Corrupt Practices Act as amended by the Connally-Smith bill. Now, the Attorney General has had about 4 months and he has not been able to see any violation of law. I think this Congress will promptly pass that resolution and set up a committee to investigate all campaign expenditures, including the political action committee, and that it may have a considerably salutary effect on the eyesight of the Attorney General who, up to now, has not been able to see any violation of the law.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, we are considering a veterans' bill. The debate has certainly widened considerably. It is my hope that the debate will be confined to the veterans' bill while the bill is under consideration to its final disposition. I have only one short observation which I want to make. I have no argument with any man who disagrees with anyone else in this House or outside of this House and enters into a discussion of their disagreements. I think it is unwise to refer to anybody as foreign born. I am only two generations from being foreign-born, but I will match my patriotism with that of anyone else. I know many people who are foreign-born who are wearing the uniform.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am referring to no one. I am speaking in my individual capacity as an American citizen and as a Member of the Congress of the United States. Whether or not a man is a foreign-born person is immaterial. If a person is a citizen and he is doing disloyal things or things that violate the law, he should be criticized, condemned, and exposed. If a person is foreign-born and is doing the same things, he should be criticized and condemned and exposed. But the question of whether a person is foreign-born or not is not before us. I do not think that is the test of loyalty. I hope I will never, while I am a Member of this body, hear the reference made again to anybody on the sole ground of being foreign-born.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] that I am getting tired of having Sidney Hillman and his ilk refer to the white people of the South as "Fascists."

There is not a section of the country that is furnishing a greater number of its sons to this war and fighting more nobly than the people of the South. And it is both false and offensive for some of these foreign-born enemies of our form of government who have never been Americanized as far as their real spirit is concerned, to go on the radio and into the press and denounce the people I represent as "Fascists." So long as they do so or continue their attempts to corrupt the electorate of this country I shall have no hesitancy in pointing out their origin and denouncing their activities.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is there any reason why a man born in a foreign country should not become acclimated to this country before he ventures to tell Congress what to do and to tell the people whom they shall send to Congress?

Mr. RANKIN. In that connection, I said before, and I say today, that Sidney Hillman is following the Trotsky line that has long since been repudiated by Stalin and which has long since been repudiated by the Russian Army, those

real patriotic Russians who are fighting the battles of their country today; and he is using the same system in this country that Hitler used in Germany to try to get control. We, the American people, who have been here all these years, and those Americans who came to our shores and not only took the oath, but became real Americans, are not going to stand for Sidney Hillman and his ilk to dominate the Congress of the United States by corrupting the electorate of the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless there are further amendments to section 400, the Clerk will read section 401.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I may as well serve notice, in line with what the majority leader has said, from this time on, we are going to confine debate to this bill. We want to get through with it. I think we have taken care of this riffraff all right.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions,' shall be available for necessary expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a)."

SEC. 402. Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) shall be deemed released to him: *Provided*, That if he fail, because of fault on his part, to complete the course of training or education afforded thereunder, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 402?

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I take this time to ask some member of the committee to give us just what they regard is the meaning of this paragraph with reference to supplying books, supplies, and equipment. It looks like rather a broad term. As I understand it, the Government will pay \$50 per month, and \$25 more in case of dependents, and pay a tuition fee up to \$500. I am wondering where these books, supplies, prosthesis, and equipment come in.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The purpose of that was that in many cases the supplies and books are a part of the tuition. In other places they are not a part. In those places where they are not a part of the tuition we felt that that was a part of

the obligation of the Government to provide the books. In many cases they run into figures, and the man would not be able to buy them out of the \$50 a month. The \$50 a month is simply enough to keep him going and furnish his food, and perhaps buy a little clothing.

Mr. BARDEN. I am wondering if you are not putting a great deal of responsibility on the Administrator to determine which ones will have books, and which shall have supplies and equipment, and so forth.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The Administrator is not worrying a great deal about it. That is exactly the job he has under vocational rehabilitation. It is exactly the same provision that was followed 25 years ago in taking care of the vocational rehabilitation students. There is no departure from the practice.

Mr. BARDEN. Now, let me say this, if I did not think we were improving the program that we had 25 years ago, I should certainly be a very disappointed man. I think we have already improved it a great deal, but in dealing with vocational propositions you are dealing with a very small number. There is much more extensive authority granted under the Rehabilitation Act dealing with disabled, in the way of furnishing supplies, equipment, prosthesis, artificial limbs, and so forth, but I am wondering where this general language fits into the educational bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to say to the gentleman from North Carolina that the institution selects the books that the students are to study. The Government is to pay for them. The Administrator does not prescribe any courses of study. That is prescribed by the institution.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does the gentleman feel that the Administration should not furnish these books and supplies and that the boys should pay for them out of their own pockets? Is that the gentleman's contention?

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to the gentleman—

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Well, answer my question.

Mr. BARDEN. I do not have to answer the question, except in my own way. I will answer it this way: Whatever law we write here should be specific. If you want to furnish the books, then, very well, let us write it in there that they shall have the books. If you want to put it in the law I will be in favor of it, but let us not leave it up to the Administrator to furnish such supplies and equipment and books as he wants to furnish, including prosthetic appliances. I do not know what prosthetic appliances have to do in this act, because this is not for the disabled. They are taken care of in Public, 16.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the gentleman will pardon me, that is not in that section to which the gentleman is referring at all. If you will read carefully—the gentleman suggested yesterday that I

read something more carefully—you will find that wording is not there.

Mr. BARDEN. Well, if the gentleman will quit trying to be facetious, we will get along better.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am trying to get the gentleman down to the reading of the bill. I think what the gentleman is referring to is the part that gives the Administrator authority to require the veteran, when he is through, to return the books and equipment or to pay the reasonable value thereof.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me see if I am as blind as the gentleman might infer. Line 12, on page 56, reads:

Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII, of the Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a).

Then, when you get down to section 4, you have another reference to books, supplies, and equipment. Now, if we are writing a Federal law—somebody expressed some concern over economy yesterday—I think if we are going to have to account for the money spent we ought to be specific and know what we are doing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BARDEN. Frankly, I do not know what it covers. I hope somebody will furnish that information.

Mr. KEEFE. Is the gentleman through?

Mr. BARDEN. Well, if the gentleman can answer that I would be glad to have him do it.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not want to do it in the gentleman's time. I want to do it on my own time.

Mr. BARDEN. I thought it was a matter that should be brought to the attention of the House. And so far the author and handlers of the bill have not made it very clear.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman is referring to section 402, is he not, in his remarks? Section 4 of 402, on page 56? Is that what the gentleman refers to?

Mr. BARDEN. Well, now here is the situation. The provision for it is in section 401, which we have already passed. In section 4, of 402, it provides for the return of these supplies, equipment, books, and so forth. I thought it would be of some interest to the House to know something about what we were giving and what we were expecting to have returned, and not just leave it to the Veterans' Administration to hand out these books, appliances, equipment, and so forth, and then call for them to be returned when they want to, whether it be supplies, shop equipment, prosthetic appliances, or anything else. I am not of-

fering an amendment—I simply asked for an explanation.

I yield back the remainder of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the bill, especially with reference to the suggestion made by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] is very clear. In the language on pages 54 and 55 the bill provides that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay to the school or institution for each person enrolled in full time or part time courses in education or training under this part, the customary cost of the tuition, laboratory fees, books, supplies, and equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of any charge for maintenance, but such payment shall not exceed \$500 for each school year.

That should be perfectly plain as to what is the intent.

Then section 402 simply provides that any books, supplies, or equipment furnished the student shall be deemed released to him, provided, that if he fails, because of fault on his part, to complete the course of training or education afforded thereunder, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment, not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof.

Now, it seems to me under those circumstances it is perfectly clear to me, at least, what we are attempting to do is to provide up to \$500 a year for tuition, supplies, and customary facilities to get an education. If one is enrolled in a school under that section and the supplies or books are furnished to him, those books and supplies are released to him if he continues his education successfully, but if he flunks out and the Administrator takes the course away from him, they ask him to return the supplies or books or their value.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. For the gentleman's information, the reason for the language on page 56 reading:

Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student * * * shall be deemed released to him.

is primarily to obviate the necessity for invoicing and accounting for those books and equipment at the end of the year by the Administrator. There will be many cases where it may be just as well from the point of view of the mechanics of the thing and many other reasons to release the books even though the man did not complete his course.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] will concede that there is not anything ambiguous in this language and that it is a perfectly legitimate thing if you are going to give authority to the Administrator to cancel the contract with the veteran to continue his education if he fails to make his grades, just dogs on the job, there must be some practical way to handle the thing. The books have been given to the student. This language

states that they shall be returned, but so long as he completes his course under the instruction and regulations of the school and the Administrator those supplies shall be released to him.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I, of course, agree with the gentleman. I understand the reasons.

Mr. KEEFE. Then what is ambiguous about it?

Mr. BARDEN. Just a minute. There is this ambiguity: The language at the top of page 55, and the thing that started this explanation was the fact I merely asked for an explanation and a reconciliation of these two terms:

The customary cost of the tuition, laboratory fees, books, supplies and equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive—

And so forth. On page 56 we find this language:

And there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a).

I asked why the language there was different from the language in the other paragraph.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not pretend to be an expert on this situation although I have studied this bill very fully. I believe the language in subsection 3 of section 401 has reference to an entirely different subject matter, the furnishing of prosthetic appliances, which is covered in another section of the bill.

Mr. BARDEN. But I understood the gentleman to read that before he read this.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 additional minutes in order to clear this matter up.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. The confusion may be cleared up, I believe, when we realize that this section just read has to do with medical care and has nothing to do with section 4.

Mr. KEEFE. That is correct; I think the gentleman from Connecticut is absolutely accurate and correct.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. The two do not have to be reconciled.

Mr. KEEFE. A careful reading will show that there is no lack of harmony between the provisions of sections 3 and 4.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to the gentleman that I think we are getting together, that we are on the right track. This word "prosthesis" was put in there

because it refers to section 7, which deals with vocational rehabilitation and where a man is enabled to take either this training or vocational rehabilitation they can furnish him artificial limbs, and so forth.

Mr. KEEFE. I think that is perfectly all right; having furnished him artificial limbs, I do not believe there is any intent that the Administrator shall try to take them away from him.

Mr. BARDEN. I was not advocating that.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. As a matter of fact, the very section the gentleman from Wisconsin just referred to, section 3, could be called the hospital section.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. I do not think there is any real conflict between section 3, which relates to medical care, and the educational feature which is provided for in section 4. I am glad the gentleman raised the question, for I think the discussion which has just occurred has cleared up the situation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Under another title the veteran will have prosthesis with no idea of the prosthetic appliances being taken away from him.

Mr. BARDEN. If the gentleman from Wisconsin will yield further, that is exactly what I wanted cleared up, I may say to the gentleman from Wisconsin. There seemed to be an ambiguity there which I thought should be cleared up. A perfectly clear explanation of it has been given and probably it has a place in the bill.

Mr. KEEFE. The RECORD will now show that we thoroughly understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

If there are no further amendments, the Clerk will read.

There being no further amendments to the preceding section, the Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 403. Paragraph 1, part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) (Public Law No. 16, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended by inserting after the word "time", in line 2, the words "on or" and deleting the date "December 6, 1941" and substituting therefor the date "September 16, 1940."

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, section 403 concludes this much-discussed title on education. At the time the Committee on Education reported its bill I, as chairman, was instructed to offer that bill as a substitute for this title, for it was generally understood that the attitude of the committee handling S. bill 1767, and the attitude of the American Legion and others, was to pass S. 1767 as reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs without any amendments whatever. Full debate on the bill was 2½ days, the major portion of which time and debate was spent in discussing title II, the education section, of S. 1767. During this debate it was indicated by many members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee that they would look with favor upon several amendments changing S. 1767; and they further indicated that they were in favor

of striking out paragraph 7 of S. 1767, which paragraph and the sections incorporated therein by reference seemed to meet with the unanimous disapproval of everyone familiar with it. At the close of the debate the Committee on Education again met and changed the instructions previously given its chairman, and decided that the best policy would be to attempt to amend S. 1767, rather than offer a substitute; and my efforts, and the efforts of several members of the Committee on Education, as well as other Members of the House, have been directed toward trying to improve S. 1767 and make it an acceptable bill.

The committee believed this was a more practical approach to the problem, even though they and many Members of the House still believe that the terms of the bill reported by the Committee on Education are more explicit and deal more cautiously with the educational systems of the country. It was the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Education that every institution should have the right to pass upon the conduct and progress of its students; to have the right to say when a student's work was or was not satisfactory; and to deal with veteran students in the same manner as with other students. They at the same time felt that State educational set-ups should be safeguarded and that they should have the right to set the standards of education in the various States by furnishing a list of approved schools, institutions, and training agencies. We felt the school year should be dealt with and measured in line with the present custom and practices of the institutions; that the private schools, church schools, charity schools, as well as all of the schools covered under section 101, subsection (6), of the Internal Revenue Code, should be protected; that the Administrator should not have the absolute power to pass upon a student's right to training and education by requiring him to prove that his education had been interrupted or interfered with; as well as many other provisions which are contained in the proposed substitute which I hope will be printed at the close of my remarks and made a part of same.

Many of the principles just discussed have by way of amendment been embodied in S. 1767, and it is my belief that with the amendments already written into S. 1767 that the conferees, by using the debates and discussions that have taken place in connection with the various paragraphs of this bill, can and will recommend to the Congress a bill highly acceptable to the veterans, to the educational people of the country, and to the Congress. I have worked hard on this bill. I have given it my best. The Committee on Education worked diligently on the provisions of the bill it recommended. I have no regrets, for the people of America have taken great pride in building up the finest educational institutions on earth, and any time and effort spent in trying to preserve and protect them is certainly not wasted, but spent in a cause which every veteran, whether now in the service or to be in the service, will approve; for the right to have our American school systems and educational

and training institutions as they are is one of the big things for which they are now fighting and have fought for in the past.

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs had a tremendous task thrust upon them. The bill, with all of its various sections and provisions, would normally be assigned to four or five committees. I hope that this will not be a precedent to be followed in the future, for it is hardly fair to expect one committee to do the work of four or five. Though we have had quite a struggle and have done much work here on the floor, I believe the results of our efforts will be acceptable not only to the Congress but to the veterans and all other Americans as well.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent, however, that at this point in the RECORD there may be printed the substitute which I at one time intended to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(The substitute referred to reads as follows:)

A bill to provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces after their separation from service, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 1, title 1, Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 23, 1933, as amended, be amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection to read as follows:

"(g) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to education and training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII hereby added to said regulations."

(b) That Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

"PART VIII

"SECTION 1. This part may be cited as the 'War Service Education and Training Act.'"

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 2. As used in this part—

"(a) The term 'war-service person' means any person who served 6 months or more in the active military or naval service of the United States, during the period beginning September 17, 1940, and ending on the date of termination of the present war, and was discharged or relieved from active service under conditions other than dishonorable, or, regardless of the length of such service, performed part thereof on sea duty or foreign service duty, or was discharged or relieved therefrom by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability;

"(b) The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs;

"(c) The term 'State' shall include the States of the United States, the Territories, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That until the termination of Japanese occupancy of the Philippine Islands and the restoration of orderly processes of government therein, the provisions of this part, to the extent that they require action within the territorial limits of the Philippine Islands, shall not apply;

"(d) The term 'approved educational or training institution' includes any institution specified below which has been approved by a State department of education: Private or public elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and tech-

nical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, and universities, and including business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job under the supervision of (1) an approved college or university, (2) any State department of education, (3) any State apprenticeship agency, (4) any State board of vocational education, (5) any State apprenticeship council, (6) the Federal Apprenticeship Training Service established in accordance with Public, No. 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or (7) any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training; and

"(e) The term 'date of termination of the present war' means the date of termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President or the date of termination of hostilities as specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever date is the earlier.

"WAR SERVICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

"SEC. 3. The Administrator shall appoint such other employees as may be necessary in the execution of his functions under this part.

"It shall be the duty of the Administrator to (1) formulate general policies and procedures necessary to assure the effective inauguration and operation of the program of education and training provided for by this part, (2) examine State plans submitted to him for approval, and approve those State plans which meet the requirements of section 8, (3) make public at such intervals as he deems necessary information with respect to the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various trades, crafts, and professions, in order that war-service persons may be given proper guidance in the choice of a course of instruction and be furnished such education or training as will improve their opportunities for useful and gainful employment, and (4) prescribe from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions under this part.

"ELIGIBILITY FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

"SEC. 4. (a) Every war-service person shall be eligible for education and training under this part and, subject to the provisions of subsection (b), may select (1) the approved educational or training institution in which he wishes to enroll, whether or not it is located in the State in which he resides, and (2) the course or courses which he desires to pursue.

"(b) Each approved educational or training institution shall have the right to (1) determine qualifications for admission of war-service persons, (2) select from the applicants for admission those war-service persons whom it is willing to admit, and (3) pass upon the suitability with respect to any war-service person of the course or courses in which he desires to enroll.

"(c) Each approved educational or training institution shall submit to the State department of education of the State in which such institution is located such periodic reports concerning the progress of war-service persons enrolled in such institution under the provisions of this part as such department deems necessary. If the State department of education determines upon an examination of any such report that the progress of any war-service person does not justify the continued eligibility of such person for education and training under this part, such department shall notify such person, the institution with which he is enrolled, and the Administrator of such determination, and no further payments under this part shall be made with respect to such war-service person.

"(d) If any approved educational or training institution determines that the progress or conduct of any war-service person does not justify the continuance of such person as

a student in such institution, such institution shall report its decision to the State department of education. The State department of education shall immediately notify the Administrator of the decision of such institution, and no further payments under this part shall be made to such institution with respect to such war-service person.

"PERIOD OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

"SEC. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this section, every war-service person shall be entitled to education and training under this part, either on a full-time or part-time basis, for a period equal to 54 weeks of continuous full-time education and training, or for such lesser time as may be required to complete the course of education and training he has elected to pursue.

"(b) Every war-service person who is certified at the end of the period specified in subsection (a) by the institution providing him education and training to have completed satisfactorily his work during such period, shall be entitled to a further period of education and training under this part on a full-time or part-time basis, equal to 54 weeks of continuous full-time education and training, or for such lesser time as may be required to complete the course of education and training he has elected to pursue.

"(c) No education or training shall be provided a person under this part unless he initially enrolls in an approved institution within 2 years from the date of his discharge or relief from active service, or 2 years after the termination of the present war, whichever is later.

"(d) Any person eligible for the benefit of this part, who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII, may elect which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That payments under section 6 of this part shall not, in the event of such election, exceed the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were the education and training under part VII.

"PAYMENTS TO WAR-SERVICE PERSONS AND APPROVED EDUCATIONAL OR TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

"SEC. 6. (a) The Administrator shall pay to each war-service person who attends on a full-time basis an approved educational or training institution a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month while in attendance and in good standing at such institution, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding 30 days in a calendar year, in accordance with regulations prescribed under this part. Any such war-service person having a dependent or dependents shall be paid an additional sum of \$25 per month.

"(b) The Administrator shall also provide for the payment by the United States of such customary tuition, laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges, as may be recommended by the State department of education and approved by him, to approved educational or training institutions furnishing education or training to war-service persons, whether on a full-time or part-time basis, so long as such persons maintain regular attendance and are in good standing at such institutions, but in no event shall such payment with respect to any person exceed the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of 36 weeks: *Provided*, That such payments shall not include charges for travel, board, lodging, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or other training on the job. If any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if the established tuition fee of any publicly supported institution or private institution exempt from tax under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be found by the Administrator, after recommendation of the State department of education of the State in which such institution is located, to be inadequate compensation to such institution

for furnishing education or training to war-service persons, the Administrator is authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair and reasonable, but not to exceed the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of 36 weeks.

"STATE PLANS

"SEC. 7. (a) To be approvable under this part, a State plan for education and training shall—

"(1) designate the State department of education (by whatever name it may be known) as the agency for the administration, supervision, and control of the State plan, or designate such other agency as the State legislature may select or create for such purpose;

"(2) show the plan, policies, and methods to be followed in carrying out the work under the State plan and in its administration and supervision;

"(3) contain such provisions as to the qualifications of personnel for appointment in administering the plan as are necessary to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards; the duty of the Administrator in approving a plan shall be solely the determination of whether the plan contains such provisions, and the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, method of selection, tenure of office, or compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such provisions;

"(4) set forth in detail the standards governing the approval, for the purposes of this part, by the State department of education of educational or training institutions;

"(5) provide that no business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job to war-service persons shall be approved for training unless such establishment compensates such persons at rates of pay required by applicable State or Federal laws and which are fair and reasonable for any productive labor performed as part of their training and unless such establishment meets all applicable State and Federal statutes and regulations relating to health, safety, and other conditions of labor;

"(6) provide for the appointment of an advisory committee which shall be broadly representative of the various types of approved educational or training institutions in the State, to aid and advise the State department of education in the administration of the State plan.

"(b) It shall be the duty of the State agency administering, supervising, and controlling the State plan (1) to perform its functions in accordance with the terms of such plan; (2) to establish promptly lists of approved educational and training institutions within the State; (3) to review continuously the work of such institutions to determine whether or not they are meeting the approved standards; (4) to determine the customary charges of such institutions pursuant to section 7 (b) of this part and to make recommendations with respect to institutions having no established fee or having an inadequate established fee; (5) to transmit promptly to the Administrator reports and certifications of institutions with respect to persons receiving education and training under this part; (6) to transmit promptly to the Administrator, the name of each war-service person enrolled under this part in an approved educational or training institution in the State, together with the name of such approved institution and the names and other data relating to any persons the war-service person claims to be his dependents, if any, and; (7) to cooperate with the Administrator in carrying out the purposes of this part and to perform promptly all other necessary services incident to the duties of State agencies under this part.

"(c) There is hereby created for the District of Columbia a Veterans' Education and Training Board to be composed of five members residing in the District of Columbia and broadly representative of the types and levels of local education and training. The members shall be appointed, and their respective terms fixed, by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Such Board is hereby authorized and directed to perform the functions of State boards of education under this part, including the submission of a State plan, for the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such plan insofar as it relates to the public schools of the District of Columbia shall be approved by the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall furnish the Veterans' Education and Training Board such office space, supplies, equipment, and clerical and other assistance as may be necessary in performing its functions hereunder. Section 8 of this part shall apply with respect to the expenses of such Board.

"PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"SEC. 8. Each State which has an approved plan for education and training under this part shall submit to the Administrator at the end of each quarter an itemized statement of expenses incurred by the State department of education in administering such plan. Thereupon, the Administrator shall pay to such State a sum equal to 50 percent of the total of such expenses.

"COUNSELING SERVICES

"SEC. 9. Adequate counseling services to aid war-service persons in choosing courses of instruction shall be made available through close cooperation of approved educational or training institutions with (1) the State department of education, (2) the Administrator, (3) the Bureau of Placement and the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission, or any agency succeeding to the functions of such Bureaus, and (4) the War and Navy Departments, and any other appropriate executive department or independent agency of the Government.

"LIMITATION ON FEDERAL AUTHORITY

"SEC. 10. No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part, shall exercise any supervision or control over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training institution.

"REPORTS TO CONGRESS

"SEC. 11. The Administrator from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 6 months, shall transmit to the Senate and House of Representatives a report of operations under this part, including in each report information with respect to the total number of war-service persons receiving education and training under this part, and the number of such persons in each State. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be."

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed at this point in the RECORD title II, dealing with education, as amended.

The CHAIRMAN. It may be that request should be made in the House, but the Chair will put it. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(Amended title II of the bill H. R. 1767 reads as follows:)

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. (A) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Con-

gress, added by the act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law No. 16, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII hereby added to said regulation."

(B) Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII, as follows:

"PART VIII

"1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions, shall be entitled to financial assistance to enable him to undertake and pursue a course of education or training as may be elected by him, subject to regulations promulgated by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to the authority and within the limitations herein contained: *Provided*, That such course be initiated not later than 2 years after discharge or after the termination of the present war, whichever be the later date, and that no such schooling or training shall be afforded beyond 7 years after the termination of the present war: *Provided further*, That exclusive of any period he was assigned for education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies he served 90 days or more, or was discharged within such period by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability: *And provided further*, That his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into such service, or that he desires a refresher or retraining course, in no event to exceed 1 year, to fit him for employment or to practice a profession: *And provided further*, That any veteran who was not over 24 years of age at the time he entered the service shall be deemed to have had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with. Any such person, upon application, shall be afforded a course of education or training or a refresher or retraining course not to exceed 54 weeks of continuous full-time education or training upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, except a refresher or retraining course, a veteran shall, upon application to the Veterans' Administration and subject to the provisions of this title, be entitled to an additional period or periods of continuous instruction not to exceed the time the person was in active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of (1) the 90 days' qualifying service, and (2) any period he was assigned for education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies: *Provided*, That in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed 4 years: *Provided, however*, That wherever the additional period of instruction ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such quarter or semester has expired, such period of instruction shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester.

"2. A veteran eligible under this part may enroll in any school or institution of his choice, which will accept and retain him, for education or training, and may for reason satisfactory to the Administrator, change a

course or institution: *Provided*, That any course of education or training under this part may be discontinued at any time if it is found by the Administrator according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory: *Provided further*, That the Administrator from time to time shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State, Territory, or possession, or of the District of Columbia, a list of all schools or institutions including industrial establishments equipped to supply education or training, including apprenticeship training, within such jurisdiction, which schools and institutions, and such additional public or private schools or institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans approved for education or training under this part.

"3. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part each veteran, upon application, shall be paid a maintenance allowance of \$50 per month if without a dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month if he have a dependent or dependents: *Provided*, That no maintenance allowance shall be paid for other than full-time enrollment and attendance inclusive of leave as may be authorized under this part: *Provided further*, That any person eligible for the benefit of this part who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect which benefit he desires: *And provided further*, That subsistence allowance hereunder shall not, in the event of such an election, exceed the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were the training under said part VII.

"4. Any person eligible under this part, and within the limitations thereof, may pursue such full or part-time course or courses as he may elect without maintenance allowance.

"5. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay to the school or institution for each person enrolled in full-time or part-time courses of education or training under this part the customary cost of the tuition, laboratory fees, books, supplies and equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of any charge for maintenance, as are generally required for successful pursuit and completion of the course in the institution by other students, but such payment shall not exceed \$500 for each regular school year of 36 weeks: *Provided*, That no expenses for infirmary and medical care other than those included in the customary fees, or for travel, shall be authorized under this part. If any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if the established tuition fee of any publicly supported institution exempt from tax under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be found by the Administrator, after recommendation of the State Department of Education of the State in which such institution is located, to be inadequate compensation to such institutions for furnishing or training to veterans, the Administrator is authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any such veteran the actual cost of such instruction or training, but not to exceed the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of 36 weeks.

"6. No department, agency, or officer of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training institution: *Provided*, That Indian schools operated or supervised by the United States shall not be ineligible to supply education or training under this title by reason of such Federal operation or supervision.

"7. In the event a veteran applies for and receives maintenance benefits under this part and subsequently, for any reason, ceases to receive such benefits and becomes eligible to

receive allowances under title V of this Act, any benefits received under this part shall be deducted from the total allowances provided in title V of this Act."

SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions', shall be available for necessary expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a)."

SEC. 402. Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), shall be deemed released to him: *Provided*, That if he fail, because of fault on his part, to complete the course of training or education afforded thereunder, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."

SEC. 403. Paragraph 1, part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), (Public Law No. 16, 78th Cong.) is hereby amended by inserting after the word "time" in line 2 the words "on or" and deleting the date "December 6, 1941" and substituting therefor the date "September 16, 1940."

MR. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

MR. BARDEN. I yield.

MR. RANKIN. I want to express the gratitude of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation to the members of the Committee on Education for their cooperation in helping to develop and iron out the differences in this title. We want the RECORD to show that we are grateful for that cooperation.

MR. BARDEN. I wish to thank the gentleman for his kind words. While many times we have differed on various provisions, I think most of the time we have kept our heads pretty well and I hope that the combined efforts of all have contributed to the making of a bill that will really aid the servicemen now serving the whole of America.

THE CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

(MR. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions after active service of 90 days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line

of duty, shall be eligible for the benefits of this title. Any such veteran may apply within 2 years after separation of the applicant from the military or naval forces, or 2 years after termination of the war, whichever is the later date, but in no event more than 6 years after the termination of the war, to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 percent of a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502, and 503; provided that the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$1,500. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and that the loan applied for appears practicable, the Administrator shall guarantee the payment of the loan or part thereof as set forth in this title.

(b) Interest for the first year on any loan or part thereof guaranteed by the Administrator shall be paid by the Administrator out of available appropriations. No security for the guaranty of a loan shall be required except the right to be subrogated to the lien rights of the holder of the obligation which is guaranteed.

(c) Loans guaranteed by the Administrator under this title shall be payable under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Administrator: *Provided*, That loans guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6 percent per annum and shall be payable in full in not more than 20 years. The Administrator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to veterans subject to the provisions of this title on approved applications made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Page 58, line 10, after the word "the", strike out the words "first year" and insert the words "two years."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we have agreed to accept that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOPER). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I have on the desk two amendments, one to section 500 and the other to section 502. Really the amendment deals with section 502, and the amendment to section 500 is only offered for the purpose of rearranging the language so that if the amendment to section 502 is adopted the bill will be in proper shape. I would like to know if I may ask unanimous consent to offer the amendments at the end of section 502.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may ask unanimous consent now to offer the two amendments together, if he so desires, and that they be considered together.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the reading of section 502 I may be permitted to offer two amendments, one to section 500 and the other to section 502.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I shall not object to the gentleman offering the amendments, but that does not mean we are going to accept them.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, if it is agreeable to the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, I ask unanimous consent that I may offer both amendments at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the two amendments offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am willing to accept that provided it is without prejudice. We do not want to prejudice our right to go back and offer committee amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Section 500 is still open to amendment and the consideration of amendments to that section. Unanimous consent has been granted for the offering of the two amendments by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] and their consideration at this point.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, to be considered together.

The CHAIRMAN. And considered together.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the Clerk read through section 502 so that they will be in the RECORD consecutively and the committee will have the benefit of hearing them read.

The CHAIRMAN. Allow the Chair to suggest that it would be more orderly procedure to continue as we have started. There may be some other amendments to section 500.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to correct the amendment that I offered a while ago. One word was left out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman asks unanimous consent to correct the amendment offered by her and which has been acted on. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the corrected amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Page 58, line 10, after the word "first", strike out the word "year" and insert the words "2 years."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment as corrected will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment proposed by Mr. FLANNAGAN: Page 58, strike out lines 3 to 7, both inclusive, and insert "or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501 and 503, and for a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified

in section 502; provided that the aggregate amount guaranteed with respect to any one veteran for purposes specified in sections 501 and 503 shall not exceed \$1,500, and the aggregate of all loans made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to any one veteran for purposes specified in section 502 shall not exceed \$1,500. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and that the loan the guaranty of which is applied for appears practicable, the Administrator shall guar-"

Beginning with line 18 on page 60, strike out down to and including line 12 on page 61, and insert:

"Sec. 502. (a) Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

"(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

"(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

"(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

"(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised normal value therefor as determined by the Secretary.

"When any such loan has been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, the loan shall be made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

"(b) Any such loan shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan is made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum, compounded annually. No guarantor of any such loan shall be required and no security for the loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be subject only to a lien covering the balance of the purchase price or construction cost and such ground rents as may arise from the purchase of a leasehold estate. No loan to be used in paying a part of the purchase price of any real property or a part of the construction cost of a dwelling to be erected upon unimproved real property owned by the veteran shall be denied or disapproved under this section because another loan is made or to be made to finance any part of the remainder of the purchase price or construction cost of such property, or because a lien upon the property is given or to be given as security for such other loan.

"(c) Any loan made under this section by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall be repayable to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and, except as otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture.

"(d) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his ability and experience, to be likely to carry out successfully undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be eligible for the benefits of such act to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, in my opinion, is vital, and if it is not adopted I am afraid we shall do the veterans a great disservice.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of these two amendments is to restore the Senate version of section 502 covering loans to be used in purchasing land, building, livestock, equipment, machinery, and so forth, with the addition of one single word.

Under the Senate language the application of the veteran for such a loan is submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture who, in the event he makes a favorable determination of the four requirements set forth in the section as safeguards to protect not only the loan but the veteran as well, shall approve the loan. The Senate language also makes the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act applicable to veterans.

Now the House bill makes two vital, fatal changes in section 502. While the four requirements to protect not only the loan but the veteran as well, in the House bill, are substantially the same as appear in the Senate bill, the determination of these requirements under the House bill is vested in the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Then, too, under the House bill the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act are not made applicable to veterans.

Now what are these requirements or findings? As set forth in the Senate bill—the House bill is substantially in agreement—these requirements or findings are as follows:

First. That such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

Second. That such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

Third. That the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

Fourth. That the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary.

Those four requirements or findings are provided for in both the House version and the Senate version. It is absolutely necessary that the person conducting those findings and making determinations thereof should be well versed in agriculture and in the normal productive land values. That determination was placed in the Department of Agriculture by the Senate. That determination was approved also, as I understand, by the American Legion.

The House bill makes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs responsible for this determination. We all know that the Veterans' Administration does not have the necessary machinery to conduct these findings. It does not have the personnel. On the other hand, the Department of Agriculture has the personnel, the trained personnel, men who have been trained as appraisers under

the Federal Land Bank System and other loaning agencies set up in the Department of Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia be permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. If the argument of the gentleman would be followed through, then it would follow that for every type of activity for which a veteran's loan might be made, that loan should be transferred to the agency dealing with it. Some of the veterans may want to go into farming, some may want to go into business, some may want to go into some other specialized activity, and if you are going to assign the making of these loans to the counsel and direction of the agency that deals with them, you would have to go through and segregate every classification of loans.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the Senate bill provide that the determination with regard to business property shall be made by the Department of Commerce and determination with regard to the value of city property shall be made by the Federal Housing Administration?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right. Under the Senate bill the loan is actually made by the Veterans' Administrator upon the determination made by these other agencies that are familiar with that class of work. That is all we are asking for in this amendment.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Does the gentleman's amendment provide that the Government will make these loans instead of private loaning institutions?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Both the Senate and the House versions of the bill provide that the Veterans' Administration shall actually make the loans. Under the Senate bill the loan is made direct to the veteran. Under the House bill the loan is guaranteed.

Mr. DONDERO. Where would they get the money?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It would have to be by appropriation.

Mr. DONDERO. That would mean that the loans would be made by the Federal Government through the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think the gentleman from Michigan misun-

derstood. It is only the original purchase price, or that \$1,500, that the Veterans' Administration loans to the veteran.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I assumed the gentleman understood that the Senate bill provides for a loan of \$1,000 to be used in connection with the purchase of the farm. The House bill raised the amount to \$1,500, guaranteeing a loan up to that amount, or one-half the value of the farm up to \$3,000, whichever is greater.

What we are trying to get over to the House is this. The Veterans' Administration does not have the machinery to make these findings. Unless these findings are made by competent men familiar with land values, familiar with the normal productivity of the particular farm, the normal value of the farm, we are doing the veteran a disservice in making a loan. If you buy land today on present land values, and there is nothing in either bill to prohibit that, a great disservice will be done the veteran. A \$10,000 farm today, based on normal values, will cost, in all probability, \$15,000. If these purchases are not made on the normal value of the farms, when farm lands seek their level after the war, the veteran is going to wind up with a \$10,000 farm for which he paid \$15,000.

Mr. DONDERO. I think the gentleman is correct. The difference between the gentleman's amendment and the committee bill is that the committee bill provides that the loan shall be made by private concerns.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Well, the Senate bill provides for a direct loan. The House bill provides for a guaranteed loan.

Mr. DONDERO. I understood that the House bill did so provide.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. I take it that the gentleman is trying to implement the Veterans' Administrator with the same kind of authority with the Department of Agriculture as the other departments have in the different classifications of loans that are proposed to be made.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I understand that the Senate bill provides that the interest rate shall be 3 percent, and the veterans can borrow from the Government or from private banks, but the House bill has raised that rate to 6 percent, and they may get it from private banks.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The gentleman is right. They have raised the interest rate to 6 percent.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. It does not seem fair to me that the veteran should have to pay 6 percent while we lend money through other departments at a lower interest rate.

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JEFFREY. I wonder whether or not the gentleman has taken into consideration paragraph (d) of section 501 on page 60 of the bill. The gentleman has stated that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs would be under the necessity of passing on these loans without having appropriate knowledge. As I understand that paragraph, it gives the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs the requisite authority to call upon any such agency or agencies as may be necessary to assist him in making these determinations. Has the gentleman considered that paragraph?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That paragraph, however, applies only to housing loans.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right. That paragraph does not apply to loans to veterans for the purpose of buying farms.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. If the Secretary of Agriculture is the proper person to do this work, why not make him responsible rather than to say somebody can call him in?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I think the gentleman is exactly right. When it comes to loans for homes and houses, they vest authority in the Federal Housing Administrator to make the determination, but when it comes to making loans for the purpose of purchasing a farm, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is directed to make these findings, and everyone knows he is not familiar with land values nor is he in position to direct the findings authorized in the bill.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Did I correctly understand that the gentleman's amendment provided for a \$1,500 loan with which to buy real estate, and an additional \$1,500 loan to purchase livestock and other equipment with which to operate the farm?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. No; I think the Senate language provides only for the loan—which we raised up to \$1,500—for the purpose of purchasing a farm or livestock or machinery or equipment. It could be used for any of those purposes. The only thing this amendment will do is restore to the bill the Senate language, which was approved by the American Legion. It seems to me that whoever prepared that section realized the importance of having these findings deter-

mined by trained men, men trained in agriculture and the value of agricultural lands. The only amendment we offered to the Senate provision was to put in the normal-value clause. That is, require the Secretary of Agriculture to use the normal productive value yardstick in determining the value of the farm. I appreciate that the gentleman from Minnesota realizes the importance of appraising farm lands upon the normal productive value of the farm and not upon an inflationary value.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I agree to that. In addition, you raise the first loan there from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes; we do that.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. I regret that I was not present when the gentleman offered his amendment. How far does his amendment go? Does it strike out the entire section?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It strikes out section 502 and substitutes the Senate language.

Mr. SABATH. I am heartily in favor of that. I intended to offer the same amendment myself. I am grateful that the gentleman has done so. I think he is trying to do the right thing by the farmer.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We all appreciate the assistance the gentleman from Illinois has always rendered to agriculture.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MERRITT. The gentleman mentioned on two occasions the normal value of these farms. It seems to me that those who have the selling of the farms are going to strike a snag, because any man who owns a farm is going to say that the value he puts on it today is the normal value. I do not think the gentleman would be willing to sell his farm if I told him that in 1941 his farm was worth \$10,000, and he said that today it is worth \$15,000.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The Committee on Agriculture have been into that question quite extensively. This is the situation. The farm that has a normal value of about \$10,000 is selling for about \$15,000 today. If that \$10,000 farm should be bought for the veteran at the \$15,000 price, as soon as farm values leveled down the veteran would wake up with a \$10,000 farm and a \$15,000 debt. Thus we really would have done him a disservice. We are only trying to protect the interest of the veteran and give him legislation that will really bring about his rehabilitation upon the farm.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

I should like to point out, Mr. Chairman, the fact that the gentleman said the American Legion approved the Senate bill. I received the following letter dated May 10 from Mr. Warren H. Atherton,

national commander of the American Legion, and Mr. F. M. Sullivan, executive director of the national legislative committee, which reads:

We urge you to vote for S. 1767 as reported by the House Committee. Any differences between the bill as adopted by the Senate and reported by the committee can be safely left to adjustment in conference.

The whole letter reads as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1944.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This morning the American Legion presented petitions to Congress from a million citizens who urged passage of the Legion's G. I. bill to aid veterans of World War No. 2. Many of these petitioners were from your district.

The G. I. bill was introduced 4 months ago at the request of the American Legion. It provides a sound, orderly program of aid to veterans during the transition from military to civil life. The basic elements covered in the proposed law are:

Expansion of Veterans' Administration hospital facilities.

Added provisions for vocational training.

Authority to correct mistakes in discharges from service;

Educational aid;

Down payment loans to veterans for homes, farms, or businesses;

Unemployment insurance for veterans unable to secure employment.

Veterans employment service.

The Senate adopted S. 1767 on March 24 embodying the above principles.

The House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has favorably reported S. 1767 with amendments. As reported, the bill still embodies the principles we believe necessary to protect and aid discharged veterans of this war and to insure an orderly period of demobilization.

More than a million men and women have already been discharged from the service. There is urgent need for placing most of the bill's provisions in effect now. The bill has had careful study and consideration for 4 months. A long period of debate and consideration of amendments would further delay the application of the bill's remedies to those in immediate need. Conceivably the bill might be improved in some slight degree, but we believe that the value of any changes would be doubtful as compared with the present carefully considered and prepared measure.

If you believe as we do that the Legion's G. I. bill will provide equitable treatment for the service men and women of World War No. 2 and security for their future, we urge you to vote for S. 1767 as reported by the House committee. Any differences between the bill as adopted by the Senate and reported by the committee can be safely left to adjustment in conference.

Thanking you for your consideration of this letter and for your many past courtesies, we remain

Yours very truly,

WARREN H. ATHERTON,
National Commander.

F. M. SULLIVAN,
Executive Director, National
Legislative Committee.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. Why was it thought more desirable by the House committee that these determinations be made in the Veterans' Administration than in the Department of Agriculture?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. For simplification. This bill was written for the veteran. We feel it would be

very much simpler and the veterans would receive their loans more quickly if they were guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration. The veterans can get their loans through either State or Federal governmental agencies and corporations. I quote from page 58, line 21, of the bill:

The Administrator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to veterans subject to the provisions of this title on approved applications made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations, and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal.

Mr. COOLEY. Who in the Veterans' Administration has ever had any experience in evaluating real property in the agricultural sections of this country?

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield for me to answer that?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. JEFFREY. In reply to the question of the gentleman, section (d), which now appears on page 60, and to which reference was made a short time ago, is there in error and there is a committee amendment to make them separate sections at the end of the title, which will appear at section 505, under the terms of which the Veterans' Administrator will be authorized and directed to call upon the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government for assistance in administering this act.

Mr. COOLEY. Then you make it possible for the Veterans' Administration to put this job in Agriculture.

Mr. JEFFREY. Quite to the contrary. We centralize the responsibility in the hands of the Veterans' Administrator, but very properly direct him to call for needed assistance.

Mr. COOLEY. Then the amendment that the gentleman is talking about accomplishes absolutely nothing.

Mr. JEFFREY. We disagree on that score.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would just like to take a moment to try to clear this up. We considered this amendment in the committee this morning as suggested by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] and it was not looked upon with favor by the committee. As has been pointed out by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JEFFREY], on page 60, in line 13, we have paragraph (d) which says:

The Administrator may designate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for determining whether the guaranty of loans should be approved under this section.

We propose when and if this amendment as offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] is voted down, to offer a committee amendment to strike out paragraph (d) on page 60 and insert the same language in line 17, on page 62, as a new section, section 505, which would make it apply to the entire title.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, what would be accomplished by that change?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. When that is done, the Administrator, although the authority is vested in the Administrator, would have the authority to call upon those other agencies for their advice, suggestion, and help. I think that is clear.

Mr. COOLEY. Is not that exactly what is sought to be accomplished by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is correct.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I will say to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], we feel that the veteran ought to be in a position to call upon the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. COOLEY. He does.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. At least to take the lead in this thing. He makes application to the Veterans' Administration and deals through them and if the Veterans' Administration wants to get somebody else or some other agency to advise it, that is all right. Let me say further, as has been said, the language in the Senate bill will be before the conferees if it has any particular merit.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman knows, in the Department of Agriculture we have well-qualified men who act as appraisers. Agriculture knows something about farm-land values. Now why should Congress attempt to set up or make possible the setting up of another agency, a land-loan office, in the Veterans' Bureau which will have to be staffed with appraisers and land experts and others to handle the program which now could be handled in the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I think it was the view of the committee that a veteran in seeking the benefits under this bill should not have to run all over Washington and consult every agency.

Mr. COOLEY. He will not.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. He should not have to run to various agencies to ask everybody what he should do.

Mr. COOLEY. He certainly will not, under the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. This short amendment which we are suggesting will accomplish the objective and do it briefly.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Under this language in the Senate bill, all of the authority would still be vested in the Veterans' Administration, but when the determination of certain things arise—namely, a question as to the productive value of the farm—the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs would refer that matter over to the Secretary of Agriculture and he would in turn report back to the Veterans' Administrator, who would make the loan.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I say to the gentleman, under the suggestion I made a moment ago, that could be done just the same.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. All right. Now we fix a responsibility and direct that

it shall be done. We reduce the interest charge of veterans from 6 percent to 3 percent, and we make the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act applicable to veterans, who should have that right.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. What you are seeking to do, is to make it mandatory that the Administrator do that whether it is necessary or not, or whether he wants to do it or not.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I mean to make it mandatory, because if it is not done, the veteran is going to be, in my opinion, absolutely ruined.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. It appears to me that the committee bill accomplishes the admirable purpose of concentrating responsibility for all veterans' matters in one bureau, that is, the Veterans' Administration. The amendment would tend to diffuse that responsibility.

Mr. COOLEY. No.

Mr. SABATH. No.

Mr. WRIGHT. That was pointed out by the gentleman from Ohio. Yes; it would make it mandatory for him to go to another Department. As was pointed out in the very admirable address by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JEFFREY], one of the primary fundamentals of good government is concentration of responsibility, so that the people can look to one bureau alone to find out how the job is being done and approve or reject the work of that particular department.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. There is another fundamental difference. The committee bill does not require the Administrator to make the loan, but only to guarantee the loan. The amendment submitted by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] requires the Administrator to make the loan himself. That is a fundamental difference. The committee in framing this, tried to keep this back in the community where the veteran lives as much as possible. General Hines in discussing this pointed out that the administrative costs would be terrific under the Senate provision of title III. The veteran should have the right to make the loan in his own community if he desires and we tried to make that possible. We want him to get the loan on the best terms and at the lowest interest possible. The veteran has the greatest liberty of action and choice under the committee bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, in order to get back to a common starting point and to understand exactly what the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] will do to this bill, I want to go back to the bill as it came to us from the Senate.

We found, in regard to loans, that the Senate bill provided that the Veterans' Administration should make to every veteran, upon application, a loan for \$1,000. That loan was to be without interest for the first year, and thereafter to bear interest at 3 percent, and was to be payable within 20 years.

The first thing that confronted the committee was the inequity between that title of the bill and title II, which provided for a free education. We could not reconcile the justice of giving one veteran from \$1,000 to \$4,000 for an education, as a gift, and making the boy who could not take advantage of the educational title in the bill a loan of \$1,000, which he would have to pay back with interest at 3 percent after the first year.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Not at this point. I will yield later. We also recognized that it was the desire of the proponents of this bill, the veterans' organizations, that this bill should not have anything in it in the nature of adjusted compensation. For us to put in the bill to give a veteran \$1,000 instead of making it a loan, would make it an adjusted compensation bill, contrary to the desires of those who were back of it. But in order to equalize that inequity your committee did two things: First, we raised the amount of the loan to \$1,500. Second, it provided that instead of the Administrator making the loan out of Federal Treasury money, the Administrator would only guarantee the loan, and that the veteran could go to his local bank, or local lending agency in his home community and get his money there. By doing that he would not be limited to a loan of \$1,500, because the Government would guarantee up to \$1,500, but not more than 50 percent of the total loan. So the farm boy or the city boy who wanted to make a loan of \$5,000 or \$10,000, could go to his local bank and make arrangements to borrow the money, and the Government would guarantee \$1,500 of it, thereby making it a desirable loan and making it possible for the farm boy to get not only \$1,500 or \$1,000, as the Senate bill provided, in one loan from the Government, but make it possible for him to deal with his local lending agency.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is nothing in here requiring him to go to the local lending agency?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Not a thing. It is not compulsory at all. It is free-will action on the part of the veteran.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. We have just accepted an amendment which I placed on the desk, which would provide for giving the veteran 2 years' interest instead of 1.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right. That is already taken care of.

Now, we were faced with that. We also had this testimony from General

Hines that if the Federal Government makes a loan out of the Federal Treasury, for every \$1,000 loan it will cost an additional \$1,000 to administer it by the time it is paid off. So your committee felt that this additional money that would be spent for administration purposes should be saved and should be used for the veteran in some other way and not be poured down a rat hole for administrative purposes.

This is a veterans' bill. It is no other kind of a bill. It is not an agricultural bill. It is not an education bill. It is a veterans' bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Is it not a fact that General Hines stated to us voluntarily that this provision in our bill was much better than the provision in the Senate bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. He absolutely did.

Now, I want to show you how the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] will operate. Insofar as section 502 is concerned, which has to do with loans on farms, equipment, buildings on the farms for the farm boy only, it brings right back into operation the original Senate bill, but it increases the amount to \$1,500. So that the money would be loaned to the boy by the Administrator after the Secretary of Agriculture approves the loan and directs the Administrator to make the loan. Then the Administrator would loan that money direct from the Federal Government out of the Federal Treasury, and you would have from \$1,000 to \$1,500 expense on each loan, in administering it.

In addition to that, this bill will leave sections 501 and 502 as they are under the House committee bill, and we would have one section applying to the farm boy, or the boy who wanted to help himself on the farm. He would get a direct loan from the Government and would be limited to \$1,500 and would only have to pay 3 percent interest. The boy in the city who wanted a loan to help him in business or help him build a residential property would not be limited to \$1,500. With a guaranty of \$1,500 by the Government, he can go to the local bank and get whatever amount he needs. But that boy in the city would have to pay whatever rate of interest the local lending agency and himself could bargain for, not to exceed 6 percent.

So, immediately we are making a discrimination between the farm boy and the city boy. We are making a direct loan for one in one section of the bill. We are making a guaranteed loan for another in another section. We set up two different agencies. We have the cost added to administering the loan to the farm boy. Furthermore, we deprive the farm boy of having the advantage of the Government guaranty back of him when he goes into his bank to negotiate for the amount of the loan that he needs to rehabilitate himself on the farm.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the gentleman said that the boy in the city could get any amount of money he wanted because the Government guaranty would help him.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I said he could get whatever amount he and the local lending agency could agree upon, and the Government guaranty of \$1,500 would aid him to get more money.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. But the Government guaranty is limited?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It is limited to \$1,500. And under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia, the limitation is \$1,500. But when the Government will guarantee up to \$1,500 on a loan, that makes it a desirable loan for a local lending agency. He can then borrow five or six or eight or ten thousand with that aid.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. So can the farm boy borrow more under the terms of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Providing he can make an arrangement with his local bank, but it puts him in the position that he has one loan approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Then he goes to the local bank and gets the balance of the money and he has to pay interest in two different places. Under the committee bill plan, he can get it all in one loan at his local lending agency, and not disrupt private business at home.

Further than that, with this amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] you set up another huge octopus of a lending agency in Washington, just as the original Senate bill did for all of these farm loans. Add to that the additional cost of administration.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If this is a logical amendment because the Department of Agriculture knows so much more about the farm veteran than the Veterans' Bureau, then the city loans should be turned over to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and business loans turned over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and in health matters it should be turned over to the United States Public Health Service. Social Security could handle the unemployment feature. Then we ought to go back and put the educational provisions under the Department of Education, and we would thus end up by not having anything for the Veterans' Bureau to do, but we would do what this is aimed at—what a lot of these agencies down here are trying to do. For instance, a lot of these agencies down here are trying to tie themselves in with veterans for future political purposes, and what we want to do is to keep the veterans dealing only with the Veterans' Bureau, providing that the Veterans' Bureau can use these other agencies if they want to, but that the other agencies can-

not hold a club over the Veterans' Bureau or over the veteran.

If we make a false step here on this one after we have defeated the Department of Education proposition, then we might as well go ahead and riddle this thing by tying it up with Social Security, H. O. L. C., and R. F. C., and so forth.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It would be much better to have the original Senate bill in regard to loans than to have the House committee bill with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. Following the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, that would mean rewriting the entire bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If you want to do a disservice to the veteran, mix things up so he will not know what he can do, just pass this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I had an amendment which I intended to offer to strike out all of Title 3 of the House bill and to substitute in lieu thereof Title 3 of the original Senate bill which proposed to authorize the administrator of the Veterans' Administration to make direct loans to the veterans. Being engaged in the Committee on Rules I learned, upon returning to the floor after a short absence, that an amendment similar to the one which I planned to introduce had been offered by the gentleman from Virginia. I am indeed pleased that it was introduced by such an able, sincere and well-meaning Member of the House and, naturally, I am in favor of it because I believe that if our Government can make direct loans to the bankers, railroads, insurance companies, mortgage companies, industrial and manufacturing companies, to farmers for land, crop, and seed loans, it can well provide a means of making direct loans to the deserving, honorably discharged numbers of our armed forces. I know something about the private banks and the private lending institutions, and I know that if this amendment is not agreed to, most of the veterans will be obliged to pay in excess of 6 percent interest on their loans. Not only will they be obliged to pay the 6 percent interest rate provided in the House bill, but the lending institution making a loan will levy a service charge or fee, together with a commission charge, which will compel our veterans to pay up to 8 percent for their loans.

The question is: Are we willing to help the veterans. If we are, I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia should be adopted. Then we can be sure that these deserving veterans will be aided and assisted in obtaining a loan at not to exceed 3 percent from the Government.

As to the question raised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT]

that the authority would be divided, the answer is no. Under that amendment the Administrator will have the right to call upon the various agencies for information and advice, and there will be no need for the creation of an additional agency, bureau, or division to pass upon and investigate loan applications. Under that amendment the Administrator will be able to obtain from the experienced agencies advice and suggestions as to whether such loan is feasible, proper, and advisable.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman makes reference to the lending of this money at 3 percent interest. Is there an agency of the Government at the present time which makes loans at 3 percent?

Mr. SABATH. Yes; we are and we have been. Even if we are not making them now for the bankers let us do it for the veterans if we are to do anything for them.

Mr. ABERNETHY. May I go just a little further: I have another question to ask.

Mr. SABATH. I must yield first to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I believe the R. F. C. made loans at 1½ percent to the railroad companies, loans in very large amounts.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman is right. Why, of course, we have been making loans to banks and industries running into the millions at less than 3 percent interest.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will not the gentleman yield just briefly? I did not ask that question to be facetious but preparatory to another question.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman knows I have not much time.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The bill provides, if the gentleman has studied it closely—

Mr. SABATH. Yes; I have.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The bill provides that the veterans may borrow money from a Federal agency and it will be guaranteed by the Government. The provision is in the bill now.

Mr. SABATH. I understand it will be guaranteed, but the loans will be made by private bankers and they will be guaranteed by the Government.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman is wrong about that.

Mr. SABATH. I am right about it and the gentleman is wrong, and may I suggest that he reread that provision. We will only be assisting the loan companies and private bankers again to take advantage of the veterans the same as they have been doing and are doing every day when they have the opportunity.

I realize that private bankers have plenty of money available now, but I know the Federal Government has, and will have a sufficient amount of money to make these loans direct without relying and depending on some of the bankers that will take advantage of these veterans and charge them up to 6 percent and impose certain charges and commissions which will amount to a cost of 8 percent before the loan is liquidated. I am in

favor of the amendment and all those who actually desire to help the veterans and do something for them ought to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Chairman, I am interested in all the veterans, whether they be from the large cities, the small towns, or from the rural sections. While the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] states that he has devoted a great deal of study to the bill, I am sure the veterans would benefit more if we passed the original Senate bill than the House bill now before us. The Senate bill has been emasculated and the Rankin committee has seen fit to reduce the time during which a veteran might receive unemployment allowances from 52 weeks to 26 weeks, and that committee also inserted a provision that would preclude veterans from joining any labor organizations from which, and only through which, labor has been able to obtain better treatment, shorter hours, and a decent living wage. There are other provisions in the bill which I consider unfair and unjustified to the veteran, still the gentleman from Mississippi seeks to have the veterans believe he is fighting for his bill that would be of most benefit to them.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me say that as this bill goes to conference, notwithstanding that I have always voted to sustain the House provisions of a conference report, I hope that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] will not succeed in prevailing upon or misleading the Senate conferees, as he did the House on the soldier vote bill, in agreeing to all the provisions of the House bill, but that they will stand fast for agreement by the House conferees to the provisions of their original Senate bill that will be of more benefit and good to our deserving veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, when I asked the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] to yield, he did not extend me sufficient opportunity to make my point clear. With all due deference to him, I do not think the gentleman is familiar with the bill.

In section (c), on page 58, the Veterans' Administrator is authorized to pledge the guaranty of this Government up to \$1,500 on veterans' loans. These loans are not confined to banks, as the gentleman has stated. If he intends to confine them to banks, it will then become a Wall Street bill. If this House wants a Wall Street bill, that is what that amendment might make of it; it will confine these loans to agencies and banks which will lend money only at 3 percent.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I hope the gentleman will let me finish. I will yield when I have completed my statement.

In so doing you may cut out the boys in the far West and in the South, where

they may not be able to get 3-percent money.

If there is a Government agency lending money at 3 percent, this bill authorizes the Administrator to guarantee a loan that the boy may obtain from that Government lending agency. In plain English, it means just exactly what it says. I read from the bill:

The Administrator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to veterans subject to the provisions of this title on approved applications made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations—

And to whom else?—

and to governmental agencies and corporations either State or Federal.

If the Department of Agriculture and the members of the Committee on Agriculture want to take care of that situation, then let them bring in a bill authorizing the Department of Agriculture to lend money to veterans at not to exceed 3 percent.

I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman himself said that loans are authorized to be made upon the guarantee of the Government.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is right.

Mr. SABATH. That means that the loans will be made by private capital, by bankers to whom the Government will guarantee the loans. Why not make it direct?

Mr. ABERNETHY. The bill does authorize the guaranty of direct Government loans. I will read it again to the gentleman; I have read it to him twice.

Mr. SABATH. I have read it half a dozen times.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It reads, "And to governmental agencies and corporations." Is that clear?

Mr. SABATH. Yes; it is clear; but I know what will be done.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. To the extent, however, that that is done the purpose that has been enunciated here today of getting the loans back to the local communities would not be accomplished, would it?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I do not know that I quite understand the gentleman.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman is now making the point that governmental agencies should make the loans.

Mr. ABERNETHY. They may do so under this bill.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. And if they do, then that would vitiate the purpose the gentleman from Iowa was emphasizing of getting the loans back to the local communities.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It makes it optional with the veteran. He may go to any lending agency, whether it be an individual, a corporation, or a governmental agency, Federal or State.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. One other question. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia would not make this a Wall Street bill, as was intimated by the gentleman from Mississippi a little while ago. According to that amendment, the loans would all be

made by the Veterans' Administration itself.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Yes; farm loans, but you want to set up a separate agency for the farm loans, then why not a separate agency for a man who wants to buy a home, a separate agency for a man who wants to enter business, a separate agency for a man who wants to improve his property, and a separate agency for one who wants to get the necessary implements to farm his property?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. To a certain extent I think you have got to make separate provision for the different types of loans, for the reason that the problem of the veterans will be different in various cases.

Mr. ABERNETHY. We have too many agencies now. This is a veterans' bill. Who is more interested in the veteran than the Veterans' Administration? Who is more interested in the veteran than General Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs? The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, or of the Interior, or of Commerce, or any other department of this Government could not be as interested in the veterans as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. I am opposed to the amendment primarily because it makes the Veterans' Administration subservient to the Department of Agriculture. This is a veterans' bill, written for the veteran and not about him. I want this bill administered by the Veterans' Administration and by General Hines, the veterans' friend.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I feel a great deal of concern about just how we are going to operate under this farm-loan provision. You will recall that after the last war there were several States which set up programs for making loans to veterans to go on land. If you followed the history of those efforts you will recall that practically all those were unsuccessful. What they did succeed in doing was not helping the veteran, but getting him stranded out on a piece of land which was not capable of making him a living.

In considering these provisions the first thing we ought to take into consideration is protection of the veteran. In that respect it seems to me the provisions of the Senate bill are considerably better than those contained in the House bill. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] retains the provisions of the Senate bill as they affect farm loans except that it increases the amount from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

I regard it as especially important that the Secretary of Agriculture approve these loans as they are made. In handling matters of this kind we should follow a sound policy and the policy should be carried out by those who are entirely familiar with the subject matter in which they are dealing. The Department of Agriculture has long-standing agencies engaged in making loans on land. It has its appraisers and its experts who are thoroughly familiar with

land values. The policy it has been following in making loans has been based upon the normal value of the land, which means that the loans are based upon the earning power of the land over a period of years.

At this particular time there is a considerable inflation in land values. I fear that if we keep the provisions that are in the House bill a veteran could very easily become the victim of land sharks and those who have land to sell at inflated prices. I can see that we would very likely invite a repetition of just what we had after the last war. I do not believe that the Secretary of Agriculture, with the experience that his Department has had in making and administering real-estate loans over a period of almost 30 years, would make or be as likely to make mistakes in that particular as would a new agency set up to deal with that question without having any experience whatever in that regard.

Here is one other point I want to bring to your attention. If we adopt this provision providing that these loans may be made upon approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, that will also make it possible for the veteran to get the benefit of any loan programs which are now in existence. In other words, the veteran will have the opportunity to come in under the tenant-purchase program, or to secure a Federal land-bank loan or a Commissioners' loan because the same approval and appraisal that will be made of this application will also and could also be made upon loans under these programs I have mentioned.

I do not believe that we are going to have many cases where loans are made under this provision, either under the House or Senate bill, where they will do the veteran any good unless they can be supplemented with additional loans. The provisions for Government loans, of course, are more liberal than those which would be made by any private lending agency.

In my opinion we will undoubtedly be doing the veteran a much greater service if at this time we adopt the provisions contained in the Senate bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think this is solely a question of who is more interested in the welfare of the veteran, whether it is the Secretary of Agriculture or the Director of Veterans' Affairs. It seems to me that whichever agency is to be charged with the responsibility of making these loans should be in a position to avail itself of all personnel in all of the bureaus of the Government. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia would only make it mandatory that the personnel in the Department of Agriculture will make the first determination preliminary to the granting of the loan. Unless you do that, we might as well face the fact, and I do not believe any member of the committee will deny that if the House provision is retained, the Veterans' Administration will immediately set up a little bureau within that bureau to be known as the

Land Loan Office, equipped with land appraisers. They will also have another little F. H. A. loan office to approve loans on city property. They will have another little bureau making appraisals and granting loans on commercial property. There is no way to get around that, and you have to face the fact that here is an agency of the Government that is equipped to do the job, that is experienced and trained in the field of making appraisals. It does not seem to me to be in the interest of economy or efficiency or in the interest of the veterans to pass legislation making such a situation as that possible.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Why should the Veterans' Administration have any land appraisers in its office? These loans are going to be made, as I understand the committee bill, from lending agencies in various units. They approve the loans, and the Veterans' Bureau is not going to send a man out to inspect each piece of property.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes. The gentleman does not expect the Veterans' Administration to make loans based upon the appraisals of some private lending agency out in a remote section of the country, does he?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Certainly. They do that in various sections of the country right now.

Mr. COOLEY. This bill does not contemplate any such procedure as that. I would hate to think that the Veterans' Administration was going to sit in Washington and accept the appraisals mailed in by banks and loaning institutions throughout the country. I do not think any Member interested in the bill would say that that is contemplated by any section in this bill.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. If that policy were to be followed, then you would simply be making a slave out of the veteran to pay interest to somebody.

Mr. COOLEY. There is no question about that. I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia should be adopted.

I should like to say in this connection that on yesterday we had before the Committee on Agriculture Dr. Warburton, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and he prefers the Senate language over the House language. He believes that the House bill will actually handicap the operations of the land bank and the Land Bank Commission. He presented a very fine statement before the House committee yesterday morning.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JEFFREY]—for 3 minutes.

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia.

By this time it must be apparent to the House that each group which seeks to protect and promote the interest of a special group or segment of our population has appeared before the committee from time to time seeking special rights or special prerogatives. I say that with all deference to the members of the Committee on Education and to the members of the Committee on Agriculture and every other committee of the House. I am sure that they are all sincerely interested in the welfare of the veteran, but the truth is that we simply cannot, if the veteran is to be served, divide responsibility in the manner in which the special groups, apparently, would like to have it divided.

Let me very hurriedly, in the brief time allotted, make just a few comments. First of all, if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia is adopted, then necessarily you must scrap the entire loan title of this bill, because I submit to you that you cannot have the Government make a direct loan to him who would purchase a farm, and have the Government only guarantee the loan to the man who wants to buy or build a home in the city.

I further would point out that you cannot have the Government loan money directly which is a departure from the fundamental principle of the title, and have that loan bear interest at the rate of 3 percent to the man who seeks to buy a farm, and in the same measure the veteran who seeks to repair or build or buy a home pay up to 6 percent interest and receive a loan guaranty rather than a direct loan. It simply does not make sense. The worth of this entire section of the bill, if this amendment is adopted, is destroyed.

A very good question has been asked: Why not make loans direct? I shall try to answer that question. In the first place, as the testimony before the committee revealed, it would be much more expensive from an administrative point of view if the loans were to be made by the Government, because necessarily you have your collection cost running all the way from 1 to 20 years, whatever the period of the loan might be. In the second place, Mr. Chairman, you would create by this agency making direct loans perhaps as great if not a greater bureaucracy than any that exists at the present time, and you would be putting the Government still further in competition with private enterprise.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, if it is permissible, I yield my time to the gentleman from Ohio, who is a member of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Ohio may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. JEFFREY. Permit me, through the courtesy and kindness of the gentle-

man from Connecticut, to point out that we have lost sight of some important features of this section. In the revision suggested by the House committee the Senate bill was stricken out entirely so far as any provision for a direct loan was concerned. The committee substituted the guaranty of a loan for the purchase of a farm, for the purchase of a home, or to enable the man to engage in business for himself. It is intended that that guaranty will take the place of what in civilian life is termed the down payment. These veterans for the most part will not have been able to accumulate a sufficient sum to make the down payment. With the guaranty that the Government affords, on a loan made by a private lending agency—and again I want to emphasize that not only private firms and corporations but existing governmental agencies, both Federal and State, are contemplated under the provisions of this act—the down payment in practice is provided.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFREY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The committee bill provides, however, no down payment for the veteran whatsoever, does it?

Mr. JEFFREY. On the contrary, it is the hope and the thought and the intention of the Veterans' Administration that this provision of the bill will take the place of a down payment and at the same time prevent the very great administrative cost which someone has estimated—I cannot vouch for the accuracy of it—would be as great as the amount loaned to the veterans. Certainly our chief interest is the veteran and not creating another great bureaucracy or placing another bureau in competition with private enterprise. We want to help the veteran, and that has been the predominant thought throughout all the consideration of this bill, including this section.

Finally, may I say, with respect to what has been the subject of considerable discussion, that the Veterans' Administrator will need the benefit of expert advice in the administration of this measure. Of course, he will, and under the terms of the bill he can have it. It is unfortunate that paragraph (d) appears as it does now on page 60 and refers only to that section. It will be revised. The committee has an amendment to make it applicable to the entire loan title, so that the Veterans' Administrator will be able to take advantage of the departments which already exist and it will not be necessary for him to create a great many little bureaucracies, as has been suggested.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, there are two very important and far-reaching effects of what we are about to do on this legislation. First, we are going to decide today as far as the House is concerned whether or not the veterans are going to run their own

business or whether we think someone else can run it better for them.

If the Federal loan agencies would come in here with a little better record on their own part, they might find reason to be telling you why they should lead the lives of the veterans, but their record is not such that it justifies any man in saying that the Veterans' Administration cannot attend to the business of the veterans just as well as any other department of the Government.

I say that for this reason. Between 1930 and 1940 they drove 90,000 farmers off their farms because they could not pay an average loan of three to four thousand dollars. That was not a very good record. They drove plenty of veterans off their farms. I saw with my own eyes a man who was getting a pension of \$78 a month cut off by this great Economy Act we heard about in 1933 until he got only \$24 a month, and he lost his farm.

From my experience with them, the Veterans' Administration has been absolutely nonpolitical. You cannot put this thing into the present Department of Agriculture because they have on ice every man that ever graduated from an agricultural college with any agricultural background, and any man of any position of responsibility is a political agriculturalist. Now we are getting an advertiser down in the O. P. A., and I guess he is going to take their business away from them.

As far as I am concerned, I am willing to trust what the Veterans' Administrator will set up. If the veterans do not carry on the right kind of a program, we can put it right in their laps and let them assume the responsibility. I am willing to believe that they will do a better job than will be done by a lot of the people that are more interested in perpetuating themselves in their present jobs than they are in the welfare of the veterans of this war.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I feel that we should give this matter very careful consideration. The object of the bill is not to do something for the Veterans' Administration nor for the Department of Agriculture. Neither one of these administrations is run by the veteran who is supposed to be rehabilitated.

These departments are run as those in charge see fit, and neither department has a perfect record of justice and fairness. The Veterans' Administration until recently had 119,000 applications from disabled veterans that it had not acted upon. That is not such a glorious record. Every Member of this House is still receiving letters from disabled veterans whose applications have not been considered and which have been pending for some 6 months.

It seems to me we should consider carefully what is for the best interest of the veteran and not the 6-percenters. It seems to me it is self-evident that if the veteran can get his interest at 3 percent in place of 6 percent, that that may be the difference between success and failure.

To me it is very evident that the Department of Agriculture, that knows and has these various agricultural set-ups in every county throughout the Nation, is in a far better position than the Veterans' Administration to see that the veteran is not given a lemon in place of a farm. It seems to me that the time has come to cut out the idea of someone making a profit at the expense of the veteran, of someone selling a farm at inflated values with 6-percent interest. We should decide whether or not we really mean what we say when we say we wish to put the veteran in a position where he can again own a home of his own, in place of being a slave and a serf to pay interest for the rest of his life on a farm he bought on time at 6 percent.

I have no fault to find with either the Veterans' Administration or the Department of Agriculture, but we have these agencies and we should utilize the existing agencies that are best qualified to do the job we want to do. This regardless of whether or not we have to rewrite other sections of this bill. If you have made a mistake in this case, then admit your mistake on the rest and offer your own amendments at the proper time, and let us help you correct them.

That is the reason I am for the Flannagan amendment. It is the intelligent thing to do, it is the reasonable thing to do if we really want to help the veteran in place of permitting somebody to sell a farm at an inflated price and get a high rate of interest.

They say that they guarantee the loan. What is the difference between Uncle Sam's guaranteeing the loan with 6-percent interest or making the loan in the beginning at 3-percent interest? If the Government will make the loan at the beginning then both the veteran and the Government will be the gainers in the end.

(Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON].

Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, there is no question but that every single member of this House has a yearning down deep in his heart to do the best he can for the veteran. We all want to do that. We are all agreed on that. On some things we may disagree, however.

I happen to be a farmer of many years' experience and have lived and made my living with agriculture for the greater part of my life. While we are thinking of providing farms for these returning veterans that want them, we must realize that they are going to run up against a pretty tough thing in trying to make a living by farming when this war is over. We are going to have some deflated prices, certainly not the high prices that we have been having, and they are not any too high now. It is going to be tough farming.

One of the provisions in this bill relates to qualifications of experience, and so forth. I like particularly this amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], which I shall support. The agricultural people who

know the farm lands best are the ones who are going to safeguard the veteran, to keep him from some pitfalls.

I read only last evening in a national farm magazine that right after World War No. 1, when we generously guaranteed loans to returned veterans for farms, over half of them failed and lost their farms. Why? The first reason is that most of the farm lands were purchased at too high a price. This would be safeguarded by having proper appraisal committees under the Department of Agriculture. The second reason is that most of the farms were too small for economical operation and it was impossible for a farmer to make a living on them.

The third reason is that many of the farm lands were too poor and worn out, because they were tempted by what they thought were low prices, and they were unsuitable for the crops they planned on growing, perhaps, on a small acreage.

The fourth reason is that many of these returning veterans were not qualified because of lack of experience in farming. As I said before this is going to be one of the toughest times after this war for any farmer to make a living.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. Under the provisions of the committee bill is it not a fact that the Veterans' Administration is going to use the Department of Agriculture, which is what you want, for these appraisals and things? We do not exclude the Department of Agriculture or any other department from being used.

Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON. That is just what we are asking for in this section.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I will be able to add anything in the way of discussion to the ideas advanced here this afternoon. I am not a member of the Committee on Agriculture or a member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Therefore, I have not had an opportunity to hear the evidence, analyze it, and properly interpret the relative virtues of the two schools of thought advanced. But I want to submit for the consideration of the House and the Congress one conclusion reached as a result of my experience as a member of your Committee on Appropriations during the last 5 years. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia is very appealing in many ways, and if it is adopted, I would like to suggest to the two interested committees that the Department of Agriculture then be charged with the responsibility of making the loans. When you divide the responsibility of governmental agencies, you in a measure destroy the efficiency of both. If you are unable to place your finger upon that agency which is responsible, then the whole thing becomes a chain of sand. When you divide the responsibility of two agencies you then have a division in appropriating funds, and if you have two agencies asking the Congress for appropriations, you are going to have a duplication of effort, and therefore a duplication of appropriations.

For this reason I am calling the matter to your attention so that you may be able to decide definitely before we leave this subject whether we will place the responsibility in the Veterans' Administration or whether we are going to put it in the Department of Agriculture so that your Committee on Appropriations hereafter will know whom to hold accountable for the amount of moneys to be expended, because when this war is over you may not be here and I may not be here, but somebody will be here to make appropriations, and they will want to know the justification for them.

No one can deny that the facilities of the Department of Agriculture at present are superior to those of the Veterans' Administration to pass upon the advisability of any particular application for a loan on farm land for farm purposes, but the point I am trying to emphasize is that if the Department of Agriculture is to do no more than investigate and express an opinion upon an application for a loan and then leave it to the Veterans' Administration to say whether or not it should be made you are not going to be able to hold either one of these agencies responsible to the Congress or to the Government for the result of their actions. The chances are there will be some failures to repay these loans and the less responsibility each agency has in negotiating a loan the greater number of failures there will be and when the Congress or the public begins to make inquiry as to who was responsible for the failure, the Department of Agriculture will say, "It was not my fault, I only expressed an opinion in the matter." The Veterans' Administration will excuse itself by saying: "We did not have an opportunity to inquire into the value of the property or the moral risk involved. We just relied upon the suggestion or recommendation of the Department of Agriculture and, therefore, are not responsible." You would then be unable to definitely place the responsibility. My feeling is that from the standpoint of sound policy, if the Department of Agriculture is going to be charged with making investigations and submitting its conclusions on the approval or rejection of an application it should also have the authority to complete and service the loan. However, if you are going to leave the authority in the Veterans' Administration to service the loan, it should then be charged with the responsibility of approving it in the first place.

I do not have sufficient time to go into detail, but I want to make it clear that I am definitely in favor of the objective involved in each of the proposals because they are the same, but my objection is to the division of the responsibility as a governmental policy. My further objection to an effort to divide the responsibilities and place them in two or more separate agencies of the Government is that it will necessarily be more expensive, require increased appropriations and thereby place a heavier tax burden on the veteran himself. It is my experience and observation that when you divide the responsibility of executing a law and place it in two or more agencies, the combined appropria-

tions are invariably larger than when placed in one agency. That is, if we divide the responsibility of administering this law, as has been suggested, by placing a part in the Department of Agriculture, part in the Department of Commerce, and the remainder in the Veterans' Administration, these three agencies will appear before separate subcommittees for appropriations next year and neither committee will know the justifications in either of the other two, but if the total should be submitted to one committee for consideration then the Congress could hold that committee responsible for the entire administrative cost of executing the law, but when you divide this responsibility among three separate and distinct committees for consideration I want to repeat and emphasize that as a result of my experience and observations the total cost will be much larger than if the whole were placed in one committee where responsibility for all expenditures can be lodged.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HARE received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I can assure you, all I am interested in is trying to make this bill, which I think is a great and all-important effort on the part of the American Congress to look forward to doing justice to the men bearing the burden of this war, as good a measure as I know how. It is my conviction, a 50-percent guaranty of a loan is going to mean very little indeed when that veteran goes out and tries to borrow money. If that is all he is going to get, you know as well as I do, the bank or lending agency is going to be just as difficult for him to deal with if they are running a risk only to 50 percent of the amount of money that they loan as they would be if they are going to risk 100 percent.

My conception of the purpose of these loans is to make them on very favorable terms to the veteran—admittedly so—to make available to him enough money so that he will be able to make his initial down payment and thus make himself eligible for a loan of sufficient magnitude so that he could really purchase a farm. Under the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia it is provided that a veteran who secures one of these loans having been declared eligible by the head of the Veterans' Administration, shall thereafter be eligible for loans under the Bankhead-Jones Act in the same manner as though he had been a farm tenant, thus putting him directly in line to get the benefit of the best provisions that this Congress has been able to provide through the years to enable a man who does not own a farm to be able to own a farm.

The question before the House is, Do you want these loans to be made hit and miss and maybe on land that is sold to him for too high a price? Do you think you have done a man a favor when you have enabled him to get a loan at 6-percent interest from some bank, or do you want to really help that veteran by seeing to it that he gets a square deal on

that loan and that it is made under circumstances that will help him to repay it? And if you do want to protect him by trying to see that he gets a square deal, where are you going to look for such a service? Are you going to look anywhere other than that agency of government which has the experience of doing that very type of work? I think the members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation would agree that they believe that the veteran should be protected in that way; that they believe it ought to be done by the trained farm-credit men of the Department of Agriculture. I think that is the implication of some of the language that they themselves have stressed. If they believe that, why not say so in the bill, as the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia proposes?

(By unanimous consent, Mr. VOORHIS of California received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia, but because of the limitation of time I shall confine myself to a statement upon one point only in that amendment. If it seems to any members of the committee who are handling this bill that we who are on the Committee on Agriculture speak in support or defense of those who are going into farming, let the record so show, because I think it is proper that those of us who have had experience in agriculture, and with some of the tragedies which came out of the First World War because of the lack of restrictions and the lack of consideration when returning veterans went onto farms which were made easy for them to buy, should speak. Years that have been lost in misfit farming cannot be recovered.

The feature of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia which I think it is essential to put into the bill, is not merely that the Veterans' Bureau may, if it so desires, go to the Secretary of Agriculture and ask him for his advice, but that it must do so in all things having to do with placing veterans upon farms. The Veterans' Bureau should get from the Secretary of Agriculture an analysis of the farm situation, an analysis of the type of farm and the soil, and, I hope, some considered judgment on the ability of the veteran to farm that land properly.

By the adoption of this amendment and the requirement that the advice and analysis of the Secretary of Agriculture must be secured, the responsibility for the loan may still rest with the Veterans' Bureau. We may then avoid some of those tragedies which we saw after the last war and which many of us tried to help the farmers work out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WILEY. In the discussions upon this measure I have gathered the idea that one of its main provisions was freedom of choice to the veteran. The other was simplicity of operation and administration. Another was to place

the veteran as near home conditions and the home folks as possible. Another was against the further building up and concentration of power and authority in Washington. If the amendment which is now offered by the gentleman from Virginia should prevail it will be contrary to all of those fundamental ideas which the committee members have entertained. If this amendment should prevail a Government agency will make the loan. If there should be 10,000,000 men apply for these loans to the maximum amount allowed to each of them we would have the vast sum of \$15,000,000,000 loaned by another Government agency, an agency that would have greater ramifications than any other which we have known. Do we want that?

I remember March 2 this year when there was a banking bill under consideration. Gentlemen supported that bill because they thought the banks in the local communities should be entitled to do certain business so they could survive. They had money to loan but the competition of Government lending agencies prevented their successful operation, unless certain practices were allowed. I remember what Members said that day about the little banks. We wanted them to live. We wanted them to develop. We wanted them to continue in the communities which they served. We have heard about bureaucracy. We have heard of concentration of power. We have heard about growth of Federal authority. All of those things have been repeated time after time. If this amendment prevails then this money must be loaned by another Federal agency. Talk about setting up a bureau in the Veterans' Administration, and about loans, and about farms. What will it mean to set up a bureau to supervise all of these loans if they are to be made from Washington? We want to decentralize. We want to give the boys an opportunity to go to their home folks, their banks, their building and loan associations, to get this money. They believe in those boys. They are not going to do anything against the veterans. They are the men who are helping to put up the honor rolls and plaques in the communities with the names of the soldiers upon them. They are the men who are going to help the veteran after his return. If anybody in this country will be sympathetic and look out for these veterans when they come back it will be the local people to whom they will always be heroes. Let us defeat this amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be voted down. We do not want to make the veterans of this war the victims of a sprawling bureaucracy. If you adopt this amendment you will have the ridiculous position of one agency authorizing a loan and another agency being compelled to make it. You will have the camel's nose under the tent for other agencies of the Government to use the veterans of this war to rake down appropriations for their own purposes. Talk about the Bankhead-Jones bill. A veteran can qualify under the Bankhead-Jones bill, especially if

the Committee on Agriculture will bring out an amendment now pending before that committee. I say to you the members of this committee worked long and diligently on this proposition. We have had before us men who are most interested in veterans' legislation. We have come to the very definite and unanimous decision that this provision as it is written in the bill should be sustained.

I hope the amendment will be voted down because I believe if it is adopted it will be a great detriment to the veterans of this war and will greatly hamper the administration of this provision in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FLANNAGAN) there were—ayes 26, noes 115.

So the amendment was rejected.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. SABATH, and Mr. FLANNAGAN, were granted permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARE: On page 57, line 22, after the word "separation", strike out the words "of the applicant."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the committee will accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE: On page 58, line 8, strike out "loan or."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we will accept that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin: Page 58, line 19, after the word "at", strike out "a rate not exceeding 6 percent" and insert "rates of interest not in excess of interest rates prevailing for comparable loans in Federal loan agencies."

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I am sure there is not a Member of this House but who believes the oft-repeated statement made here today that this is a veterans' bill. I am sure that is the primary purpose everyone has in speaking of amendments in connection therewith. For that reason I am sure there is not a Member who wants to leave this Chamber with a feeling that any veteran is going to be called upon to pay any greater interest rates than any other person is paying as far as the Government itself is concerned.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. What agency of the Government is engaged in making loans

comparable with the loans contemplated by this act?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. There are 11 agencies that are lending to farmers.

Mr. COOLEY. What agencies?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. There are agencies providing funds for housing and also agencies lending money for commercial loans. So I believe there is no doubt but what there are plenty of agencies in the business of making loans.

Mr. COOLEY. I said comparable loans.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is loans comparable to the ones being made by the Government at this time.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time may be extended an additional 5 minutes and that the amendment may be read again. There has been a great deal of confusion and some of us do not feel that we understand the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has not expired, but the Chair will put the gentleman's request.

The gentlewoman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin may proceed for an additional 5 minutes, and asks unanimous consent that the amendment may be again reported.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for an additional 5 minutes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin: Page 58, line 19, after the word "at", strike out "a rate not exceeding 6 percent" and insert "rates of interest not in excess of interest rates prevailing for comparable loans in Federal loan agencies."

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, my amendment should read: Strike out the words "at a rate not exceeding 6 percent per annum."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be modified as indicated.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that there is any reason for me to say anything further; the amendment is self-explanatory. All I am asking is that the veteran not pay more interest than is required of nonveterans; that is all.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The Federal land-bank rate at the present time is 3½ percent.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. After June 30, unless existing law is extended, the rate will be 4 percent. Does the gentleman contemplate that these guaranteed loans made from the local office will then be made at the rate of 4 percent?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I answer that by saying I believe the rate will be

3½ percent after July 1, and that the veterans will have to pay for the loans not more than 3½ percent.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman contemplates that whatever the Federal land-bank rate is will also be the rate for the veteran.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. For a comparable loan, a 100-percent loan, such as is made possible under the Bankhead-Jones Act, the rate would be 3 percent.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. But under this bill there could not be a 100-percent loan.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. My point is that the minimum rate charged by the Government agency should be the rate to the veteran.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if there is a Member of Congress who believes the Government went into the loan business because it wanted to? The Government went into loans in the farming sections of the country because they had to, because that was the demand of the people everywhere. Every lending agency had failed and the Government set up the institutions to carry on what private industry had not done.

I am in favor of returning to the private way of lending. In North Dakota I can remember the day, as I said here on the floor a few days ago, when the farmers paid 50 percent for the use of money. They were fighting the Indians at the front door and the bankers at the back door, and if the Indians did not get our scalps the bankers did. If you want to get back to private lending it has got to be done comparable with what the Government has shown the way to do. I think the gentleman from Mississippi ought to be for this amendment because he has used the T. V. A. as a yardstick.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from North Dakota that if a man can get money at those rates he is taken care of under the present provisions of the bill, but if this amendment is adopted and he cannot get money at those rates, he is shut out.

Mr. BURDICK. All this amendment does is to get the loans at a comparable rate.

Mr. RANKIN. It is a guaranteed loan.

Mr. BURDICK. At a rate comparable with that charged by a Government lending agency. What is wrong with that?

Mr. RANKIN. All this bill does is guarantee those loans, and if he cannot get the loan at less than 6 percent—we permit him to go up to 6 percent—he would be shut out. It would shut out untold thousands of veterans.

Mr. BURDICK. It would not shut out anybody because these private lending

agencies throughout the United States are going to get back this business and get it back by offering something just as good as the Government offers. I have heard the gentleman time and time again say that the rates the people paid for electricity in North Dakota ought to be measured by the T. V. A. standard. All I want to do now is to measure the rate of interest by a Government standard; that is all.

Mr. RANKIN. All right; but the trouble is that you cannot force one of these private agencies to make this loan to this man, and if you cut it down by putting this provision in here, in my opinion you will prevent hundreds of thousands of veterans from getting any loan at all. They do not have to charge them 6 percent, but they may not charge them more than 6 percent.

Mr. BURDICK. You cannot tell anything about what private industry will do. Private industry is all right if they are given a chance to function, and they are going to meet this situation and meet it with something just as good or better than the Government offers. That is the only way they can get the business back.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Referring to the statement just made by the distinguished chairman of the committee about 6 percent being the ceiling, the maximum, does not the gentleman feel that the maximum would immediately become the minimum and that no loans would be made to veterans, or very few loans at least, at less than 6 percent?

Mr. BURDICK. Precisely.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I should like to see the veteran get the loan provided for in this bill at 2 percent, 1 percent, or even without any interest; so would the members of your committee. We are, however, faced with the realities of the situation, and in passing this bill we must be careful not to adopt an amendment that will prohibit the veteran from getting the money at all.

I am interested in the farmer. I come from a farming community, a farming State. Those men out there operating those farms are not dealing today with governmental agencies in borrowing money, they are going into the banks in Perry, Adel, Pella, or Indianola, or elsewhere in my district and make the loans from them. I do not know what rate of interest they are paying. I do recall that when I practiced law there a few years ago the legal rate of interest by statute was 5 percent on open account and 7 percent on contract. I think you will find the majority of those banking institutions are getting around 4 to 4½ or 5 percent.

If we adopt this amendment, and I am perfectly in sympathy with the objectives of it, we are going to say to the boys: "Now, you can go to the banks in your home county and get the loan." We are

telling them that the banker has got to lend him that money at 3 or 3½ percent, or 2½ percent, or whatever may be the comparable interest rate charged by a Government agency. The banker says: "Well, I would like to make you a long-time loan or a short-time loan but we cannot stay in business at that rate; we have got to have 1 percent more."

Therefore he cannot get the loan, and I dare say there will be many bankers in the State of North Dakota who will not want to make loans at 3- or 3½-percent interest, and I never have been in the gentleman's State. I would like to hear from some of the gentlemen on this floor representing Western States where they still have a higher rate of interest. I understand there are still States that have a legal rate of interest of 10 percent. Others have an 8-percent interest rate. If we put in here such a low interest rate then the only way the men out in those States can get money is to go to New York or Chicago where they may borrow at a low rate of interest, if they can get it at all. Are we aiding the bankers in the larger cities as against those in the local communities and not helping the veteran because the expense and trouble he will have to go to to get the loan in the larger cities will offset the difference in the interest rate as between the two?

If you want to make this provide that the Government pay the interest for 10 years, all right, I am with you, but let us not adopt an amendment that will nullify the whole purpose of the bill and make it impossible for the veteran to get a loan.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. As a matter of fact, the farm bank loans are made at 3½ percent now, are they not?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not know.

Mr. WHITE. When the Government comes in and guarantees the interest on the loans, that would operate to reduce the interest rate, would it not?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It ought to.

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. This bill says not to exceed 6 percent. We do not want to say to the local lending agency and the veteran that goes to them, "You cannot negotiate a loan at more than 3 percent or 2 percent or 3½ percent," because it may prohibit the veteran from getting the loan.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Did I understand an amendment was adopted a few moments ago offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts to the effect that the Government would pay the interest for 2 years?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes; interest free for 2 years. That is paid by the Government.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The bill specifically provides that these applications for loans may be made to Federal agencies. On page 58, line 21, you will find these words:

The Administrator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to veterans subject to the provisions of this title on approved applications made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Absolutely.

Mr. RANKIN. Therefore, he can get this money at a lower rate of interest while the Government guarantees it, but the Government will not guarantee it above 6 percent. We do not want to shut the door of hope in the faces of those veterans in areas where they cannot get these loans except by paying 6 percent, which we would do by the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does this loan provision contemplate a first or second mortgage? Is it not a first mortgage?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It does not make any difference.

Mr. COOLEY. How will they be secured?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is up to the veteran and the local lending agency. If he wants a mortgage or a chattel mortgage or makes a loan unsecured, that is up to the businessman or the bank in that community and the Government will guarantee the loan.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. The Veterans' Administration is not required to demand any security at all from the veteran to secure repayment of the loan?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No; the Veterans' Administration is required to guarantee the loan.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the borrower defaults, and the bank in your community is going to foreclose, they notify the Veterans' Administration, and he has, I think it is, 90 days, as I remember it under the bill, to make good the part guaranteed by the Government. The moment he does that the Government will be subrogated to the rights of the local bank insofar as the amount that the Government makes good is concerned.

Mr. COOLEY. It is a nonsecured loan?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It may be or may not be. That is up to the veteran. Your neighbor, who is a veteran, can come to you and say, "Congressman Cooley, I want you to lend me a thousand dollars." "All right; here it is. Sign your note." The note is signed. As I interpret this bill, the Government is guaranteeing \$500 of that.

Mr. COOLEY. Up to \$1,500 if it is used for the purchase of land?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it a nonrecourse loan?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We did not go into that.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the veteran remain bound to pay the loan or is it a nonrecourse loan? The gentleman knows what I am talking about.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. You mean with or without recourse? That is not in the bill.

Mr. COOLEY. No. Does it continue as an obligation of the veteran to repay?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes; until and unless it is paid by him or later paid by the Government out of adjusted compensation that may be voted later.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman made a statement a moment ago that intrigues me. He stated that under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts the Government would pay the interest for the first 2 years.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

Mr. PACE. Did the gentleman mean the Government guarantees the Government's part or on the entire loan?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The Government guarantees the part up to \$1,500.

Mr. PACE. May I read the words of the bill in that connection?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. PACE. "Interest for the first year." It seems to be very confusing. "Interest for the first year" now "the first 2 years on any loan or part thereof guaranteed by the Administrator." The bill says both.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think the gentleman himself offered an amendment a moment ago which corrected that.

Mr. PACE. I corrected that in the sentence above. I would like to know what the committee's intention is in that connection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I will have to refer the gentleman to the gentleman from Massachusetts. The gentleman had better secure that information from her.

Mr. PACE. Is the Government going to pay the interest on the loan for the entire loan or on the part guaranteed by the Government?

Mr. JEFFREY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JEFFREY. It is the intention of the committee, and I hope the wording of the bill expresses it, page 58, line 10, that the Government will pay the interest only on the guaranteed portion of the loan for now a period of 2 years.

Mr. PACE. Does not the gentleman agree that language could be construed either way?

Mr. JEFFREY. No.

Mr. PACE. It states "on any loan or part thereof."

Mr. JEFFREY. That might very well be.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The gentleman will have to correct that in his own time.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman indicated in his statement just a moment ago, in answer to a question asked by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] that his interpretation of this bill is that if a veteran should go to Mr. Cooley and ask to borrow a thousand dollars, Mr. Cooley would say: "Give me your note," and the Government would guarantee 50 percent of such a loan.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not think the gentleman meant that.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Let me read to the gentleman what I had in mind. Page 58, line 12, states:

No security for the guaranty of a loan, shall be required except the right to be subrogated to the lien rights of the holders of the obligation which is guaranteed.

Mr. KEEFE. All right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That does not say it is to be a first mortgage or a second mortgage or unsecured or what not.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman did not allow me to finish. In line 2, page 58, the Administrator is permitted to guarantee not to exceed 50 percent of a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502, and 503.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Right.

Mr. KEEFE. Sections 501, 502 and 503, as I understand it, do not provide for a loan of the character that the gentleman indicated when he borrowed money from Mr. Cooley.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No.

Mr. KEEFE. He can only borrow the money for the purposes and use it for the purposes specified in sections 501, 502, and 503.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes; but the gentleman from Wisconsin has misinterpreted my statement. I did not say to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] that the veteran could borrow it to go out and have a good time with. That was not the gentleman's question at all. The gentleman's question was if the veteran borrowed it from him what kind of security would be required. The security that will be required under this bill is whatever the gentleman and the veteran may agree upon.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes, but the loan in order to be approved and by which the Administrator would guarantee 50 percent of it would have to have a showing made to the Administrator that the money is to be spent for the purposes specified in sections 501, 502, and 503.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is a different question entirely.

Mr. KEEFE. I wanted to make the record clear in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 58, line 20, after the word "exceeding", strike out "six" and insert "four."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, by adopting this amendment the Members will say definitely and the public will know exactly what interest rate our returning veterans will be called on to pay on these loans. It places the maximum interest rate at 4 percent. As has been pointed out here, several Governmental agencies have been lending money at 3 percent and 3½ percent. This will allow from one-half to 1 percent for the servicing of this type of loans to our veterans. It seems fair and reasonable.

Mr. Chairman, as one who is supporting this pending G. I. bill enthusiastically, as one who believes this measure is much more desirable and far more practical than the original G. I. bill that was rushed through the Senate after a few laudatory speeches, at which time it was described by some as the perfect bill, I am nevertheless convinced that this part of this section is the most serious weakness in the measure.

Someone has said that the real reason for fixing the interest rate at 6 percent on these loans under title III, is to follow a precedent. We have asked members of the committee and others why this interest rate is hiked so high, when it is well known that civilians who never wore the uniform have received loans from 3½ to 4 percent. We have not had a satisfactory answer. Over and over we hear it must be done in order to follow a well-established precedent. It has been pointed out that the Government established a policy of charging veterans 6 percent interest on loans made on their own insurance. But may I say that many of us have never agreed with that policy. At the time the 6-percent interest rate was charged veterans on loans on their insurance, it was stated that that was to be the maximum, it was also pointed out that the rate was placed high then for the purpose of discouraging veterans from borrowing on their insurance. Of course, the Government got its money at 1¾ cents and then practiced usury against thousands of veterans of World War No. 1. But two wrongs do not make a right.

Again we are told that this is only the maximum and that if the rate were made lower it might prevent veterans from borrowing money from some parts of the country. Those of us familiar with this legislation know that the maximum as set forth in this legislation means also the minimum. It would give license to every bank and private lending agency in the United States to charge these veterans 6 percent, when we know that the banks, building loan associations, and other lending agencies are bulging with hundreds of millions of dollars, and that such agencies would gladly lend their money for 4 percent or less, especially since these loans are going to be guaranteed by the

Federal Government. If this provision remains in the bill, proposing to gouge the country's defenders to the tune of 6 percent, while civilians who stayed at home, many of whom drew their big salaries and some, I am ashamed to say, hoarded war profits, managed to negotiate loans at a lower interest rate, it, of course, means that many veterans would not only refuse to avail themselves of the benefits of this act, but would be indignant that Congress should place them in a special class to pay a higher interest rate than that paid by civilians.

Again it is suggested that conditions are different in different States and sections of the country. But human nature does not change and when the war is over, if lending agencies know that they can legally gouge the returning veteran 6 percent, while others pay 3½ and 4 percent, it matters not what section or county or State they are from, there are too many lending agencies, I regret to say, who, I fear, would demand their pound of flesh. Let me remind you that the H. O. L. C., the Federal Housing Agency, the Farm Security, and other lending agencies of this Government have loaned to farmers, to businessmen, and to home owners hundreds of millions of dollars, and not a dollar of which was loaned as high as 6 percent. Our returning heroes and others who have worn the uniform may not appreciate the beautiful platitudes describing their valor and courage and then by our vote sock them with 6 percent on loans.

I know of a great building and loan association within a few blocks of the Capitol that has several million dollars available for loans to home owners and to prospective builders, but because of the war effort they cannot lend that money now. They would be glad to loan money to many of these building agencies at 4 percent. Do not tell me that the patriotic bankers and other private lending agencies, with hundreds of millions of idle money, would not jump at the chance to lend the money to veterans at 4 percent when they know the Government is back of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. What is the gentleman's view about what the money market will be when the war is over and the veterans come back home?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, of course, we hope that the market will be good. That is only a matter of conjecture. But let me remind the gentlemen that this is a bill supposed to grant special benefits to one class of citizens—our returning veterans. This is not supposed to be a bill drawn primarily for the private lending agencies of the country. But the main point I want to bring home

is that when you fix this maximum interest rate at 6 percent, do not fool yourselves; the interest rate will be very definitely fixed at 6 percent, not 3½, 4, or 5 percent, but 6. Visualize the veteran applying for a loan to help purchase a home or farm. "Yes, I will admit that the interest rate on a long-time loan is a little high" he will be told. And then with a straight face and in solemn tones we can hear the money lender add "I am really sorry, very sorry indeed, but Congress says we must make this interest rate 6 percent," and then he may add, "If you do not like this high rate of interest, write your Congressman." When the veteran complains, as many veterans of World War No. 1 have complained to me about the interest rate on their insurance loans, I want to be able to look him in the eye and tell him the whole truth. It is one thing to stand up here and quote beautiful platitudes about the returning veterans, but it is another thing to give them a square deal and not a raw deal, as I am fearful will be the result of this act unless it is amended.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. As I read the sentence beginning on line 21, page 58, these applications may be submitted to governmental agencies, State or Federal. If that is the case, we put the Government in the position of being able to charge 6 percent interest on loans for which applications are made to the Government or to the State.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; that seems to be the implication. Yet, we know that the Government seldom pays more than 1¼ percent interest rate on funds it borrows and lends it to the veteran at 6 percent. It is not a wholesome picture. We must not repeat that same serious error, that rank injustice against veterans of World War No. 2.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, it may be unnecessary to take further time on this amendment, because I think the House has demonstrated on several occasions today that it has a great deal of confidence in the World War Veterans' Committee that reported this bill and, in general, is going to accept the committee's bill and the committee's judgment after the lengthy hearings they have had.

After all is said and done, the returning serviceman is still a citizen, and if there is any law on our statute books which would permit any Federal loan agency to make loans to our citizens at 3 percent, such loans will be made to the returning veteran at 3 percent, and there is nothing in this act to prevent it.

These returning veterans are not feebleminded. They are going to know it if loans are available to anybody at 3 percent. However, on the other hand, there may be some veterans who are satisfied with their local lending agency and want to go to that agency and borrow from them. Like many other Members of this House, I have a mortgage on my home, and if I had the good fortune

to have served in this war, and this bill was passed, and I saw an opportunity to change my mortgage around a little and take advantage of this \$1,500 guaranty, I would want to go to my local banker, and I would be perfectly satisfied to pay him the 5 percent that I am now paying on the mortgage that I have in that bank. I am not feeble-minded, and the veteran is not going to be feeble-minded. Why hamstring him? Let him borrow where he wants to borrow.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I think the House passed on practically the same question involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma when it passed on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. It is practically the same thing.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. As far as the fears that some Members may have about the loan sharks fleecing the veterans are concerned, I can assure them that no loan shark is going to fleece any veteran because the veterans' organizations will publicize and have full knowledge of what is going on and what the average rate of interest is that is being paid by the veterans, so they will be safeguarded in every way possible.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Yes. The fellows coming back will be much keener in many cases than when they went away. No loan shark is going to take advantage of them. As to every single provision of this bill reported out by the committee after its weeks of study—and I think it is a very excellent bill—an effort has been made to be more generous. I do not imagine there is a proposal in the bill now that someone will not try to make more generous before we come to the final vote. It may be popular—it may be the political thing to do in some parts of the country—to get up and flog the bankers and everyone else, but, as one member of the committee said, they had to deal with a practical situation, and what the committee is trying to do is to put in there a limitation so that no bank can charge more than 6 percent. If loans are available at 2½ or 3 percent, I am sure the servicemen will get them.

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we all appreciate the enthusiasm of the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, but the truth of the business is that this is almost identically the amendment that has been voted down. In his enthusiasm he reminded me of Mr. Wingo's snake railroad that he used to tell about here. He said:

It wiggled in and wobbled out
And left the people all in doubt
Whether in its zigzag track
It was going west or coming back.

The gentleman from Oklahoma went on to say that he knew plenty of bankers, as I understood him, that would be glad to make these loans at 3½ percent. There will be competition in this matter. If there are bankers who can make these loans at 3½ percent, they will do so.

We also provide here for the loans being made by Federal or State agencies. Of course, we want them to make the loans at as low a rate of interest as possible, but we do not want to shut out the little farmer or the little businessman or the little man who wants to own his home, because he happens to live in an area or under conditions where he cannot obtain loans for less than 6 percent. In my opinion, the idea that they are all going to be 6 percent is erroneous. These loans will be made at the very minimum the enterprises making them can afford. But we certainly do not want to put any ceiling on them below 6 percent that would shut out probably untold thousands of them.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Does the bill not also provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs must approve these loans?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly.

Mr. ABERNETHY. If any loan shark is taking advantage of the veteran, does it not make sense that General Hines will not approve the loan?

Mr. RANKIN. Of course not. Besides there is not a community of any size in America that does not have an American Legion post, or a Veterans of Foreign Wars post, or a Disabled American Veterans post. Further, everybody in America has somebody in this war, and there will not be any attempt on the part of any appreciable portion of the American people to fleece these men. If they did try it, they could not do it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Does this bill not also provide that certain representatives will be stationed in each State, paid by the Government, to look after the interests of these veterans, and they will lend advice and counsel on matters of this kind?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. We must not forget, also, that the bankers have sons in the service and in the war, and also a number of bankers and managers of lending agencies are in the war.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. So we cannot set them aside and say they are going to be unfair to the veteran.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly not.

As the gentleman from Connecticut said a while ago, this is the most liberal veterans' bill that has ever been proposed to Congress. Your committee worked very diligently and we went over this question very, very carefully. We came to the definite conclusion that if you were to make this change you would shut the door of hope in the faces of

many veterans who could not get these loans elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 58, line 10, after "of", strike out "the loan or part thereof" and insert "that part of the loan."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this is the same provision that has been inserted above. It is merely clarifying.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MONRONEY:

On page 58, line 2, strike out the words "of not to exceed 50 per centum."

On page 58, line 8, after the word "payment", strike out "of the loan or part."

On page 58, line 10, strike out the last three words of line 10. Strike out all of lines 13 to 15, inclusive, and insert the following: "for such loan shall be required except for a lien which shall be subject only to a lien covering the balance of the purchase price or construction costs and such ground rents as may arise from the purchase of a leasehold estate. No loan to be used in paying part of the purchase price of any real property or a part of the construction costs of a dwelling to be erected upon unimproved real property owned by the veteran shall be declared ineligible for guaranty under this title because another loan is made or to be made to finance any part of the remainder of the purchase price or construction costs of such property or because a prior lien upon the property is given or to be given as security for such other loan."

On page 60, strike out lines 10 to 12, inclusive, and insert the following: "any loan guaranteed under this title or by reason of any secondary lien upon the property securing such loan."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to do two things. Briefly, it is to eliminate the 50-50 sharing of the down payment by the Government guaranty, and to provide that the limitation at present in the bill of the \$1,500 guaranty will be a full 100-percent guaranty of that amount.

I am advised by the departments that work with this Government underwriting of loans that a 50-50 guaranty of the liability is completely unworkable and in many cases would subject these loans to questionable decisions in the State courts as to whether loans could legally be made by insurance companies and other concerns.

I should like to read the opinion of one of the leading attorneys of the F. H. A., which I believe the House will agree at least understands and knows the real estate situation and home building:

This plan would be unworkable for the following reasons:

It would be necessary to have enabling legislation enacted in each of the States

to permit lending institutions, such as banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, etc., to make such high percentage loans even with partial guaranty of the Veterans' Administration.

The Federal Housing Administration could not insure any such loan under existing legislation or procedure. Any partial guaranty of a single loan would raise serious questions with respect to the effect on the guaranty of partial payments by the mortgagor and also with respect to the rights of the guarantor, under its subrogation of lien rights, in the event of foreclosure by the mortgagee. It does not appear that such partial guaranty would be of any real protection to the mortgagee.

In other words, if we are going to guarantee the down payment for the soldier, it is not extra good business from an administrative standpoint to say to the individual lender who is going to lend this money that we are only guaranteeing half of that loan. That would prevent the inclusion of the 10-percent extra veterans' loan which you are trying to give him for a down payment, to be included in a one-mortgage proposition.

It would force a second mortgage to be taken on the property, and in that way would give rise to most all of the second-mortgage evils which have been eliminated in recent years.

WOULD GIVE LOW INTEREST

We heard a lot about the interest charge. Ninety-nine percent of this money will come from private lending institutions. I will ask any businessman in this House if the Government is guaranteeing 100 percent of these loans if the interest rate will not be lower than if we only are guaranteeing only half of them.

I do not believe, frankly, in the money market after the war, that veterans will be able to borrow money at 6 percent on a character loan if we give them only a 50-percent guarantee of their loan. I think we ought to be practicable about this thing and admit we want the veteran to get a down payment to pay for his home. We want him to have the possibility of getting his entire loan from one source.

Now he must go to the Veterans' Administration and there gets only permission to go out in the market under this bill to try and find somebody who will lend him money on a character basis at 6 percent with the Government underwriting only half of the liability.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. I discussed the amendment with the gentleman, and I am inclined to sympathize with him. I wish you would clear me up on it. Under your F. H. A. 100-percent guaranty of loans, there are very rigid restrictions placed by the F. H. A. as to the loans they will make. If the veteran would not have the security such as is demanded by the F. H. A., would not your amendment result in depriving many veterans that do not have this A-1 security of the opportunity to get a loan?

Mr. MONRONEY. This amendment does not put it through the F. H. A. at all.

Mr. WRIGHT. No; but I mean it might result in applying F. H. A. standards.

Mr. MONRONEY. No; I do not believe so at all. This merely makes it possible and sure that the veterans could borrow the down payments on his home. I say to you in the practices that will probably prevail at the close of this war, all you are giving the veteran is a hunting license to go into the money market and try to get money at 6 percent on his character loan.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma. A little while ago the members of the Committee on Agriculture made an attempt to amend the bill believing that a direct governmental loan bearing zero percent interest the first year and 3 percent thereafter would be a real substantial benefit to the veteran, giving him at least that much money with which to make a down payment on a loan he might secure elsewhere. Now then, if you are not going to do that, if you are going to leave the bill as the committee has it, I think the question is whether it will really practically help those men to be put in a stronger position or not. I agree thoroughly with the gentleman from Oklahoma and tried to indicate as much in my previous speech of 2½ minutes, that a 50-percent guarantee will in practical effect mean very little indeed. If on the other hand the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma should be adopted, then you would have virtually the same situation you would have had under the proposal of the Senate, for what you will actually do then is to say that the Government will guarantee 100 percent of this loan. Under those circumstances it will be possible, I think, for the veteran to actually get this small loan, and probably on much easier terms than he could get it otherwise to use for a down payment or to put himself in the way of being able to borrow such funds as he may need if he wants to go into farming or purchase a home.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I want to say to the gentleman, I had the same idea he had originally in the committee, but after we heard the testimony of experts and of those who know, they say that when the Government guarantees 10 percent of a loan, it makes it a very desirable loan. We multiplied that by five times and went 500 percent above that figure brought out in the testimony, in order to make it safe for the veteran.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Are you referring to the F. H. A. plan?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No, no; I am referring to private loans. Any bank would be tickled to death, according to the testimony, to make such loans.

Mr. MONRONEY. With a 10-percent participation?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. MONRONEY. Can you name a Government program in which we have participated?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the gentleman will let me finish, I say the testimony was that any loan guaranteed to the extent of 10 percent by the Government makes it a very desirable loan to the lending agencies. We multiplied that by five in order to be absolutely sure to help the veteran because we wanted him to get up to \$1,500.

Mr. MONRONEY. Will the gentleman advise me in what programs they have the 10-percent participation which you have multiplied by five?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am telling you what the testimony was before the committee.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am asking you what programs there are where the Government is doing that; in how many programs?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I did not say the Government is doing it. I said the testimony before the committee was that if a private lending agency could get a loan guaranteed to the extent of 10 percent by the Government, they consider it a desirable loan and would loan money at a very reasonable interest rate.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am asking if it has ever happened.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am telling you what the testimony before the committee was.

Mr. MONRONEY. You are talking about something that never was tried.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not know whether it was tried or not. I am telling you what the testimony was.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I would like to conclude by saying that, judging from the experience we had in the times before the American economy was shot to \$200,000,000,000 of gross national product as this war has done, in my opinion the argument of the gentleman from Oklahoma is much more nearly in accordance with the facts and that, as a matter of fact, if you want to really enable the veterans of this war in the years that follow to be in a position where they can have assistance of a practical nature and get loans to purchase a home or a farm or a business or property, the amendment of the gentleman ought to be adopted. It does put the Government in the position of standing behind this entire loan, but I personally believe that was the philosophy on which this whole proposition originally started out. I think from that point on the idea was that the veteran would be in a little bit stronger position to borrow such other money as he might need in the regular, ordinary way, either from a Government agency or from a private lending institution.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to ask this question of the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] or of the gentlemen on the committee, Is there any limitation in the bill which would prohibit the granting of more than one loan to a veteran?

Mr. RANKIN. No.

Mr. COOLEY. In other words, they can have more than one loan? They can obtain a loan to purchase a farm and then a loan to purchase a house and one to purchase a business?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I think it is apparent to the overwhelming majority of the membership of this House that this amendment should be voted down. We went over this proposition very carefully and on the motion of my colleague from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY], we raised this amount to 50 percent. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma were to prevail you would probably have chaos in this program. So I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: On page 58, line 5, strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,500."

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, if the Government is to assist veterans of this war in securing farm homes, we should be reasonably certain that those who will take advantage of this section of the act are placed in a position so they can acquire a farm which will provide a living as well as a full-time occupation for the veteran purchaser. It is not advisable or desirable for any one to attempt farming on a nonproductive piece of land. Possibly, in some sections of the country, a farm can be purchased for \$4,000 or \$5,000, in which event, the \$1,500 guaranteed loan provided in the committee amendment would be ample for the first payment. But in most parts of the country a productive farm with improvements will cost from \$6,000 to \$12,000 under normal values. If the veteran farm buyer only has the \$1,500 provided in the bill as his first payment, it would be very difficult, if at all, for him to finance a loan on the balance of the purchase price. As a matter of fact, he should pay at least 25 percent of the purchase price, which would make him a good credit risk for either the Government or private lending agencies for the balance.

My amendment raises the guaranteed loan provided in the bill from \$1,500 to \$2,500, which should be ample as a first payment. I feel that we must give the veterans an opportunity to secure a decent and productive farm, rather than the kind of a farm that will not make a living for them.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I hope the gentleman's amendment will be adopted and that the Senate will accept it. I am sure the conferees will fight for it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the lady from Massachusetts for her fa-

vorable comment. I can see that she understands the difference between a good and bad farm. I want the veterans to be placed in a position to secure farms upon which they can make a living.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The gentleman's amendment will come more nearly equalizing the differential between the boy who gets an education at \$4,000 and the boy who gets a loan of \$1,500?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right. I hope the committee will adopt my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we will accept the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLISON of Maryland: On page 58, strike out lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and that portion of line 5, ending with the figures "\$1,500", and insert the following: "To the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty by the Administrator of a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502, and 503; provided, that the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$1,500 in cases where the amount of the loan or loans is \$3,000 or more. In case the amount of the loan or loans is \$3,000 or less, then the amount guaranteed shall not exceed 50 percent of the amount of the loan or loans."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. The wording on page 58, lines 1 to 5, would mean that the veteran could not apply for a loan of more than \$3,000, and with the amendment just adopted, it would mean that the veteran could not apply for a loan of more than \$5,000, which would be subject to the guaranty.

I take it for granted that the committee did not intend to limit the amount of loan to be applied for. As I understand the committee's intention, it was that the veteran can apply for a loan in any amount, but only a portion of that amount would be guaranteed. Up to a few minutes ago, the limit of guaranty was \$1,500. Now, in view of the amendment just adopted, the limit of the guaranty would be \$2,500.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. How does the gentleman construe the wording on page 58, which he moves to amend, that would place a limitation of \$3,000?

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. Merely by reading it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I have just read it and I cannot agree with the gentleman. The \$1,500 guaranty would apply on a loan of any amount.

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. No. I would like the gentleman to follow me and then perhaps I can make myself understood:

A veteran may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 percentum of a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified.

He cannot apply for a guaranty to exceed 50 percent of his loan. Then below that:

Provided, That the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$1,500.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The guaranty shall not exceed \$1,500.

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. Now, the veteran cannot make application for a guaranty above 50 percent of the amount loaned. Then it limits the guaranty to \$1,500. It follows as surely as two and two are four that the amount he can apply for is limited to double the amount of the guaranty. I do not care how you figure it.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Does the gentleman think this Congress can pass a bill saying to a bank that it cannot loan to a person any amount that person desires?

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. No. The bank can loan as much as they wish to loan, but whether the loan would be subject to a guaranty is the question.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Simply this is meant by this language: There is not any limitation on the amount of the loan that a man can apply for. He can apply for \$50,000 if he wants, but the guaranteed portion by the Government will not exceed \$2,500. That is the maximum now. Now, when you get down to the smaller amounts, and there is logic for it, when you get down to the smaller amounts, below \$3,000, the Government is not going to guarantee more than half of that.

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. Apparently, I am not making myself clear. The wording of this bill says, "The veteran may apply for a guaranty of the Administrator not to exceed 50 percent of the loan." Then there is a provision that provides that the aggregate amount of guaranty shall not exceed \$1,500. It limits it. I wish you would look at it. I do not care whether you adopt the amendment or not, but I simply wish to clarify the legislation.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. In the first place the amendment is not necessary, and besides it really undoes just what the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] did a few minutes ago, to a large extent:

Provided, That the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$1,500 in cases where the amount of the loan or loans is \$3,000 or more.

That repeals the amendment just adopted at the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]. In case the amount of the loan or loans is \$3,000, or less, then the amount guaranteed shall not exceed 50 percent

of the amount of the loan or loans. That is already in the bill. So all the gentleman does is to change the provision that was adopted a moment ago at the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] and then to restate a provision that is already in the bill. So I hope the Committee will vote down the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. ELLISON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAYS. I move to strike out the last word.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HAYS was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, much as I favor the proposed legislation for aid to war veterans, I would not take up time of the House simply to add my vocal approval to the veterans' omnibus bill.

While the subject is before us, however, I want to remind the Members that this measure alone will not dispose of the whole problem. If it is to be more than a gesture, the Government—and I include the Congress—must be prepared to supplement, as well as implement, it whenever necessary.

In my State, naturally, the possibilities of substantial assistance to the veterans who want to engage in farming are of especial interest.

The Congress is about to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to assist former servicemen in the buying of farm land. It is clearly the intent that a veteran wishing to proceed under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act shall have the right to look to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for help.

Thus, coordination is vital to success. This coordination must extend, too, to States.

For a few minutes I want to consider the situation with respect to purchase of farms by veterans.

The essentials are: First, land; second, credit; third, continuing advice and help.

Where shall the returning veteran find land? Most of them doubtless will seek out, or be sought out by, private owners willing to sell. For some, homesteads will be available under State laws. Arkansas in 1939 passed a model land policy act that will serve war veterans well by keeping speculators from getting hold of tracts suitable for homesteading.

The Federal Government holds a limited amount of land that can be acquired by veterans; for example, the tracts that are a part of projects which the Farm Security Administration has for many months been liquidating, in compliance with direction from the Congress. Some of these family-type farms can be secured by ex-servicemen.

But in no instance will the Veterans' Affairs Administrator have land to sell or to turn over to the former soldier. The States and the Federal Government should be in position to help him find the sort of farm he wants and can afford.

Provision is made in the bill currently being discussed for the Veterans' Affairs Administrator to guarantee up to half the cost of a farm bought by a veteran. But provision is not made for the various

types of credit that are essential to normal farming operations. Here again we see the necessity for coordination between departments of Government.

The Veterans' Affairs Administration maintains certain types of supervision, but it would not extend to the sort of advice and assistance which a farmer-veteran might need.

Where, then, should the veteran turn with greatest assurance of help in finding the land, obtaining the credit, and receiving the advice and assistance that will meet his needs?

An answer to that question may be gleaned from H. R. 4384, which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] introduced in this House on March 13 and which I understand is now being revised following public hearings.

This measure, drafted by the Select Committee from the Agriculture Committee, does more than transfer to the Farmers Home Corporation the functions of the Farm Security Administration. It contains excellent provisions for giving war veterans the benefits of the farm purchase procedures already established under the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Members of the Agriculture Committee tell me that, at its hearings on the Cooley bill, spokesmen for the Grange, Farm Bureau Federation and Farmers Union, all endorsed the Bankhead-Jones Act. By making its terms applicable to veterans, and giving them preference, the Cooley bill utilizes satisfactory experience of the Government in encouraging family-type farm purchase.

It matters little whether this work continues under F. S. A. or is transferred to the Farmers' Home Corporation. What is important is that the Congress make use of a plan that has already proved successful. Every day of delay, on this bill and on the Cooley bill, means that a veteran somewhere is uncertain what to expect and how to proceed.

I hope that the Agriculture Committee will be able soon to report favorably the Cooley bill, with such revisions as are found justified, and it might be mentioned that none of the proposed revisions relate to the assistance contemplated for veterans.

Let me leave with some who have not read it the impression that the Cooley bill would assist veterans only in the purchase of farms, I want to emphasize that it would also continue the type of operating, or rehabilitation, loans which F. S. A. makes to farmers unable to obtain reasonable credit elsewhere. Thus the Cooley bill would assure the veteran of credit not only to buy his farm but also to operate it.

Let us follow enactment of the veterans' omnibus bill by consideration of the Cooley bill as quickly as the Agriculture Committee can report it. Then the Congress can find satisfaction in the knowledge that it has cleared the way for the Government, through its various agencies and with the cooperation of States, to do all that need be done to reestablish farmer-veterans on farms of their own.

This should not go over until after a summer recess. Many thousands have already been discharged from the armed services. The number can be expected

to increase as activity grows in the several theaters of war and the incapacitated are sent home.

The Congress ought not to keep these men in doubt as to what will be done in their behalf. Somewhere in the past the institution of government fell down, else our young men would not have to become human sacrifices. The least that we can do is to give those who return the best possible chance at personal independence.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CARLSON of Kansas was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, first, I want to compliment the Chairman and members of the World War Veterans' Legislation Committee on the splendid work they have done in bringing before the House this legislation which means so much to our returning veterans. The bill being considered by the House today has the unanimous approval of and is being sponsored by the American Legion and V. F. W. Both of these veterans' organizations can properly recommend legislation of this type to Congress. They represent the men of World War No. 1 who have gone through similar experiences. This experience should prove valuable to the men and women who are now or soon will be discharged from service in World War No. 2. In this bill we consolidate the various programs that will be helpful to the returning veterans under the Director of Veterans' Affairs. I am in thorough accord with this view as this agency has demonstrated its interest in the veteran and its ability to take care of the veterans' problems. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, has not only the confidence of the veterans, but of Congress and the country as a whole.

The pending bill consists of three titles. Under title 1 we provide for hospitalization and medical care for our disabled war veterans. Nothing that Congress can do will repay these veterans who have suffered physical disability during their service. It is our duty to see that they are given proper facilities for recovery and rehabilitation.

Under title 2 we make provision whereby the returning veterans may take advantage of educational opportunities at Government expense. This program was in effect following World War No. 1 and means much, not only to the veterans themselves who are taking advantage of it, but to the future of our Nation.

Under title 3 we provide for reasonable loans to veterans who desire to establish themselves in homes or business. The returning veterans themselves can best determine whether or not they should take advantage of this provision. It should be available to them if they so desire. The National Government took our boys into the military service and I feel it is our duty to get them back into civilian life. There can be no question but what this is a Federal responsibility and, therefore, I am

pleased to support the committee in its recommendations.

It has always been my contention that:

First. We should properly care for the wounded and disabled through the regular existing veterans' compensation acts.

Second. That the disabled men should be given a chance, at Government expense, to complete their education or receive every aid for rehabilitation.

Third. That other discharged veterans whose schooling was interfered with should receive the benefit of Federal assistance to continue their education.

Fourth. That veterans who want to return to their old jobs, establish homes, or enter into business of their own, should be given temporary financial assistance.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to this section? If not, the Clerk will read the next section.

The Clerk read as follows:

PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES

SEC. 501. (a) Any application made by a veteran under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by him to be occupied as his home may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loans will be used for payment for such property to be purchased or constructed by the veteran;

(2) that the contemplated terms of payment required in any mortgage to be given in part payment of the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes; and

(3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property or the construction cost, including the value of the unimproved lot, does not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

(b) Any application for the guaranty of a loan under this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments on, residential property owned by the veteran and used by him as a home, may be approved by the Administrator if he finds that the proceeds of such loan will be used for such purpose or purposes.

(c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of the guaranty of any loan made under this title, or by reason of the lien of the Government upon the property securing such guaranty.

(d) The Administrator may designate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for determining whether the guaranty of loans should be approved under this section.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to be offered to section 501?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 60, lines 13 to 16, inclusive, strike out all of the language in subsection (d).

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I think there will be no controversy about this; it is merely a clarifying amendment, and we are replacing that language amended in the next amendment at another place in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am taking the floor for the purpose of making an inquiry of the gentleman from Mississippi, the chairman of the committee. I had a colloquy just a moment ago in the rear of the Chamber with several Members who seemed to be of the opinion that the veterans could apply for several loans for various purposes; that the veterans would not be limited in the over-all guaranty to \$2,500. It is my understanding, however, that the maximum over-all guaranty for all purposes is \$2,500.

Mr. RANKIN. The aggregate of the loans guaranteed, or the guaranteed part of the loans, may not exceed \$2,500.

The Clerk read as follows:

PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

SEC. 502. (a) Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there textual amendments to be offered to the amendment?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 60, line 21, after the word "buildings", strike out the comma and insert the words "or equipment."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE: On page 61, lines 11 and 12, after the word "reasonable", insert "normal."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I hope I may have the close attention of the Members for a moment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that these are clarifying amendments and I think they should be accepted. I say this to save the energy of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I have three similar amendments. Since they are acceptable to the gentleman from Mississippi I ask unanimous consent that they be considered together.

Mr. RANKIN. Each of them merely uses the word "normal."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks that his amendments may be considered en bloc.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE:

Page 62, lines 9 and 10, after the word "reasonable", insert "normal."

Page 59, line 23, after the word "reasonable", insert the word "normal."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further textual amendments to this section? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

SEC. 503. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farming) may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such occupation;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there textual amendments to be offered to section 503?

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, throughout this protracted debate the brilliant chairman of the committee and his associates have given ample evidence to the House of the laborious, detailed, and most capable attention which was accorded to this very important legislation. I compliment and congratulate them. I have supported the principle of this measure ever since the adoption of Senate bill 1767 for which I would have been disposed to vote in its unamended form.

There are some who are impressed with the simplicity and directness of the latter measure, yet in the nature of the legislative process it was to be expected that Members of this body would present modifications and changes which they deem desirable to render its purposes more effective.

Basically there can be no question concerning the necessity for this legislation. Nor can anyone doubt that the principles embodied in this bill have the enthusiastic support of virtually the entire American people. While the measure is intended to deal with serious conditions affecting the health, security, well-being, future status, and prosperity of our returned veterans, there is already a very definite urgent need for the relief provided for in this bill. Our wounded need prompt and adequate medical and surgical care and treatment as well as proper hospitalization. Since it is clear, unfortunately, that as the war continues the number of wounded and disabled will continue to grow at a steady and accelerated rate, the Government must be prepared to assume the full load that will be imposed upon our resources for treating, hospitalizing, curing, and readjusting the hundreds of thousands of our young men who, in the tragic course of war, may fall by the wayside as victims in their struggle to preserve our American institutions.

In very many instances these problems will not relate merely to physical conditions alone, but will embrace a large variety of highly aggravated mental and nervous conditions which inevitably develop from the stresses and strains of modern mechanized warfare waged in every part of the world, in every climate and environment from the Torrid to the Frigid Zone, and covering service and active combat as diverse and widely separated as the stratosphere, the surfaces and subsurfaces of all the earth. Yes, indeed, this is a universal war which rages under unprecedented conditions in unbelievable places and bringing with it new, very strange, and unusual maladies of the body and mind to our gallant American heroes, who have so willingly offered their most precious possessions of life, of limb, of sight, of hearing, of mental sanity itself, in order that our country may be preserved henceforth as a safe haven and secure citadel for the development, growth, and enjoyment of free government and free human enterprise.

Because of the universality of this war and the multifarious conditions arising out of it affecting the health and well-being of these boys, it is not only appropriate and fit but vitally necessary that the Congress take prompt action as it proposes to do in this measure, not only to provide for presently existing cases but to anticipate through concrete preparation the very many human problems that will be presented to the country at the end of the war.

When we speak in terms of rehabilitation, we must look beyond the present well into the realm of the future. We must be concerned with the restoration of these boys to health, job security, education, and a real chance to utilize their natural aptitude and training in building appropriate niches for themselves in the American world of tomorrow. Since they will be the leaders of our Government, of our economy, of our industry, of our civic and professional life in the days to come, we of this Congress are under a special obligation to

leave nothing undone which will insure the speedy realization by our returned veterans of fullest benefits, rights, and privileges necessary or helpful to their readjustment and advancement, which can be conferred by wise legislation.

There will be two outstanding and compelling demands made by sound, healthy veterans upon the country when these boys come back home. First, for jobs. Second, for appropriate further education and training. This is not supposed, under our Constitution, to be a paternalistic government, which seeks through various totalitarian techniques to accomplish and fulfill the dreams of the ambitionless and idle for a life of ease and luxury at Government expense. These boys are not fighting for, and not expecting, if healthy and sound, to become wards of government for the rest of their lives. Primarily, they are asking only for just consideration of the worthiness and value of their patriotic service. They are asking that when the war is over, they be no longer penalized because they have served their country, but, on the other hand, be accorded the right to equalize their status and catch up, so to speak, with those who for some reason, remained behind in this struggle.

From the standpoint of the sound, returning veteran, probably the most effective thing which the Congress and the country could provide for him would be the assurance of a job in interesting constructive work at reasonable pay under American conditions of equal opportunity that would permit him to advance himself and achieve success in his chosen field of endeavor. This present measure naturally cannot undertake completely to fulfill this desired objective because the question of providing jobs to the returning veteran and to the unemployed after this war, next to the winning of the war itself and the maintenance of our form of government and system of free, private enterprise, is the most challenging problem of our generation. Let me reiterate, Mr. Chairman, it is a challenging problem, one which our free people and our American Congress must make sure to solve.

Upon its solution depends the future stability of our Government and our business system. For if we fail to make our social and economic organism function in such ways as to maintain steady, gainful, high-standard employment, a generous measure of economic and social security, full and unbridled opportunity for advancement from the ranks, there will be the gravest danger that radical agitators, such as those now operating in the country during the war in every effort to undermine our capitalistic structure, may be able to convince an afflicted and impoverished people that their indictment against basic American institutions of free enterprise and opportunity has been sustained, that our long-cherished modes which have led us to unparalleled prosperity have become archaic and antiquated, immobile, and static from self-righteousness, selfishness, and stagnation, and that the time has come to inaugurate the over-all, alien-minded features of the totalitarian state.

While this bill cannot in any sense hope to cope conclusively with problems of this magnitude, the unemployment-compensation features of S. 1767 are, in principle, adapted to furnish a generous measure of relief for returned veterans who may be temporarily forestalled in their quest for employment. I favor the Senate provisions on this subject.

My second point relates to education, and this, I think, has not been as adequately covered by the bill as I would like to have it. While we should not hold out encouragement to the shiftless and the malingering, we must legislate for the entire group. In general, governmental educational privileges should be provided in every field of the veteran's choice, with as little restriction as sound administration requires.

Control of this vital feature should not be vested solely in any Federal bureaucracy, and I say this without the slightest disrespect to the Veterans' Administration, or to General Hines, for whom I entertain the very highest regard as to his character, his efficiency, his humanness, and his patriotism and his fine past and present service to veterans.

Education is essentially a local, a State, and not a national function. Perhaps some of the social problems today existing would not be so pronounced or indeed would not exist, if we had not departed from the time-honored American conception that the home, the family unit, the local school, the local church, and the structure of local self-government are the very firmest foundation of our American Government. Of course, in time of great economic stress, there may be some compelling reasons, indeed necessity, for the intervention of the Federal Government, at least to the extent of providing relief where it is needed, and thus turning back to the States and local communities some of the gigantic levies made upon their citizens, but we must never lose sight of the fact that America has developed as a great nation by reposing control of matters intimately and vitally affecting the daily lives and activities of our citizens, the up-bringing of our children, and education of our youth in our smaller subdivisions of government and in the States.

I am unalterably opposed to an all-powerful, superdeveloped, federalized, bureaucratic control of education, or for that matter, any other field of government or endeavor heretofore reserved under our Constitution to the people of the several States. This is the road to despotism and coercion. Regimentation and superregulation are not indigenous to the American character, certainly are not what our American boys are fighting for, and ought not to dominate the process by which education is provided for our returning veterans.

As I said, there should be minimum limitation upon the right of every returning veteran to receive education at Federal expense according to his choice; inclination and the scope of his ambition. From apprentice training to the very highest professional and scientific training our fighting American sons, the disabled where possible and all the others

ought to be given the right to pick their own educational career and to pursue it so long as they conform to prescribed standards until they reach their stated objective.

To limit this privilege, is not only a vicious parsimony, but an unwarranted interference with individual action and an unsound check upon the deserts and unbounded enthusiasm of a group to whom America will owe its existence, and to whom we must look in the future for sound and inspiring patriotic leadership.

If the subversive radicalism of the present is to be discredited and displaced as it must be in the interest of American liberty, this task will be accomplished not only through the wisdom and courage of Congress but more by the soundness, the ability, the zeal, and the patriotism of these noble young Americans who have offered their all in this great universal world-wide conflict.

If this Nation is to continue as a progressive free democracy, as we intend it will, education must be untrammelled. It cannot be bound by materialistic totalitarian shackles which destroy creative spiritual values, nor can it be infiltrated by social reformist, superradical bureaucrats or intellectual theorists of any species.

To survive in this world of chaos and confusion, the America of the present and future must draw sustenance and strength, precept and example, from the immortal charters of human liberty upon which all our past advancement has been based, and upon the exalted principles and ideals of democracy and justice enunciated and practiced in the past by our great statesmen and loyal people. The problems of the present and future will not be solved by Marxian communism nor any other form of revolutionary socialism. If human liberty is to live in our America, it must be predicated on our American Constitution, government under the law, not by decree and edict, equality of opportunity and free initiative and enterprise. If we chase the fugitive wraiths of imagined or promised ease and luxury developing out of the impractical nostrums of Communistic techniques—the noblest experiment in government of all time under the American Constitution and under the long-established and prosperous American way of life will become but an empty shibboleth. If, in a time of stress, induced by the smooth, oily promises of social reformists—promises impossible of fulfillment and never intended to be kept—we exchange our precious American liberties for the visionary security of the authoritarian regimented radical state, we will in the end have neither liberty nor security; we will be in chains.

I am convinced that the future leadership of these gallant young men will lead us into the paths of devotion to Americanism—the greatest ism of history—to the continuance of a free, liberal government where opportunity for advancement, the privileges of free men, and social and economic security will go hand in hand.

Because I believe there is intrinsic merit in the principles of this bill, I gladly support it. It is not perfect. Few

legislative instruments can be perfect. It is not all-inclusive of the present or future needs of the veterans. But it is an honest, earnest effort on the part of this Congress to enact into law some general landmarks and guides, as well as specific rights, privileges, and benefits for those who have made such great sacrifices for the perpetuity of our beloved America. In the future, as these great problems of relief and rehabilitation—not for others in distant lands, but for our own brave sons and daughters—take more definite shape, we can perfect, enlarge, and enrich the purposes of this act, render more effectual the expression of the will of all the American people that "nothing is too good" for these boys.

Meanwhile under this law we will be building up a body of experience which will enable us to correct defects or limitations whenever they appear, and to apply prompt and effective remedial action so that the ends we seek of healing, curing, rewarding, restoring, educating, rehabilitating, and readjusting these boys may be accomplished.

While the plight of our most unfortunate disabled, the afflicted and the wounded in battle—those who have fallen in our great cause—must ever be the first charge on our solicitude and attention; we must always keep before us the broader picture of the entitlement as well as the need, the justice as well as the claim, which these young patriots have upon the Congress and the Government and people of the United States. Every effort of ours—wisely, generously, and humanely—to provide for all their needs and to reestablish them in constructive civilian life, will be our greatest contribution as the chosen Representatives of the people, not only to the veterans of today and tomorrow, but to the America of the future whose leadership and direction in the ways of peace, security, and liberty will be moulded by these fine young men and women.

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I had in mind an amendment to offer to this title III. We have now, however, passed the section to which it would apply, and I take this time merely to call attention to the proposed amendment which I suggested to the committee at the time the bill was being drafted. The text of this proposal has already been inserted in the RECORD on May 15 at page 4590.

This proposed amendment would provide not only for certain preference to ex-servicemen on newly irrigated lands but also would provide that the Government pay a part of the cost of the construction of the irrigation projects. I brought this matter up under general debate May 15, and my good friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] said the proposal had been discussed in

committee. However, he advised at that time that this legislation would be more appropriate as a separate independent enactment, and I do not know but what he was right.

He drew my attention, you may recall, to the fact that my proposal applied only to newly irrigated lands. I was naturally thinking of the vast undeveloped West, but the gentleman from Iowa and many others have pointed out that Uncle Sam owns a lot of land all over the country, much of which, of course, is not good land. Some of it is fit for reconditioning, if not quite the same as reclaiming from the desert, in order to make suitable homes for ex-servicemen. It would, of course, involve the expenditure of money.

I would not want to see happen after this war some of the things which happened after the First World War. It is all right for us to liberalize our homestead laws, because we have been doing that all through American history; after every war we have made it possible for veterans to go out West, which meant any place from the Allegheny Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and there get 160, 320, or 640 acres on easy terms.

But now the good land in the humid sections has been taken; however, the frontier has not been extinguished. There is yet much space in the vast areas of the West, and I want to assure you there is much good land left provided engineering projects which challenge the ingenuity of the hydraulic engineer to make them highly productive if an adequate water supply is given.

My proposal has nothing to do with colonizing veterans such as was attempted in a pathetic effort a generation ago. My proposal is that Uncle Sam will make investments in homes for these veterans, give them an opportunity to invest themselves in a home and become home owners, independent men living on the soil, owning their own property under private ownership so that they may become useful and productive members of that society they are now fighting to defend. That is my proposal.

Now that I am not offering it in this bill, to which it might not be found germane, I hope that I may solicit the careful attention of the Members for their support as a later enactment. Months ago I introduced this measure as a bill, and it is now pending before House Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. Hearings on it will be held beginning next week. We may want to expand the language to include not only newly irrigated lands but cut-over lands and lands in the East that have been eroded and are now unsuitable for present-day use but which can be reconditioned and ought to be reconditioned just as we irrigate desert lands in the West.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, if the Members will bear with us, cooperate, and confine their remarks to the bill, as the rule requires, we will move on rapidly in the consideration of this bill.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 504. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary and appropriate for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may delegate to a subordinate employee authority to approve loans subject to the provisions of this title and the rules promulgated thereunder.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 62, line 17, insert:

"Sec. 505. The Administrator may designate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for determining whether the guaranty of loans should be approved under this title."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV

CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

Sec. 600. In the enactment of the provisions of this title the Congress declares the intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment-placement service for veterans, so that preference in placement shall be afforded qualified veterans, and in order to accomplish the foregoing purposes the responsibility for administering Federal aid in the employment of veterans is hereby vested in the Veterans' Administration. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to utilize agencies and facilities of the Federal Government whenever he determines that such utilization is necessary in securing the employment of veterans.

Sec. 601. Effective as of the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act, the duties, powers, and functions of the Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, under the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49b), without exception, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration.

Effective as of, but not later than, the date of termination of hostilities in the present war, the duties, powers, and functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 783, 76th Cong., approved September 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)), are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That the President is hereby authorized to effectuate such transfer of duties, powers, and functions at any time prior to the termination of the present war.

The records, property, and personnel of the Veterans' Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration; and upon transfer of duties, powers, and functions vested in the Director of Selective Service as provided herein, the records and property of the Employment Division, Selective Service, shall be transferred to the Veterans' Administration.

Sec. 602. In addition to such organization in the central office of the Veterans' Administration as is deemed necessary to administer the provisions of this title, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to appoint and assign to each of the States (the Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia) a veterans' employment representative, who shall be an honorably discharged war veteran and have resided in the State for a period of at least 6 months prior to his appointment, and who shall be appointed in accordance with the civil-service

laws, at a compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such veterans' employment representative shall be associated with the staff of the public employment service in the State (the Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia) to which he has been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the execution of the veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in the State (the Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia). In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State or on his own initiative, he shall—

(a) supervise the registration of veterans or register veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment;

(b) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business;

(c) promote the interest of employers in employing veterans;

(d) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment;

(e) assist in every possible way in the advancement of employment of veterans; and
(f) see that any laws pertaining to veterans' preferences are enforced, and where possible, persuade employers to give the preference to any veteran who has qualifications equal to those of a nonveteran applicant for employment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 24, line 25, strike out the words "or on his own initiative."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN:

Page 65, line 1, strike out the word "super-vise" and insert in the beginning of the line the following: "be functionally responsible for the supervision of."

Page 65, line 2, strike out the word "veterans."

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I wish the gentleman from Mississippi would tell us what that language means "be functionally responsible for the supervision of."

Mr. RANKIN. It means what it says.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Maybe I am not smart enough to understand it. Will the gentleman explain the amendment? I want to be sure I do understand it.

Mr. RANKIN. This is an amendment that was recommended by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and it was suggested to him by the Governors of several States.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Am I correct in the assumption that the purpose of the amendment is to make it clear that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs does not have to use his own staff to supervise this but he is responsible to see that proper supervision is given?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, there is some question whether or not the other amendment has been read.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I note that the amendment as read fails to strike out the words "or register" in line 1. Is that the amendment the gentleman is now offering?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; the words "or register" should be stricken out also and I ask unanimous consent to amend the amendment to that extent.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman will strike out the word "veterans" and also the words "or register."

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 603. There may be assigned by the administrative head of the employment service in the State one or more employees of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall be primarily devoted to discharging locally the veterans' employment duties delegated to him by the State office and by the veterans' employment representative, Veterans' Administration, by agreement with the State office.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the Clerk's desk, which I understood the committee had accepted and was going to offer to this particular section. It would strike out the word "delegated" and it would insert the word "prescribed."

Mr. RANKIN. That is on page 66.

Mr. KEEFE. Page 65, section 603.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman's amendment also applies to page 66, line 1, and inserts the words "employment services."

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. Before the word "office", insert "employment service" and strike out lines 1 and 2 on page 66.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, let the Clerk report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE:

Page 65, line 24, strike out the word "delegated" and insert the word "prescribed."

Page 66, line 1, insert the words "employment service" immediately preceding the word "office." Insert a period after the word "office" and strike out the balance of lines 1 and 2.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we will accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 604. Any Federal agency shall, upon request, furnish the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs such records, statistics, or information as may be necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this title, and shall cooperate with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in providing employment opportunities for veterans.

Sec. 605. The unexpended balance of funds appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Veterans' Employment Service shall be transferred by the War Manpower Commis-

sion to the Veterans' Administration for use in carrying out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 606. The term "veteran" as used in this title shall mean a person who served in the active service of the armed forces during a period of war in which the United States has been or is engaged and who has been discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield in order that I may make inquiry of the chairman of the committee?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. There was an amendment to be added, to be known as section 607, which the committee had accepted, which is not necessarily an amendment to section 606.

Mr. RANKIN. Section 606 has just been read.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes; I understand, but it is the amendment that follows.

Mr. RANKIN. Section 606 has just been read, to which section the gentleman from California offers an amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. The reason I asked the question is that the question was asked whether there were any committee amendments to section 606. As a matter of fact, I am sure there is a committee amendment to that section which has been accepted.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee amendment would have precedence. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from California after the consideration of the committee amendment. The Chair will say, however, with reference to the amendment sent to the desk by the gentleman from Mississippi, that it proposes a new section, 607; consequently, in the opinion of the Chair, section 606 and all amendments thereto should be considered before consideration of the addition of a new section.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, may I say that my amendment also proposes a new section.

The CHAIRMAN. That being the case, the gentleman from Mississippi will be recognized to offer the committee amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 66, after the period in line 18, add a new section as follows:

"SEC. 607. Pending the return of the employment offices and services to the States, the Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service shall maintain that service as an operating entity and during the period of its administration shall effectuate the provisions of this title."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: Page 66, line 18, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 608. Section 2, part VII, paragraph 5, of Public Law No. 16, approved March 24, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

"5. (a) It is hereby declared to be the major purpose of rehabilitation to restore employability lost by virtue of a material and permanent handicap due to service-incurred disability. The Administrator shall have the power and duty to cooperate with and employ the facilities of other governmental and State employment agencies for the purpose of placing service-connected disabled veterans in suitable gainful employment.

"(b) To remove the prejudice against employment of honorably discharged veterans having 10 percent or more service-connected disability, and to aid in securing employment of such veterans, where an injury or death of such veteran is incurred under such circumstances as to result in payment of benefits under State employees' compensation laws or by recovery from or settlement with or on behalf of the employer, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall reimburse the insurer or the fund from which such payment is made to the extent of the net loss suffered by such insurer or fund: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing payment of benefits under an Employees' Compensation Act for such injury or death, and under paragraph 4 hereof for the same period of time to a veteran or his dependents, but such veteran or his dependents may elect which benefit to receive: *And provided further*, That the appropriations of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for any expenses incurred under this section."

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that the text of this amendment is printed on page A2506 of the RECORD of Friday, May 12.

This amendment, furthermore, is taken from the text of a bill introduced by the chairman of the committee that brings this bill before the House. I do not claim authorship of it from that point of view.

The bill before us is dedicated toward helping the veterans make a worth-while adjustment to civilian life. The goal of rehabilitation is to put every man in a position where he can have a worth-while job and know the experience of worth-while accomplishments. This is quite as important for partially disabled men as it is for those who come back without disability.

This amendment places upon the Administrator the function of putting into effect a program of placing service-connected disabled veterans in gainful employment suitable to their ability. At the present time there can, I think, be no dispute of the fact that many employers hesitate to employ a disabled man for the reason that they fear that the accident rate in the establishment may go up, and consequently the insurance rates for workmen's compensation may be increased. As a matter of statistical fact, I think perhaps they are in error, and that it may be shown, practically, that the accident rate for disabled men is not any higher than it is for those who have no disability. But in any case I am certain that that feeling does exist in the minds of many employers.

The purpose of my amendment is to remove that concern. The prejudice against employment of disabled men does exist and is largely due to the financial

factor just referred to. This amendment would remove that factor. It removes any possibility that the cost of workmen's compensation could be increased if disabled veterans were employed. Indeed, its net effect would be somewhat to reduce the cost of workmen's compensation if partially disabled men were employed.

The amendment provides that any net loss suffered by the insurance fund or by any insurer as a result of injury sustained by an employed honorably discharged disabled veteran having 10 percent or more service-connected disability would be paid by the Veterans' Administration as reimbursement to the fund; the net loss, mind you.

In other words, if payments have been made into the fund previously on behalf of this man, that amount would be paid out of the fund if benefits were due to him, but any net loss sustained by the fund would be made up by the Veterans' Administration.

Some will say that this is a new idea and will cost a lot of money. That is not true. Canada has had this exact provision on her statute books since 1921, and the total cost to the Canadian Government of paying all the benefits to her disabled veterans which were in excess of premiums paid in on their behalf amounted in those 23 years to \$890,000—not millions, not billions, but thousands. This is less than \$40,000 per year. While, of course, our own cost would be higher than that, it can be reasonably assumed that it would run less than half a million dollars per year, a small cost indeed to put a positive premium on the actual employment in real honest-to-goodness jobs of the disabled veteran heroes of this war, and of all other wars, for that matter.

I appeal to you to adopt this amendment on behalf of the partially disabled veterans of the war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Do I correctly understand that the purpose of the gentleman's amendment is to set up an employment service within the Veterans' Bureau?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Not at all; exactly the opposite. My amendment would say that if a disabled veteran of 10 percent or more disability were hired by the gentleman himself, and if that veteran then, while working on the job were disabled, the veteran, like all other employees in the gentleman's establishment, would have been insured under the workmen's compensation laws of the gentleman's State, and if, as a result of the injury of this disabled veteran, more benefits were due to

him than had been paid on his behalf into the fund, this would provide that the Veterans' Administration would make the fund whole for any net loss sustained as a result of that. In other words, it would guard the workmen's compensation fund of the gentleman's State against any possibility of loss if disabled veterans were employed, and would thus encourage the employment of disabled veterans.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the first part of the amendment would simply require the Administration to do what it already has the authority to do, and that is to use other agencies.

The second part of the amendment has been submitted to the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and to the Finance Committee of the Senate and also to the Veterans' Administration, and it has been found to be utterly impractical. So I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE V

CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released from active service under honorable conditions after active service of 90 days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of this title and regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant thereto, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to 26 weeks, which (1) begins after the first Sunday of the third calendar month after the date of enactment thereof, and (2) occurs during the 24-month period after discharge or release: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation: *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than 3 years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, in accordance with its regulations;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an ill-

ness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEMKE: On page 67, line 7, after "thereto" and the comma insert the following: "to have his dependents for a period of 6 months allowed the same amount for allotments as they received prior to his discharge, and."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, if adopted, will continue the present allotments to the dependents of the veteran for 6 months after his discharge. At present these allotments cease upon his discharge. Surely none of us are so lacking in understanding of the discharged veteran's problems as not to know that the veteran whose wife, or whose wife and children, or whose parents were dependent upon him will not be able to take care of them immediately upon his discharge.

Nor does the \$20 a week unemployment compensation furnish sufficient funds to do anything of the kind. To claim that would be an insult to our intelligence. That \$20 a week is just sufficient to take care of the veteran until he finds employment under existing conditions.

I know that we all want to do justice to the discharged veterans. I know that every Member of Congress knows that to treat the discharged veterans with fairness and justice means better fighting men on foreign battlefields. It will bring the war to an end sooner and save billions. We have no sympathy with the stay-at-homers who would play politics and would profess to practice economy at the expense of the veterans who are still fighting and dying for their country.

Undoubtedly when this war is over the money bags who again made an unholy profit out of human misery—out of an insane world—will again try to pass another economy bill, but, they will not succeed. There are too many veterans this time.

I am sure that we all realize that without soldiers, sailors, aviators, and marines there can be no national defense. After all, all national defense depends upon human blood and flesh and human intellect. It depends upon fighting men with courage, vision, and determination. And above all it depends upon love for their country. That is why democracies always win over dictatorships. In a dictatorship a soldier really has nothing to fight for. In a democracy he has. He knows that he is part of his Government.

It has been stated that our Government pays its soldiers more, and gives more to its discharged veterans than any other government. It is equally true that the stay-at-homers have been paid far more and their families have been living on a far higher standard than the people of any other government. It is also true that as a result of this higher standard of living our laboring people have produced about 60 percent or more of the entire war material and armament

that is winning this war. This in spite of the strikes that you hear so much about.

It is also true that our soldiers, our armed forces, are doing more than their share of the fighting throughout the world. Our soldiers are on every foreign battlefield. No other nation's soldiers have been so far distributed. They have taken their share if not the brunt on every foreign battlefield except Russia, and there the war material and munitions furnished by our laboring people are winning the day.

Therefore, may I ask that you adopt this simple amendment. The suggestion of this amendment is not my own. It comes from a member of the armed forces of the United States with dependents. It seems to me that no one who has the welfare of this Nation at heart can object to this amendment.

(Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi makes the point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Dakota that it is not germane.

Earlier in the debate the Chair had occasion to rule upon an analogous point of order upon an amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]. In the opinion of the Chair, the statement made at that time is entirely applicable to this amendment. For the reasons therein cited, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. LEMKE. I do not think that this amendment is the same as the one offered by the gentleman from Missouri. That amendment had to do with something still in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. This amendment refers only to the veteran after he has been discharged and therefore is no longer under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs but under the jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair say that in addition to the reasons cited by the Chair for sustaining the point of order, this is a bill that provides Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, whereas the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Dakota has to do with the dependents of veterans. For that additional reason, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WRIGHT: On page 67, line 9, after the word "to", strike out the word "twenty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty-two."

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment attempts to restore the length of time, the number of weeks, in

the Senate bill for unemployment benefits. If you compare the provisions which would aid the young man trying to go back to his position in industry or in the mines with the provisions in aid of the man who wishes to go to school or the provisions in aid of the man who wishes to buy a farm, you will find, I believe, that the veteran who is trying to return to work in private industry is not being equitably treated in the present bill. I have no criticism of the motives of the gentlemen on the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. They have done a splendid job in writing this bill. As to most of its provisions it is a vast improvement over the Senate bill. They have done an excellent job in steering this bill through the House and they have been very patient, and I might say, they have accommodated their views to the views of the membership in most particulars.

But I am very much concerned about the young men who are going back to try to find their place in the industrial world after the war. We do not know how conditions are going to be, for instance, in the heavy industry district of Pittsburgh, in the automobile manufacturing district of Detroit, or in the aircraft plants and the shipyards of the west coast, and in the shipyards of the east coast. We do not know whether these men are going to be able to find work or not. I would like the Members to consider this when they are thinking of the plight of those men who have done nothing and can do nothing except work in industry. When his work terminates and the plant closes down, he is utterly helpless. He does not have the facilities to aid himself, such as a small farm or plot like many people do in the small country towns or the country districts.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman's amendment would restore the length of time included in the Senate bill; is that correct?

Mr. WRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just want to say I will support the gentleman's amendment, and I am glad that he has offered it.

Mr. WRIGHT. I am grateful for the gentleman's support. The amount is \$20 a week. I do not think you are going to find very many veterans who are going to loaf in order to get \$20 a week. I know you will not find very many in my section of the country, and I doubt if you will find very many Americans anywhere who are going to loaf for 52 weeks deliberately in order to get \$20 a week, when they could make more money working in industry. The sum of \$20 a week, multiplied by 26 weeks, which is the length of time provided in the present bill, equals \$520. If the amendment which I have proposed is adopted, it will be twice that amount and it will bear some fair comparison to the provisions for the benefit of the farmers and of the lads who wish to go to school.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down. We have been very liberal in this.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken; and on a division (demand by Mr. WRIGHT) there were—ayes 20, noes 65.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work to which he has been referred by a public employment office, or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

(3) he, without good cause, does not attend an available free training course as required by regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of this title.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

(1) he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate business in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph 1 of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for the three immediately following weeks. In addition, the total number of weeks for which he might otherwise be eligible to receive readjustment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he has had substantially full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than 2 weeks, or, in the event of any subsequent disqualification, for such longer period as the Administrator may prescribe in such case, not to exceed 4 weeks.

(3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (c) (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the disqualifications provided in paragraph (c) (2).

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, the conditions and standards prescribed by the unemployment compensation laws of the State in which he files his claim shall govern.

(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(C) as a condition of being employed he would be required to join, or to resign from, or to refrain from joining, any labor union or labor organization.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be \$20 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service, the veteran shall be entitled to 3 weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700.

SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at intervals prescribed by the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the claim was made.

(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

SEC. 902. Any veteran, who is self-employed in business, agriculture, or other pursuits in which a period of waiting is necessary before productive returns are normally available, shall be eligible for the readjustment allowance not to exceed the period provided in this title upon application through the State representative to the Administrator and upon satisfactory showing of substantial (at least 50 percent) lack of normal return, by reason of such waiting period.

Such self-employed veteran shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the unemployment compensation laws of the various States, or be subject to the disqualification provisions hereof, but in lieu thereof shall furnish the Administrator with a statement of income each month.

Payments herein provided shall be made by the Administrator at the time and in the manner other payments are made to veterans by the Administrator.

CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

SEC. 1000. (a) Where an allowance is payable to a claimant under this title and where, for the same period, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

(b) In the event a veteran applies for and receives allowances under this title and subsequently, for any reason, ceases to receive

allowances provided herein and becomes eligible to receive benefits under title II of this act, any allowances received under this title shall be deducted from the total allowances provided in title II.

CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator, who shall be an honorably discharged war veteran and have resided in the State for a period of at least 6 months prior to his appointment, shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

(b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out the purposes, and consistent with the provisions, of this title.

(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any cooperating department or agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this title.

(d) Allowances paid by the cooperating State agencies shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and without the necessity of audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than 6 months.

The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to be necessary for the administrative expense of such State under this title the additional amount so certified to be reimbursed out of the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

(f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency or person, which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the period covered by such payment or the agreement with such agency or person, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of period covered by this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with re-

spect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency. The representative of the Administrator located in each State shall be the final appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in such State, subject to review by the Administrator.

CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

CHAPTER XIII—PENALTIES

SEC. 1300. Any claimant who knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further allowance under this title.

SEC. 1301. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

CHAPTER XIV—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 1400. As used in this title—

(a) The term "week" means such period or periods of 7 consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

(b) The term "United States" used geographically means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(d) The term "wages" means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

Mr. RANKIN (during the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of title V be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi that the remainder of this title be considered as read and that it be printed in the RECORD?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I have several committee amendments which I have sent to the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN:

On page 75, line 17, insert, before the word "The" the letter "(f)."

On page 75, line 21, strike out the words "in addition to" and insert in lieu thereof the words "include in" and in lines 23 and 24, strike out the language reading "certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State."

On page 76, line 2, insert a period after the word "title" and strike out the balance of the subsection.

On page 76, line 5, strike out the letter "(f)" and insert the letter "(g)" and after the word "money" insert "(other than subsection (f) above)."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARCANTONIO: Strike out on page 69, beginning in line 6, all of the language down to and including line 2 on page 70.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I realize that the committee has been debating this bill for several days and the members are sort of tired. I assure you I would not offer this amendment unless I felt that the consequences of the language I seek to strike out would be very detrimental to the cause of the veterans who will have to work for a living. The language I seek to strike out on page 69 provides that no benefits shall be paid to any veteran who has ceased employment due to a strike or other labor dispute. Furthermore, it exempts from this punishment anyone who has not participated directly or indirectly in the labor dispute, and anyone who does not belong to the group of workers involved in the labor dispute. The effect of this language is to penalize the veteran who goes out on strike in defense of his rights. It is aimed at veterans who are members, or who become members, of labor organizations. It strikes at organized labor. This language is antilabor in intent, scope, and purpose. It is antiveteran in practice. The sole purpose of this language is to dissuade veterans from joining labor unions.

As I said earlier in the day, veterans who will work for a living have one sure protection, and that is by becoming members of labor unions. History has demonstrated that the worker's best protection, best guarantees, lie in labor unions. Only through labor organizations have the working people of America advanced, and only through labor organizations have they been able to protect themselves. Therefore, by putting in penalties for labor membership or for labor activities you are penalizing the veterans. You are serving notice on them that by joining a labor union or participating in legitimate labor activities they will be deprived of benefits under this act, despite the fact that such affiliation and activity is in their own interests.

This is most serious. I know it will be contended that this antilabor provision exists in the social-security laws of some States. That certainly does not justify having it in this legislation. Here we are dealing with returning veterans. Are we going to drive the returning veteran into antilabor camps? That is the real reason behind this provision. Are we seeking to array veterans against labor, when the returning veteran who works naturally belongs to labor and is a part of labor? That is the aim of this language.

It is unjust. It is antilabor in scope and concept. It is antiveteran in scope and concept. I do hope that the members of the committee will give it most serious consideration. This proposed language will penalize the returning veterans for participation and membership in labor unions. It penalizes them for seeking to protect themselves against exploitation.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Could the gentleman give us some information as to the provisions of the several State laws on this same subject that he is discussing?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I am not fully familiar with the provisions of the several State laws, I will say frankly. However, we are legislating Federal legislation. This question is before us. Irrespective of what the several State legislatures may have done, I think we must meet our responsibility. Shall we use this veterans' legislation as an antilabor weapon? Shall we penalize the American veterans who are workers, because they become members of labor unions, or because they participate in labor activities in defense of their own welfare? That is the issue that is raised by this language. That is the question that we must answer.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman's observation lead him to believe that the State laws which are not so devised as to pay unemployment compensation to those on organized strikes have proved to be enemies of labor?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I will say to the gentleman that the cases he cites are so rare that their practice has been unheard of and has not amounted to anything. But here we are legislating for the entire country. We are legislating for every returning veteran. We are telling those returning veterans, "If you participate in a labor activity or become a member of a labor union which is involved in a labor dispute, no benefits shall be paid to you, even though we know that such membership and activity is in your own interest."

I submit the veteran and the American people do not want the Congress of the United States to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. McMURRAY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is recognized.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we would never have known of the stupidity of the State legislatures had it not been for the erudite gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. McMURRAY], who presumes to be an authority on that subject. It is a great thing to have some professors come to Congress. We have some men in this country who seem to be overeducated and undertrained.

It remained for the verbose gentleman from Wisconsin to develop the fact that the ills of the Nation are traceable to the stupidity prevailing among members of the various legislatures, and to enlighten the benighted Members of this august body on that point; and I want to take this opportunity to express our gratitude.

How would we have ever known how to weld a wooden handle to a pewter spoon if we did not have the benefit of such matchless erudition?

How could the farmers of this country, the fruit growers, if you please, ever know how to graft a dead bough to a living trunk and make it blossom as the rose if we did not have the benefit of such wisdom as that manifested by the gentleman from Wisconsin who has just arraigned the legislatures of the various States for their unmitigated stupidity?

How in the world would we ever know how to manufacture gunpowder out of ice to meet the munition scarcity, or relieve the fuel shortage by extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, if we did not have the benefit of such a genius?

Oh, Mr. Chairman, how would we ever learn to reconcile our differences, mix oil and water together placidly in the same bottle, or make boon companions of the spider and the fly, if we did not have the benefit of such experience and such wisdom and such erudition as has been manifested today by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin?

Not only that, Mr. Chairman, there are many other things that we need to be taught, and I am delighted for one that we have had the benefit of the wisdom of the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, although he has not had all the time he wanted to enlighten the House on these various and sundry subjects.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that this amendment is highly recommended by Sidney Hillman, of the C. I. O. We might have known that from what took place here today. But the members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, strange as it may seem to the gentleman from Wisconsin, are not all as stupid as he thinks the members of legislatures to be. In fact, we have some members on that committee who

actually know a few things. We have some members on our committee who have really been to school, some have even been to college, just as the gentleman from Wisconsin has; yes, sir; they have been to college and some of them can actually read and write. Some of them, I am afraid, have studied sociology; I do not know that they have, I am not accusing anybody, but I would not be surprised if some of them have not looked into a book on sociology. A number of the members of this committee have been in Congress for some time. It is true their constituents may be as stupid as the gentleman from Wisconsin thinks their legislatures are. I knew another unusual man who was in Congress once. He was a wonderful man, probably the outstanding man of that character who ever came to Congress up to the time the gentleman from Wisconsin made his appearance.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Tell us how we got along before he came.

Mr. RANKIN. This man, when he was defeated, used the same excuse. He said he was defeated purely because of the stupidity of his constituents. Now along comes the gentleman from Wisconsin and tells us that the laws of America are all balled up, so to speak, all out of joint, all upside down because of the stupidity of the various members of the several State legislatures.

So we are fortunate. I say again and again and again we are fortunate in having the gentleman from Wisconsin with us today. After reading carefully this letter from the C. I. O. attacking the Veterans' Committee, and condemning its members, he no doubt thinks that we are about as stupid as the legislatures of the various States.

I am going to confess; now, I am just going to make a plea of confession and avoidance, enter a plea of nolo contendere and say to you that my stupidity is overwhelming. But we have some members on the committee who do understand these propositions, who have studied them carefully, and who can comprehend them. I am prone to take the advice of the other 20 members of the committee in preference to that of the gentleman from Wisconsin. So I hope in spite of all the warnings he has given you, in spite of the ridicule to which he has held up your State legislatures, in spite of the humiliation it has brought to you to know that the men by whom you are represented in the State legislatures are stupid and irresponsible—in spite of all that, I am going to ask you not to humiliate me by emphasizing my stupidity and voting the other way, but to give me the consolation of acting as if you are as stupid as I am, and as the State legislatures are reputed to be by the able gentleman from Wisconsin and vote this amendment down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McMURRAY) there were—ayes 28, noes 122.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 28, line 24, add a new subsection as follows:

"(e) The phrases 'termination of hostilities in the present war,' 'termination of the present war,' and 'termination of the war' means termination of the war as declared by the Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAUTHOFF: Page 73, line 22, insert a new section:

"Sec. 1001. Abatement of tax for members of armed forces for the taxable years beginning prior to their entering such forces.

"In the case of any individual who enters upon active service as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States on or after May 27, 1940, and prior to the termination of the hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President and who served therein for a period of more than 90 days the tax imposed by this chapter for any taxable year beginning prior to his entering upon such active service which is unpaid at such time, including interest and additions to the tax and additional amounts, shall not be assessed and if assessed the assessment shall be abated and if collected shall be credited or refunded as an overpayment."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, a week ago when we were discussing this measure I suggested to the committee having this bill under consideration two amendments, one that has just been read and one liberalizing the Homestead Act.

My purpose in offering this amendment is because I appreciate that it will never be considered this year, at least, by the Ways and Means Committee. This amendment simply forgives any unpaid income tax which the veteran may have owed at the time of induction. It gives this boy a chance to start out again after he gets back into his normal way of living without being loaded with a debt. Last year corporations made after payment of taxes \$8,500,000,000. The amount you will forgive in this amendment is very limited, because most of these youngsters do not owe any income taxes at all; but to the married man who has lost his business, who has lost his job, who has a wife or perhaps a child or two dependent upon him, any income tax from one to five hundred dollars would be a severe burden. I appreciate that this amendment is subject to a point of order, but I have offered it because I realize that this will be the last chance to have the matter before the House.

The other amendment concerning which I spoke to liberalize the Homestead Act the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK], has just referred to and

said that hearings will be held next week.

Let me point out to you an interesting fact. Twenty percent of the total area of the United States is now federally owned land. That is an area equivalent to all the land contained in the following States: Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Colorado. Just imagine the immense amount of area that is now taken out of taxation. If we could open up some of this land to the boys who want to farm, we will have an opportunity to restore to productive areas both in the way of products and in the way of taxation hundreds of thousands of acres that are now not producing. I may add in this respect too that the State of California has 43 percent of its area federally owned. The State of Nevada has 82 percent of its area federally owned. The county of Coconino in Arizona, the second largest county in the United States, two and one-quarter times larger than the entire State of Massachusetts, has only 8 percent of its area now producing taxes.

This is a matter that should be seriously considered both as affecting school districts and county and State governments and something should be done to open up some of this area.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair, the ruling in reference to the amendment offered earlier in the debate by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] is definitely applicable to the point of order made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], and for the reasons cited in that decision the point of order is sustained.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 77, line 4, insert a section to read as follows:

"Sec. 1103. In the case of any veteran eligible under the provisions of this title who either at the time of application for the benefits herein provided is a 'qualified employee' as defined in section 3 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended, or was last employed prior to such application by an employer as defined in section 1 (a) of the said act, claim may be made through an office operated by or a facility designated as a free employment office by the Railroad Retirement Board pursuant to the provisions of said act. In such cases, the conditions and standards as to suitability of work or existence of good cause, the intervals for making claim for and payments of benefits, and the administrative and appellate procedures prescribed by or under said act shall govern, the appellate procedures being subject to final appeal to the Administrator. In such cases a reference to this title to a cooperating State agency shall be deemed to include the Railroad Retirement Board."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 72, line 13, after the numerals "902", strike out the entire section and insert:

"Any person qualified under subsection (a) of section 700, and residing in the United States who is self-employed for profit in an independent establishment, trade, business, profession, or other vocation shall be eligible for readjustment allowances under this title within the time periods applicable, and not in excess of the total amount provided in this title.

"Upon application by the veteran showing, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Administrator, that he has been fully engaged in such self-employment and that his net earnings in a trade, business, profession, or vocation, have been less than \$100 in the previous calendar month, the veteran shall be entitled to receive, subject to the limitations of this title as to time and amount, the difference (adjusted to the next highest multiple of \$1), between \$100 and his net earnings for such month.

"Payment of such allowance shall be made by the Administrator to each eligible veteran at the time and in the manner other payments are made directly to veterans by the Administrator.

"Subsection (b) of section 700 and section 800, shall apply in determining the eligibility for allowances of a claimant under this section."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, let me say to the House that this simply puts men who are self-employed, or who depend on self-employment, on an equal basis with the men who are employed in industry—farmers, independent businessmen, small merchants, professional men, and others who are not employed in industry. We felt that to leave them out it would not be just, but would be highly discriminatory, and for that reason the committee unanimously adopted this provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia: On page 78, line 10, after the period, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"(c) Whoever shall demand or receive any money or other things of value from any veteran as a condition of employment or require his membership or nonmembership in any organization as a condition of employment shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 1 year or both."

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, in this bill we have a provision which strikes me as quite remarkable, recognizing that a man may be precluded from earning a living, and if he is precluded from earning a living by reason of the application of a closed-shop situation then he can go on relief, so to speak.

Mr. Chairman, we have done a great many things for the returning soldier in this bill. We have undertaken to give him treatment, and education, and the payment of benefits. We have done everything except to preserve to him the right to earn his living when he comes back from the war.

Do you realize that since this war started, and since we put these boys in the Army, we have had a wave of closed-shop agreements in industries throughout this Nation? If that wave keeps up when these boys are discharged from the Army and apply for a job the employer, however much he may want to help them, will be compelled to say, "No, I cannot give you a job unless you belong to the union," and the union would have a perfect right to say, as they have said in the past, "No, we have members on our own list who are not employed, and therefore we cannot open the doors and let you in."

So while we are doing something for the soldiers, while we are passing all these 78 pages of the bill here—and everybody wants to do something for the soldier—for God sake let us preserve to him his God-given right to earn a living by the sweat of his brow without paying any tribute to any man on God's earth.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not yield anything to the gentleman from Virginia in devotion to the veterans and the servicemen of this country. I am a veteran of the First World War. I have a son serving in this war. I do not need to apologize to him or to anyone for my position on a matter of this kind. But like Banquo's ghost, the gentleman from Virginia always appears when there seems to be an opportunity to do a little hatchet job on the workingmen of this country. As I say, like Banquo's ghost he is always hovering in the background. He is eternally seeking an opportunity to exploit labor.

There is no good purpose in the introduction of an amendment of this kind into a bill for the benefit of the men who are fighting this Nation's war. The only purpose is to cause confusion and to render a great disservice to the soldiers and sailors when they return, and to render a disservice to them now when this House is trying to pass constructive legislation in their behalf. I hope the House treats this amendment in the manner in which it deserves to be treated, and that is to vote it down decisively and overwhelmingly.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is in line with many other amendments that the gentleman from Virginia has offered. It is his characteristic open-shop amendment. Under the guise of protecting the right to work, the gentleman is advancing an amendment which makes for the open shop and would destroy all existing closed and union-shop agreements. He has told you that what he is really concerned with, and what he is really fighting for, is the right and the freedom of the veteran to work. How does the gentleman from Virginia want them to work? He wants to tear down the closed shop and the union shop, and he wants them to work under open-shop conditions; in other words, he wants to force them back to the days of long hours and small wages. He wants them to work

under the conditions of the sweat shop. He wants to impose on the veteran the conditions of the worker who is not protected by his own labor organization. He wants the veteran to have the liberty and the right to be exploited. That is just what his amendment does. It is an amendment to give the veteran the liberty and the right to be exploited under the old open-shop system.

For months and for years the gentleman from Virginia has been trying to have this Congress pass open-shop legislation. If he does not succeed by tacking it onto one bill, he tries another bill. Now he is trying to use the veterans' bill to tack on the open-shop amendment. Freedom, he says, for the veteran to work. What he means is freedom to work under the open shop; freedom to be exploited; freedom to work for low wages and long hours. He seeks to deprive the veteran of that which assures him decent working conditions, which guarantees him a decent living in keeping with the American standards of life.

I know very few men in industry today who want an open shop. Enlightened industrialists do not want to go back to the open shop. It is only the exploiter of the most reactionary character who wants to go back to the open shop, and this amendment would do exactly that.

I hope that the Members will give most serious thought and consideration to this rider, this open-shop rider, a rider to permit the exploitation of veterans, a rider to force the veterans into the sweat-shops, a rider to force the veterans to work long hours and for small wages. This open-shop rider is the amendment that the gentleman from Virginia asks you to adopt.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. Does this House have the right to legislate to destroy the constitution of every labor union in the country, and at the same time set aside the agreements made by labor unions with corporations?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Of course not. It would bring about the greatest post-war chaos if this amendment were adopted. If you want to be antilabor, that is not unusual; but this goes to the extreme. I say again that the conservative, honest employer today, does not want the open shop. This amendment forces the veteran into the open shop. The open shop makes for the vilest kind of exploitation, and we might as well know the truth here.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Is it in order at this time to make the point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia is not germane?

The CHAIRMAN. It would be too late, in view of the fact that debate has been had on the amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Virginia) there were—ayes 19, noes 112.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that title VI be inserted in the Record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Title VI is as follows:

TITLE VI

CHAPTER XV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1500. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and the provisions of Public, No. 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended (38 U. S. C. 450, 451, 454a and 556a), shall be for application under this act.

SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise specified the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

SEC. 1502. Wherever used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural, the masculine includes the feminine, and the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 1503. A discharge or release from active service under honorable conditions shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this act or Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended: *Provided*, That, except as to a person dishonorably discharged, benefits to which a person would be entitled but for a discharge under other than honorable conditions shall not be denied if his service was otherwise meritorious, honest, and faithful.

SEC. 1504. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress annually a report of operations under this act. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

SEC. 1505. In the event there shall hereafter be authorized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation, any benefits received by, or paid for, any veteran under this act shall be charged against and deducted from such adjusted compensation; and in the event a veteran has obtained a loan under the terms of this act, the agency disbursing such adjusted compensation shall first pay the unpaid balance and accrued interest due on such loan to the holder of the evidence of such indebtedness to the extent that the amount of adjusted compensation which may be payable will permit.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: Page 78, line 24, insert a new title as follows:

"Paragraph II of part I of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, be amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(p) (1) If and while the disability is rated total or if and while the person is disabled as set forth in subparagraphs (l), (m), (n), or (o) of this paragraph and where the person has a wife, child, children, dependent parent or parents, the monthly pension, including as to total disability, increased pension, if any, under subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, shall be increased by the following amounts and subject to the conditions specified:

"(a) If he has a wife but no child living, \$25.

"(b) If he has a wife and one child living, \$40.

"(c) If he has a wife and two children living, \$52, and \$10 for each additional child.

"(d) If he has no wife and one child living, \$15.

"(e) If he has no wife and two children, \$27, and \$10 for each additional child.

"(f) If he has a mother or father, either or both dependent upon him for support, then in addition to the above amounts, \$10 for each parent so dependent.

"(2) If and while the disability is rated less than total under any one of the subparagraphs (a) or (i), inclusive, of paragraph II of this part and where the person has a wife, child, children, dependent parent or parents, the monthly pension, including increased pension, if any, under subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, shall be increased by a percentage of the increased pension that would be payable while totally disabled under subparagraph (p) (1) above.

"Sec. 2. Paragraph II of part II of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, be amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(p) (1) If, and while, the disability is rated total, or if, and while, the person is disabled as set forth in subparagraphs (l), (m), (n), or (o) of this paragraph, and where the person has a wife, child, children, dependent parent or parents, the monthly pension, including as to total disability, increased pension, if any, under subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, shall be increased by the following amounts and subject to the conditions specified:

"(a) If he has a wife but no child living, \$25.

"(b) If he has a wife and one child living, \$40.

"(c) If he has a wife and two children living, \$52, and \$10 for each additional child.

"(d) If he has no wife and one child living, \$15.

"(e) If he has no wife and two children living, \$27, and \$10 for each additional child.

"(f) If he has a mother or father, either or both dependent upon him for support, then, in addition to the above amounts, \$10 for each parent so dependent.

"(2) If, and while, the disability is rated less than total under any one of the subparagraphs (a) to (i), inclusive, of paragraph II of this part, and where the person has a wife, child, children, dependent parent or parents, the monthly pension, including increased pension, if any, under subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, shall be increased by a percentage of the increased pension that would be payable while totally disabled under subparagraph (p) (1) above.

"Sec. 3. That paragraph I of part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, be amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(i) If, and while, the disability is rated permanent total under paragraph I, part III, and the person has a wife, child, children, dependent parent or parents, the monthly pension under subparagraph (f) of paragraph I of this part shall be increased by the following amounts and subject to the conditions specified:

"(a) If he has a wife but no child living, \$25.

"(b) If he has a wife and one child living, \$40.

"(c) If he has a wife and two children, \$52, and \$10 for each additional child.

"(d) If he has no wife and one child living, \$15.

"(e) If he has no wife and two children living, \$27, and \$10 for each additional child.

"(f) If he has a mother or father, either or both dependent upon him for support, then in addition to the above amounts, \$10 for each parent so dependent."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment once again comprises the text of a bill introduced by the gentleman from Mississippi himself. I want to begin by saying that I hope he is not going to oppose it by saying that it is "utterly impractical," as he did in commenting on my former amendment, which has been in effect in Canada for 23 years, and that was part of a bill that he himself introduced in the House.

Very briefly, what the present amendment would do is this: The bulk of the bill we are about to pass here has to do with the able-bodied veteran who will return from this war. This particular amendment has to do with the totally and permanently disabled veteran.

At the present time Congress has enacted a program of dependents' allowances for the dependents of men serving in the armed forces. Let us take as an example the case of a man whose pay for himself is \$100 a month. In addition he receives maintenance and he receives \$50 for his wife and \$30 for his first child and \$20 for each additional child. He may well be in receipt today of \$175 or \$200 per month, as he should be.

Let us suppose this same man in combat against the enemy becomes permanently and totally disabled in the service of his country. He then returns home to find that the maximum amount to which he is entitled under existing law is \$100 per month for himself and his entire family.

The purpose of my amendment is simply to put compensation for disabled veterans upon the principle that a man disabled in the service of this country shall be entitled to a reasonable level of the American standard of living for which he has fought. One hundred dollars a month to one man may possibly come up to that standard, but \$100 to a man with a family, with a wife and three or four children, cannot be conceived to do so. My amendment does not provide exorbitant amounts but reasonable amounts, as proposed in legislation introduced in this body by a number of gentlemen, whom I hereby honor for having introduced the legislation.

At this late hour I do not know whether or not the House is going to support my amendment, but whether you do or not, let me say that I believe the principle of this thing is just as sound as it can be, and that the time is not far distant when you will adopt this very amendment. By providing compensation to permanently and totally disabled veterans, we should at-

tempt to say to them that, insofar as they give of their health and strength in support of their Nation the principle upon which their compensation shall be based is the principle enabling not only them as individuals but them as heads of families to enjoy a standard of living commensurate with what our country stands for. That is precisely what this amendment would do.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. What is the amount of the compensation above \$100 that a man with a family could receive?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It would depend on how many children he had.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. What is the maximum?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Twenty-five dollars for his wife, \$15 for the first child, and \$10 for each child thereafter.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair, the amendment is not germane, for the reason cited with reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE], that it deals with the subject of dependents, whereas that is not the purpose of the pending measure.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Chairman, before the consideration of this bill is concluded, may I say on behalf of the members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation that we want to express our thanks to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER]. He is a distinguished veteran of the First World War. He has appeared before our committee many times and has assisted us there as well as on the floor in the consideration of this and other measures, even though he is not a member of the committee. We want to express our gratitude to him for his help, because he has the real understanding that permits his advice to be helpful.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WINSTEAD], who was a member of the Committee on Education and is now a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, has been called home on account of the death of his mother. He asked me to express his regret that he will not be here to vote on this measure today. If he were, of course, he would vote for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee substitute amendment to the bill.

The committee substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LANHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life

of returning World War No. 2 veterans, pursuant to House Resolution 540, reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 387, nays 0, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 62]

YEAS—387

Abernethy	Carson, Ohio	Gamble
Allen, Ill.	Case	Gathings
Allen, La.	Celler	Gavin
Andersen,	Chapman	Gerlach
H. Carl	Chenoweth	Gibson
Anderson, Calif.	Chiperfield	Gifford
Anderson,	Church	Gilchrist
N. Mex.	Clark	Gillespie
Andresen,	Clevenger	Gillette
August H.	Cochran	Gille
Andrews, Ala.	Coffee	Goodwin
Andrews, N. Y.	Cole, Mo.	Gordon
Angell	Cole, N. Y.	Gore
Arends	Colmer	Gorski
Arnold	Compton	Graham
Auchincloss	Cooley	Granger
Baldwin, Md.	Cooper	Grant, Ala.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Courtney	Gregory
Barden	Cox	Griffiths
Barrett	Cravens	Gross
Barry	Crawford	Gwynne
Bates, Ky.	Crosser	Hagen
Bates, Mass.	Cunningham	Hale
Beall	Curley	Hall
Beckworth	Curtis	Edwin Arthur
Bell	D'Alesandro	Hall,
Bender	Davis	Leonard W.
Bennett, Mich.	Day	Halleck
Bennett, Mo.	Delaney	Hancock
Bishop	Dewey	Hare
Blackney	Dickstein	Harless, Ariz.
Bland	Di'weg	Harness, Ind.
Bloom	Dingell	Harris, Ark.
Bolton	Dirksen	Harris, Va.
Bonner	Dondero	Hart
Boren	Doughton	Hartley
Boykin	Douglas	Hays
Bradley, Mich.	Drewry	Hébert
Bradley, Pa.	Durham	Heffernan
Brehm	Dworshak	Heldinger
Brooks	Eaton	Hendricks
Brown, Ga.	Eberharter	Herter
Brown, Ohio	Elliott	Hess
Brumbaugh	Ellis	Hill
Bryson	Ellison, Md.	Hinshaw
Buckley	Ellsworth	Hobbs
Buffett	Elmer	Hoch
Bulwinkle	Elston, Ohio	Hoeven
Burch, Va.	Engel, Mich.	Hoffman
Burchill, N. Y.	Fay	Hollfield
Burdick	Feighan	Holmes, Mass.
Buebey	Fellows	Holmes, Wash.
Butler	Fenton	Hope
Byrne	Fernandez	Horan
Camp	Fish	Howell
Canfield	Fisher	Hull
Cannon, Fla.	Fitzpatrick	Izac
Cannon, Mo.	Flannagan	Jackson
Capozzoli	Fogarty	Jeffrey
Carlson, Kans.	Folger	Jenkins
Carrier	Forand	Jensen

Johnson,	Mills	Scott
Anton J.	Monkiewicz	Scrivner
Johnson,	Monroney	Shafer
Calvin D.	Morrison, La.	Short
Johnson,	Mott	Sikes
J. Leroy	Mruk	Simpson, Ill.
Johnson,	Mundt	Simpson, Pa.
Luther A.	Murdock	Slaughter
Johnson,	Murphy	Smith, Maine
Lyndon B.	Murray, Tenn.	Smith, Ohio
Johnson, Okla.	Murray, Wis.	Smith, Va.
Johnson, Ward	Myers	Smith, Wis.
Jones	Newsome	Snyder
Jonkman	Norman	Somers, N. Y.
Judd	Norrell	Sparkman
Kean	Norton	Spence
Kearney	O'Brien, Ill.	Springer
Kee	O'Brien, Mich.	Stanley
Keefe	O'Brien, N. Y.	Starnes, Ala.
Kefauver	O'Connor	Stearns, N. H.
Kelley	O'Hara	Stefan
Kennedy	O'Neal	Stevenson
Keogh	O'Toole	Stewart
Kilburn	Outland	Stigler
Kilday	Pace	Stockman
Kinzer	Patman	Sullivan
Kirwan	Patton	Sumner, Ill.
Kleberg	Peterson, Fla.	Summers, Tex.
Klein	Peterson, Ga.	Sundstrom
Kunkel	Pfeifer	Taber
LaFollette	Philbin	Talbot
Lambertson	Phillips	Talle
Landis	Pittenger	Tarver
Lane	Plumley	Taylor
Lanham	Poage	Thomas, N. J.
Larcade	Poulson	Thomason
LeCompte	Powers	Tibbott
LeFevre	Pracht,	Tolan
Lemke	C. Frederick	Torrens
Lesinski	Pratt,	Towe
Lewis	Joseph M.	Treadway
Luce	Price	Troutman
Ludlow	Priest	Vincent, Ky.
Lynch	Rabaut	Voorhis, Calif.
McConnell	Ramey	Vorys, Ohio
McCord	Ramspeck	Vursell
McCormack	Randolph	Wadsworth
McCowan	Rankin	Wa'ter
McGehee	Reece, Tenn.	Ward
McGregor	Reed, Ill.	Wasielewski
McKenzie	Reed, N. Y.	Weaver
McLean	Rees, Kans.	Weichel, Ohio
McMillan	Richards	Weiss
McMurray	Rivers	Welch
McWilliams	Robertson	Wene
Maas	Robinson, Utah	West
Madden	Robson, Ky.	Whelchel, Ga.
Mahon	Rockwell	White
Maloney	Rodgers, Pa.	Whitten
Mansfield,	Rogers, Mass.	Whittington
Mont,	Rohrbough	Wickersham
Marcantonio	Rolph	Wiglesworth
Martin, Iowa	Rowan	Willey
Martin, Mass.	Rowe	Wilson
Mason	Russell	Wolcott
May	Sabath	Wolfenden, Pa.
Merritt	Sadowski	Wolverton, N. J.
Morrow	Sasser	Woodruff, Mich.
Michener	Satterfield	Worley
Miller, Conn.	Sauthoff	Wright
Miller, Mo.	Scanlon	Zimmerman
Miller, Nebr.	Schiffner	
Miller, Pa.	Schwabe	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—42

Burgin	Gallagher	Mansfield, Tex.
Carter	Gearhart	Morrison, N. C.
Clason	Gossett	O'Konski
Costello	Grant, Ind.	Ploeser
Dawson	Green	Rizley
Dies	Jarman	Rogers, Calif.
Disney	Jennings	Sheppard
Engle, Calif.	Johnson, Ind.	Sheridan
Ford	Kerr	Smith, W. Va.
Fulbright	King	Thomas, Tex.
Fuller	Knutson	Vinson, Ga.
Fulmer	Lea	Winstead
Furlong	Magnuson	Winter
Gale	Manasco	Woodrum, Va.

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Burgin with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Lea with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Clason.
Mr. Kerr with Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
Mr. Engle of California with Mr. Rizley.

Mr. Manasco with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Fulmer with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Green with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

Mr. King with Mr. Gearhart.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Carter.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Gale.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, presented the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment Numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the fourth and fifth lines of said amendment strike out "each of the fiscal years 1944-1945 and 1945-1946" and insert in lieu thereof "the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945," and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 403. Section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946, to provide food for consumption by children in non-profit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agen-

cies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per centum of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds used in any State during any fiscal year under this paragraph shall not exceed the amount furnished by the State or local school authorities of such State for the same purpose.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

"The said section 32 is hereby further amended by inserting in the second sentence thereof after the words 'separate fund' and before the word 'and' the following: 'to remain available until expended.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: On the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

J. W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,

Managers on the part of the House.

E. D. SMITH,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
RICHARD E. RUSSELL,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration,

to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment adds to title III of the bill a new section which authorizes appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, to continue to carry out for each of the fiscal years 1944-45 and 1945-46, the rural-rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration in the manner provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, under the item "Loans, grants, and rural-rehabilitation", with a proviso that no part of the sums authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as there is compliance with State laws. The House recedes with an amendment limiting the continuance of such program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment adds to title IV of the bill a new section which authorizes the continuation for 2 years of the school-lunch program by the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, in the same manner as it is now being administered. The amendment makes available for this purpose, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, and also authorizes the appropriation of such additional funds only for the year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may deem necessary. The House recedes with the following amendments:

(1) An amendment limiting the expenditures which may be made during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, for the school-lunch program to not more than \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended.

(2) An amendment limiting the amount which may be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in any State during any fiscal year for the school-lunch program to an amount not exceeding the amount furnished by the State or local school authorities of such State for such purpose.

(3) An amendment which strikes out the language which limits the authorization of additional amounts for the school-lunch program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

(4) An amendment adding an additional paragraph to section 403 of the bill. This paragraph further amends section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, so as to make available, until expended, sums appropriated by such section.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is unable to be here today due to official business on the Pacific coast in connection with the Naval Affairs Committee. Mr. MAGNUSON is a veteran of this war, having served with the Navy in the Pacific theater. Being a veteran, he is well versed with needs of our servicemen. He has been a consist-

ent supporter of all veteran legislation. He has given his wholehearted support to this bill since its inception.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an article that was contained in the Washington Daily News today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered by me to the alumni of Providence College on the occasion of the annual communion breakfast on Sunday, May 7, at Providence, R. I.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. DILWEG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the Record of yesterday, May 17, 1944. On page 4702, column 2, line 23, delete the word "contains" and place the word "removes" in its stead.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DILWEG]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record, and to include therein an editorial that appeared in the Lawrence Evening Tribune, Lawrence, Mass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I want to stay within the rules.

The SPEAKER. May the Chair say it is a violation of the rules of the House for any Member to announce how another Member will vote if he were here.

Mr. POAGE. I am not going to do that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to make a statement anyway. No one knows how a Member would vote. A bill might be amended in such a way that a Member who intended to vote for it would not vote for it. The gentleman

stores among those businesses which could be seized by the President, but neglected to do so.

Such reasoning as this is so specious, so asinine, and yet smacks so much of the reasoning of European dictators that it is as frightening as it is unbelievable.

By such vicious standards, the President can do anything that no law specifically forbids him to do. That covers a lot of territory; it covers enough that the President could, on the basis of it, take dictatorial control of the whole country at his whim.

Mr. Biddle's prattle about what Congress intended to do exposes the New Deal mind for what it is—a mind warped to the will of the leader who considers that both the judicial and legislative branches of our Government should be, and indeed are, subsidiary to the Chief Executive.

Mr. Biddle would at once be lawmaker and judge. He would make the laws that are expedient, and he would interpret those that are already passed, to suit himself and the leader. (The German word for leader is *fuehrer*.)

He would put words into the mouths of the people's Congress and read into a law an intent that is clearly not present, and obviously never intended to be present.

Mr. Roosevelt has reached the place where he thinks his word is the law, and feels the time has come to put his belief to the test. Mr. Biddle in the last few tumultuous days has been doing the spade work.

He is now standing by for destiny.

In Memoriam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES M. FITZPATRICK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1944

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein In Memoriam written by Maj. Manfred A. Pakas, a resident of my congressional district:

IN MEMORIAM

(By Major Pakas)

On May 30 America celebrates Memorial Day, the day set apart when Americans pay tribute to the illustrious dead who sacrificed their all that this Nation might live.

Reverently, gratefully, we decorate the graves of those who gave their last full measure of devotion that the people of the United States might enjoy peace, security, freedom, and the pursuit of happiness.

We cannot hold the rights of liberty unless we accept the responsibilities of liberty. We cannot exercise the privileges of freedom unless we assume the obligations of freedom.

These priceless inheritances must be safeguarded zealously—held inviolate for future generations. We, the living, are trustees charged by the dead with the sacred duty of preserving and protecting our precious liberty. This glorious birthright must pass on, untarnished and intact, to the world of tomorrow.

Americans and all who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, emulate the noble example of those we honor on Memorial Day. Solemnly resolve to dedicate your loyalty to the perpetuation of our country and its institutions.

Pronounce proudly your allegiance to the United States.

Renounce absolutely fealty to any other government.

Denounce unequivocally any invasion of the rights and privileges we sacredly cherish.

In memory of the debt we owe, let us consecrate our lives anew to the sublime task of carrying the torch our forefathers kindled to shed the light of liberty amidst the darkness of a war-torn world.

"To you from failing hands we throw

The torch; be yours to hold it high.

If ye break faith with us who die

We shall not sleep, though poppies grow

In Flanders fields."

Legion G. I. Bill of Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL CUNNINGHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1944

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am inserting here an address of Hon. HARRY P. JEFFREY of Ohio, delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting System on a Nationwide hook-up, at Washington, D. C., on May 16, 1944.

The address follows:

Several weeks ago I received a letter from a soldier in a far-away land. In substance he wrote: "We have been hearing about this G. I. bill of rights for veterans. But what is it? What will it do for us?" More recently I received a letter from a mother asking the same questions.

Today in most homes throughout this broad land there is a vacant chair at the dining room table. These represent a youth or a man and in some cases a girl, a son, a husband or daughter, who have forsaken family and fireside in the defense of their country. Some day, and please God it may be soon, the young manhood and womanhood of America will return. And so I would like to talk especially to those who are fighting our battles for us and to their parents, wives and families.

The purpose of this G. I. bill of rights is to enable the returning veteran to help himself. It proposes to help him back to school, to a job, to the ownership of a home or a farm. The need arises the day he is mustered out. This measure, it is hoped, will bridge the gap between separation from service and the return to a place in the home community.

The inspiration for this comprehensive measure was furnished by the American Legion. It is endorsed both by the Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

What does the bill provide? Our first duty is to the disabled veteran. The injured, the maimed, and the sick must be our first consideration. The very first title of the bill seeks to insure such care. The Senate bill authorized \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities. The House bill threw out this restriction. It inserted—and I quote—"such sums as may be necessary." No less can or should be done.

The bill also authorizes the Army and Navy to turn over to the Administrator of Veterans'

Affairs all hospital buildings, equipment, and supplies no longer needed.

Equally important, the Veterans' Administration is declared an essential war agency, entitled to priorities second only to the Army and Navy both for personnel and materials. Such priority status is needed for the building of hospitals and, perhaps even more, to staff them with doctors, nurses, and attendants.

Next after the country's obligation to the disabled is that to young men and women whose schooling was interrupted by war service and to those in need of a refresher or retraining course to enable them to pick up the tools of civilian employment.

In the judgment of many this education title is the most important section of the bill—important alike to the servicemen and to the country as a whole. Give our returning veterans the opportunity to finish their educations or equip themselves to follow a trade or a business, and the problem of readjustment to civilian life will be measurably solved.

The G. I. bill provides for 1 year of education for every veteran who served at least 3 months and whose education was interrupted or impeded by service. In addition, every veteran who satisfactorily completes this year of work in a college, university, or training school is entitled to receive additional education for a period equal to his period of service but not exceeding 3 additional years.

Many servicemen may not wish to return to school for more education. Many of these, however, will be in need of a retraining or refresher course for their former trade or business. For these the bill very wisely provides a year of training. During this period of training they may better equip themselves for farming, radio, airplane, and automotive work or in whatever field they may desire.

While these veterans are receiving education or training the Government will pay tuition fees to the school of their choice up to \$500 for each school year. In addition it will give them an allowance of \$50 per month if single and \$75 to the veteran with dependents. The Veterans' Administration estimates that perhaps 1 out of every 10 will seek additional education or technical training. If we have twelve to fifteen million returning veterans, more than a million will be afforded the finest type of preparation for self-help, will be helped to bridge the gap with permanent benefit to themselves.

Many returning servicemen will not need or desire additional training, but they will want to establish a home, buy a farm, or engage in business. For them the bill provides loans.

As reported to the House the measure provides that the Government, through the Veterans' Administration shall guarantee one-half of a loan or loans up to \$1,500 made to a veteran for the purchase or repair of a home, or the purchase of a farm, or to enable a man to engage in a business of his own. It is hoped that this guarantee will take the place of a down payment. In addition the Government will pay the interest on the amount guaranteed for the first year.

The procedure is simple. The veteran makes application to his local bank or other lending agency. If the Administrator of Veterans Affairs finds the loan appears practicable, the guarantee is made. This system does not place the Government in further competition with private lending agencies, but on the contrary should serve as a stimulant to private enterprise. It does help the veteran become the owner of his home, farm, or business.

To many returning veterans the need for a job will be of paramount importance. Even

though the Selective Service Act assures the man his former job, standing alone this is insufficient. Some types and places of employment will no longer exist. In many cases new skills will have been developed in the individual as well as maturity and qualities of leadership. In these cases the old job is not the answer. The bill establishes in the Veterans' Administration full responsibility for job counseling and employment placement.

Under this section of the bill the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is directed to place a representative in every State to work with the public employment service of that State. These men and women have fought for the right to work in a free land. It is our duty as a nation and the responsibility of this service to assist in securing suitable employment without delay.

There has been considerable discussion concerning unemployment compensation for veterans, particularly as to the number of weeks the returning veteran should be entitled to receive it. Also, there has been criticism of the payment of any unemployment compensation, with the suggestion that all returning service men and women should receive 6 months' base pay whether or not employed.

It is the opinion of many that the question of adjusted compensation or a bonus, as it has been termed by some, should not be considered at this time. The war is still in progress. No one can say how many men and women will see service. Likewise no one can accurately forecast the financial condition of the Government 2 or 3 years hence. Finally the returning veterans themselves should have a voice in determining this important question which so vitally affects the economy of the Nation and their own welfare.

But it is only just that the man and woman who has served this country in uniform should be entitled to receive compensation if he is unable to obtain suitable employment on his return. Those who have remained at home and worked in factories and elsewhere have had an opportunity to establish unemployment benefits for themselves under existing law. The serviceman has been denied this right. For his service to his country he should not be penalized but rewarded. I am satisfied that as finally passed this measure will provide that the returning soldier if qualified will receive unemployment compensation and will not be a subject of charity while looking for a job. A grateful Nation can do no less.

This is not an adjusted-compensation or bonus measure. And it provides that the value of all benefits received by a veteran under it shall be deducted from any amount which may hereafter be authorized for payment to him as adjusted compensation.

What will it cost? The best available estimate is that of the Veterans' Administration based upon fifteen million returning veterans. That estimate for the entire period of time that the bill will operate is \$6,000,000,000.

This is the G. I. bill of rights. It is not a law yet but has passed the Senate and is scheduled to be voted on in the House on Thursday. It is in no sense a reward. The military service of the manhood and womanhood of America is not for sale. The bill is, we hope, a bridge over which the returning soldier and sailor may pass to his normal, rightful place in his home community.

Even as they fought for freedom and will have preserved it, so in the years to come will the destiny of America remain in their hands. Ours is a Republic. We pledge allegiance to the flag they have followed and to them the redemption of an obligation, that they may be better able to hold aloft, in peace as in war, the torch of human freedom and liberty.

Americans All

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1944

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, when the history of a country is written, usually long years after the dust of the moving-wagon wheels of progress has died down on peaceful settled valleys, that history is the narration of the total progress of an indivisible nation. The Nation does not move forward or register its influence on our world and times, by races, religions, sections, or political parties. There is no color line in the front lines nor in the graves.

In the light of this fact, common honesty should impel us in the daily and contemporary record of events to embrace each act of devotion and heroism in our common effort, without suppression or disparagement by reason of race or religion. I am pleased, therefore, to note in the daily newspapers a frank recognition of the soldierly qualities of those Americans of the Negro race who are meeting on a plane of equality the test of valor and patriotism.

Mr. Speaker, the Negro race in America has done much in the past century with what it has had to do with. Its members have helped themselves as much as they have been helped. From the days of Booker T. Washington they have rightly placed emphasis on education as the door to opportunity. To those who desire to bring up the average of our whole citizenry rather than emphasize their claim to excellence on the deprivation of the Negro of the common opportunity we all cherish, I commend an editorial on the United Negro College Fund Campaign, which appeared in the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star, May 15, 1944, as follows:

COLLEGE APPEAL

The best indication of what American Negroes wish to do in the future probably is to be found in the record of what they have done in the recent past. No other group in the whole history of the world may be said to have accomplished so much in so short a while. There is no need to cite statistics to prove the increase of health, wealth, culture, constructive idealism, and cooperation among colored citizens of the United States within the lifespan of living observers. It is a fact which is part of the experience of every thoughtful individual.

But the end, of course, is not yet. On the contrary, a new chapter in the history of Negro progress is opening, and convincing evidence of its power and vitality may be discovered in the United Negro College fund campaign which currently is going on. Twenty-seven leading institutions of learning have pooled their interests so that a single appeal may be made for all. Walter Hoving is chairman of the drive, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the advisory committee, and the Reverend Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes a member of the executive committee. Such names insure the efficiency as well as the high social character of the endeavor. The

goal is a relatively small sum—only one and a half million dollars.

Ten or twenty times that amount usefully could be spent to develop the facilities of education for which hundreds of thousands of young Negro men and women, boys and girls, are reaching out. Less than half of the potential student body is being accommodated under prevailing conditions. Yet it requires no argument that if Negro youth is to be trained in American principles of responsible self-dependency and integrity, the task cannot be left to the grade schools exclusively. There must be adequate provision for the cultivation of the instinct of self-improvement in the upper levels of academic endeavor. A casual visit to Hampton, Tuskegee, Morehouse, or Fisk will suffice to convince any doubter. The work of these and other institutions of the same general class is outstanding, and its benefits are not limited to Negroes. It influences the entire Nation to the profit of every constituent element.

Headquarters for the campaign are at 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

Price-Control Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1944

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to note that the Honorable John Cashmore, my esteemed friend and president of the Borough of Brooklyn, has proclaimed the week of May 17 to 24, 1944, as price-control week.

The inflationary spiral will become even more dangerous unless there is earnest cooperation between the people and the Government. It avails us little to collar and punish offenders of price control who happen to be the sellers unless we likewise instill into the heads of the guilty purchasers the enormity of their crimes. The observance of a price-control week as indicated by the foresight and wisdom of Borough President John Cashmore should do much to make the good citizenry of Brooklyn conscious of their obligations in this regard.

I want to congratulate Borough President John Cashmore. Being a good loyal Democrat of my borough and a lifelong resident therein and imbued with the fine traditions of that bailiwick, he could do no less.

I herewith set forth his proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas an effective price-control program is an integral part of a successful war effort, essential for the health and welfare of the people, for a strong and stable economy, and for high war production; and

Whereas the Office of Price Administration, in the face of many difficulties, has effected great savings for the consumers of our Nation; and

Whereas the Emergency Price Control Act, to be effective in its objectives, requires the understanding and support of every individual citizen and the participation of all in the campaign against all efforts to undermine it;

after the war. They want us to understand that wars are worth while.

Dr. Eugene B. Elliott, Michigan superintendent of public instruction, warns that the States "must fight to retain control of public education."

Bert Culp, director of farm labor in Kansas, is the man to follow the next 2 months. The sun will be hot and the days long but the call is "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

The C. I. O. committee for political action, the Hague and Kelly big city political machines, the Federal bureaucracy, and the horse in the middle of the stream are the four corner pillars of the fourth term.

Jergens lotion last Sunday night gave figures to prove that the Communist Party was declining. The reason is they have joined the Nudeal party along with Walter and Sidney. Even Earl Browder is supporting F. D. R. now.

"Now, you must pioneer again through the be-wilderness of complex world-war problems toward new horizons of peace and progress that only planning, work, and determination can make come true"—Rickenbacker to North Carolina women.

Federal Aid for Readjustment in Civilian Life of World War No. 2 Veterans

SPEECH
OF

HON. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 12, 1944

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, before the House of Representatives for consideration today is one of the most comprehensive pieces of legislation ever considered by a lawmaking body. Generally referred to as the G. I. bill of rights for G. I. Jane and G. I. Joe, it is officially known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This bill has come to the floor from the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, of which that distinguished, courageous, beloved gentleman of Mississippi, the Honorable JOHN E. RANKIN, is chairman.

Mr. Chairman, no Member of this or any preceding Congress has been more intently interested in the welfare of the veteran than the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. For more than 20 years he has fought the battle of the veterans on Capitol Hill. He still fights their battles. For his many achievements in their behalf I congratulate him. I regard it a rare privilege and great honor to be a member of his committee.

In an effort to write the best possible bill, our committee has had this measure under consideration for several months. We have worked hard, unceasingly, and untiringly. For almost 3 weeks, immedi-

ately prior to its being reported out, we went over the bill, in executive session, line by line and paragraph by paragraph. During the hearings we had the advice and counsel of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; the Honorable Millard W. Rice, National Service Director of the Disabled American Veterans; the Honorable Omar B. Ketchum, director of the National Service Bureau and national legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; the Honorable E. E. Odom, Solicitor of the Veterans' Administration; the Honorable Frank Haley, national legislative representative of the Military Order of the Purple Heart; the Honorable Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion; the Honorable Francis M. Sullivan, national legislative director of the American Legion; other high ranking, well-informed members of the various service organizations; officials of the War and Navy Departments; and many, many others. To each and all we are deeply indebted for their advice and counsel. With their valuable assistance we believe we have worked out a constructive, fair, and acceptable bill.

POST-WAR PLANNING

Mr. Chairman, much has been said on the subject of post-war planing—the conversion from war- to a peace-time economy. Committees have been authorized by the Congress to study this all important question. One of my committees—the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—has thoroughly explored the subject. But another great conversion will take place at the conclusion of this colossal conflict, the conversion of 12 or 15 million service men and women—soldiers, sailors, marines, WAC's, WAVES, and SPARS—from a life of warfare to that of civilians. In substance, the purpose of the G. I. bill is to effectuate that transition with precision and dispatch. Mr. Chairman, it is my considered judgment that no phase of post-war planning is quite so important. These men and women will make up the bulk of the participants in post-war business and unless they are promptly enabled to assume the normal pursuits of a civilian life, then all of the post-war planning for business, industry, and agriculture will bear no results.

We believe it not only the duty but the responsibility of a grateful American people to make certain that those who served actively in our armed forces shall, upon return to a civilian life, receive liberal Federal assistance in reaching that place and position which they normally expected to achieve, and probably would have achieved, had their service in war not interrupted their careers.

A VETERANS' BILL—A STATES' RIGHTS BILL

We know, Mr. Chairman, that the bill is not one of absolute perfection. We know that imperfections may appear here and there. The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation is not in absolute unanimous agreement on every feature of the bill. On such a comprehensive measure there could never be a unanimity of thought and agreement. On these differences there was reasonable compromise with doubt

always resolved in favor of the veterans. We have, over these several months, done our level best to eliminate imperfections, injustices and discriminations and turn out a bill that would be fair and liberal with all veterans of all wars. Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, this is a veterans' bill. It is also a States' rights bill. It is not a Federal bill, an educators' bill, nor a bill to set up a new agency or bureaucracy. We have borne in mind that we were legislating for the veteran and only him, with our first duty to the crippled and disabled, the blind and the maimed. This bill is written for the veterans, and not about them.

HOSPITALIZATION

Title I, among other things; authorizes and directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization to expedite and complete the construction and equipment of additional hospital facilities for war veterans. That this work might proceed unhampered, we have authorized unlimited appropriations from time to time, subject to the approval of the Congress, for the construction of and addition to these facilities. There is positively no limitation attached to this authorization. We are making certain, Mr. Chairman, that no veteran shall hereafter want for hospitalization or medical attention.

EDUCATION OF VETERANS

Possibly the most controversial feature of this bill is contained in title II—education of veterans. This title, with few limitations, makes it possible for a veteran to pursue an education, or refresher or retraining course, at the expense of this Government, at a cost not to exceed \$500 per year plus \$50 per month maintenance and \$25 additional if he has a dependent. Precaution has been taken and proper safeguards written into the bill against so-called fly-by-night schools which may spring up to cheat the Government and the veteran. We have also guarded against the Federal Government assuming any control or supervision whatsoever over State educational institutions or agencies. As long as I am a Member of Congress I shall never support any bill that permits the Government to encroach in the slightest upon State control of education. Furthermore, under this bill, no Federal agency or bureaucrat will have the authority to dictate the selection of the school or the course to be pursued. The veteran only is clothed with these privileges. If the veteran qualifies and wants to attend college, or the "little red schoolhouse," or the agricultural high school, or even a one-teacher school, then we in the committee felt that that was his business and he should be so privileged. In other words, he may select, free of even the most infinitesimal dictation of any individual, a school of his choice. No one should be empowered to force a selection upon him. Public assistance under this title will be provided in the maximum cases up to 4 years. The veteran will be thus enabled to prepare himself for the pursuits of a normal life. The title will also be of tremendous aid to the schools of our land whose campuses have been deserted as a result of war.

LOANS FOR HOMES, FARMS, AND SO FORTH

The farmers, businessmen, and industrial workers of tomorrow are the soldiers of today. Hundreds of thousands, probably several million, returning soldiers will want immediately to get back into their old work or take up a vocation of life. Probably the veteran's education was not interrupted and, even though it may have been, it could be that he prefers to waive that education and immediately begin farming or enter business. Title III makes provision for him. We have empowered the Government to guarantee up to 50 percent of a loan for that veteran. Although the service organizations had agreed that a guarantee up to \$1,000 would likely be sufficient, our committee to make certain thereof increased the amount to \$1,500. With this money he can purchase or make the down payment on a home, a farm, farming equipment, a business or business property. The original provision authorized the Government to make the loans. There was testimony before our committee that administrative costs might be as much as \$1,000 for each Government loan. So, for this and other reasons, we made provision that the money be borrowed from individuals, private, local, State, or Federal lending agencies and provided further that the Government underwrite the same up to \$1,500. Unquestionably this title will be of timely aid to the veteran. Everyone, I am sure, will agree that our committee has acted wisely in making the Government the guarantor of the loan instead of the lender. This will not only stimulate local and private enterprise in the post-war era but will eliminate miles of Government red tape in the closing of loans and simultaneously provide very nearly the identical benefits for the veterans.

EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

Returning veterans are going to be looking for jobs. By all means they should be given preference assignment. This title declares that it is the intent and purpose of the Congress that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans, so that preference in placement shall be afforded qualified veterans. The entire responsibility of carrying out this title is placed where it should be—in the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. No other department of this Government could possibly be as interested in the veterans' welfare as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Will anyone question that? All possible aid in job placement will be afforded the veteran through a Government paid veterans' employment representative in each State, who shall be associated with the staff of the employment service in the State to which he has been assigned. This representative will himself be a discharged veteran, selected from within and a resident of that State. As I have said before, this is a States' rights bill and the foregoing is further proof of it. We have done our best throughout the bill—on administration, education, loans, compensation, on all features—to place all authority possible back in the States.

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

We come now to unemployment compensation. In my humble judgment, this is the weakest provision of this bill. It provides for unemployment compensation at a maximum of \$20 per week not to exceed 26 weeks during the 24-month period subsequent to discharge of the veteran from the service. Very frankly, I do not like it because it places a premium on unemployment. It might tend to create idleness. It discriminates against the man who comes home, takes up his plow or hoe, and goes to work. One well-informed member of our committee has said:

It discriminates against the energetic veteran who returns to his plow for \$50 or less per month while the less energetic one could simply go fishing and possibly receive, as unemployment compensation, an even larger sum.

Maybe it will not work that way. At least I hope it will not. A majority of our committee believes it will not and I trust they are correct. Guarding against it so doing, our committee has tightened up its provisions. In my campaign of 2 years ago, I pledged the people of my district to the principle of carrying the soldier on his base pay for a reasonable period after discharge. In keeping with that pledge, I voted with other members in committee to substitute such a provision for the unemployment compensation provisions which, in my opinion, would be much fairer and of more benefit to all of the veterans. A majority of the committee disagreed with us, so the substitute was voted down. Such a provision would tide the veterans over and provide reasonable subsistence during the period of readjustment. On the other hand, a majority of the committee having disagreed with us, I accept the will of the majority and will support this title since its objective is identical with the substitute, although I do not agree that it is as feasible as the substitute.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing, Mr. Chairman, roughly covers the so-called G. I. bill of rights. There are many other benefits which I do not have the time or opportunity to discuss.

In closing, let me say that I regard it a wonderful privilege to have had a part in the writing of this legislation. Our committee has worked in perfect accord. No party lines entered into our work. We labored neither as Democrats nor Republicans. Thoughts of partisan politics were left outside. We went to work and brought in a bill, the objectives and purposes of which should meet with the approval of every Member of this House, irrespective of his or her party affiliations.

Machinery to effectuate the readjustment of the veteran is provided herein. It will bridge the gap between the day of discharge and the day of finding a job. It will prepare the veteran through educational training to take his place in the economic development of this country. It will teach him a trade or profession. It will insure preference to him in job assignment. It will enable him to start a small business, buy a farm or

build a home. It will bring him relief from pain and suffering in great hospitals. Sure, it will cost this Government billions of dollars—five, six, seven, or more. No one absolutely knows nor can anyone with positive accuracy estimate the cost. But even then, Mr. Chairman, it will never repay him for the service he has rendered. Let me say, in a true sense that we are not by this bill giving the veteran anything. We owe to him these things and many more. Upon return there must be more for the boys than the music of bands and the waving of flags. This bill is the answer. It must be made law and the machinery set up before they return home. I commend it to your consideration and urge your unanimous support.

We have been speaking here of the returning soldier. Lest we forget, Mr. Chairman, there are those who will not be coming back to enjoy life and this great country of ours. They will be sleeping the everlasting sleep, receiving not the worldly benefits of a grateful government and an appreciative people. These certainly—and there will be thousands of them—we can never, never pay. But we can, and will, be deeply grateful. We can, yes, and we will. And so will our sons after us.

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The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury and accounted for in his annual report to Congress, and no sale shall be made on credit (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

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Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1767

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 18, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendment of the House of Representatives

AN ACT

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Servicemen's Aid Act of
4 1944".

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND

PROCEDURES

8 SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-
9 clared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only
10 to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in per-

1 sonnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws,
2 Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and
3 in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the
4 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the
5 same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Depart-
6 ments and the United States Public Health Service.

7 SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
8 the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized
9 and directed to expedite and complete the construction of
10 additional hospital facilities for war veterans; and to enter
11 into agreements and contracts for the use of suitable Army
12 and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administration after
13 cessation of hostilities and after such institutions are no
14 longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator
15 of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to
16 establish regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact
17 units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population
18 where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where
19 such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Pro-*
20 *vided,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated
21 the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional
22 hospital facilities.

23 SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and
24 the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby
25 granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for

1 the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary
2 facilities; and such supplies, equipment, and material as
3 may be needed to operate properly such facilities, except
4 that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
5 enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent
6 reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domicil-
7 iary beds below the number now established or approved,
8 plus the estimated number required to meet the load of
9 eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Adminis-
10 tration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of
11 the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the
12 Government.

13 Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of
14 1940, as amended, or any other Act, shall be construed to
15 prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned or enlisted
16 personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Adminis-
17 tration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War
18 or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Vet-
19 erans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made
20 or extend beyond six months after the termination of the war.

21 SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall
22 have authority to place officials and employees designated
23 by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be
24 deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability
25 claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the

1 Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released
2 from active service.

3 SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released
4 from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of
5 discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a sub-
6 stantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to
7 his next of kin or legal representative; and no person shall
8 be discharged or released from active service on account of
9 disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compen-
10 sation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Vet-
11 erans' Administration or has signed a statement that he
12 presently does not desire to file such claim: *Provided*, That
13 this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a vet-
14 erans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor preclude the
15 discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or
16 statement.

17 SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be re-
18 quired to sign a statement of any nature relating to the
19 origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he
20 may have, or any other statement against his own interest.
21 In the adjudication of any claim against the United States
22 arising out of service in the armed forces, all Government
23 agencies are hereby authorized and directed to disregard
24 and to hold for naught any such statements heretofore signed
25 by any such person.

CHAPTER II--AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress), and other such organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect.

(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims

1 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
 2 manding officer of each such military or naval installation
 3 shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives
 4 in the providing of available space and equipment for such
 5 representatives.

6 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

7 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the
 8 sentence of a court martial of any person from the military
 9 or naval forces; or the discharge of any such person on the
 10 ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused
 11 to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform
 12 or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent
 13 military authority; or as a deserter; or of an officer by the
 14 acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service;
 15 shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period
 16 of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed;
 17 under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administra-
 18 tion: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it
 19 be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that
 20 at the time of the commission of the offense such person
 21 was insane; he shall not be precluded from benefits to which
 22 he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the
 23 Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That
 24 this section shall not apply to any Government (converted)-
 25 or national service life-insurance policy.

1 SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of
2 the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Vet-
3 erans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in
4 the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of
5 review composed of five members each, whose duties shall
6 be to review, upon the request of a former officer or en-
7 listed man or woman, the type and nature of his discharge
8 or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of
9 the sentence of a court martial. Such review shall be
10 based upon all available records of the service department
11 relating to the person requesting such review, and such
12 other evidence as may be presented by such person. Wit-
13 nesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in
14 person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall
15 be allowed to appear before such board in person or by
16 counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this
17 section shall be construed to include, among others, ac-
18 credited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized
19 by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the
20 Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-
21 fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority to
22 change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, except
23 a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a
24 court martial, in accord with the facts presented to the
25 board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Gov-

ernment of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be subject to final approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. Veterans Regulations 1 (a), as amended by Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby further amended by adding part VIII, to read as follows:

"PART VIII

"1. That any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or relieved therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable shall be eligible for education and training under this part: *Provided*, That such person shall have been in active service not less than six months, or shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability.

"2. The President shall appoint in the Veterans' Administration upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs a Director of Servicemen's Education and Training who, subject to the direction of the Adminis-

1 trator of Veterans' Affairs, shall administer the provisions
2 of this part. The Administrator shall from time to time
3 promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary
4 to carry out the provisions of this part; and he may exercise
5 any power or authority conferred on him by this part
6 through the Director and such additional officers and em-
7 ployees as the Administrator may appoint, within appro-
8 priations made therefor by the Congress. The Administrator
9 may utilize the services of any legally designated Federal
10 or State educational or vocational agency in the execution
11 of this part subject to agreements with the responsible
12 heads of such agencies.

13 "3. There is hereby authorized to be established an
14 advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the
15 execution of his duties under this part. The council shall
16 consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,
17 the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Security Adminis-
18 trator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs who shall be
19 chairman, the United States Commissioner of Education,
20 and eight representatives of the public, to be appointed
21 by the President on the recommendation of the Administrator
22 of Veterans' Affairs, who shall be recognized leaders
23 in the fields of education, labor, agriculture, and industry.
24 The public representatives shall be selected as nearly

1 as practicable on a regional basis. The members of
2 the council shall not receive any compensation for their
3 services on the council, but shall be reimbursed for all neces-
4 sary travel expenses and members appointed shall receive
5 a per diem allowance of \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away
6 from their respective places of residence on the business of
7 the council.

8 "4. Persons eligible for education and training under
9 this part shall be entitled to receive education and training
10 at any approved educational or training institution in which
11 they wish to enroll, whether or not it is located in the State
12 in which they reside: *Provided*, That they are accepted
13 as students by such institution in any field or branch of
14 knowledge for which they are found by such institution to
15 be qualified.

16 "5. Persons eligible under this part shall be entitled
17 to education and training at an approved educational or
18 training institution for a period of one year (or the equivalent
19 thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser
20 time as may be required to complete the course of instruc-
21 tion chosen by them, beginning not later than two years
22 after the date of discharge or release from active duty or
23 two years after the date of termination of the present war,
24 whichever is later: *Provided*, That no education or training

1 under this part shall be afforded beyond seven years
2 after termination of the present war.

3 ~~"6. Except as to a refresher or retraining course, a~~
4 further period of education or training not exceeding
5 three additional years may be provided for persons who
6 have satisfactorily completed the first year of education
7 or training: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for
8 a period of such additional education or training in excess
9 of the total period he served in the active service during
10 the present war, exclusive of (1) the six months' qualifying
11 service and (2) any period of education or training which
12 he may have received under the Army Specialized Train-
13 ing Program or the Navy College Training Program, or as
14 a cadet at one of the service academies. Such persons shall
15 be selected from those voluntarily applying for such further
16 period of education or training. The further period of
17 education or training shall be continuous instruction on a
18 full-time basis as defined by the institution in which it is
19 obtained. Subject to the above limitations, any person who
20 has not completed his course of education or training but
21 has satisfactorily completed his first year, shall be eligible
22 and entitled to continue his course of education or training
23 until he has completed the same, provided his work con-
24 tinues satisfactorily throughout the remaining period. The

1 selection of persons for a further period of education or
2 training under this part shall be made in accordance with
3 rules, standards, and methods established by the Adminis-
4 trator.

5 “7. The Administrator shall provide for the payment
6 by the United States of such customary, tuition, laboratory,
7 library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees and charges,
8 as may be approved by the Administrator, to the educational
9 or training institutions furnishing education or training to
10 persons under this part so long as such persons maintain
11 regular attendance and are in good standing at such institu-
12 tions, but in no event shall such payment with respect to any
13 person exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided,*
14 That such payments shall not include charges for board, lodg-
15 ing, or other living expenses, and no payments shall be made
16 to business or other establishments furnishing apprentice or
17 other training on the job. If any publicly supported insti-
18 tution has no established tuition fee or if the established tuition
19 fee at any publicly supported institution (including the fee for
20 nonresident students) shall be found by the Administrator to
21 be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing
22 education or training to persons eligible under this part, he is
23 authorized to provide for the payment with respect to any
24 such person of such compensation as he may find to be fair

1 and reasonable, but not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school
2 year.

3 "8. Every person who attends on a full-time basis an
4 approved educational or training institution in accordance
5 with this part shall be entitled to receive a subsistence
6 allowance of \$50 per month while in attendance and in good
7 standing at such institution, including regular holidays and
8 leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year, in accord-
9 ance with regulations issued by the Administrator. A person
10 having a dependent or dependents shall be entitled to re-
11 ceive an additional sum of \$25 per month. Persons attend-
12 ing on a part-time basis and persons receiving compensation
13 for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice
14 or other training on the job at business establishments shall
15 be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence
16 or dependency allowances as may be determined by the
17 Administrator.

18 "9. The Administrator may arrange for educational and
19 vocational guidance to the persons eligible for education and
20 training under this part. At such intervals as he deems
21 necessary, he shall make information available respecting
22 the need for general education and for trained personnel
23 in the various trades, crafts, and professions: *Provided*, That
24 facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such informa-
25 tion shall be utilized.

1 “10. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress
2 annually a report of operations under this part. If the
3 Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session,
4 such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the
5 Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the
6 case may be.

7 “11. The President upon recommendation of the Ad-
8 ministrator may request the chief executive of any State to
9 designate the legally constituted State educational agency
10 or agencies, or, if no such State educational agency is avail-
11 able, may request the creation of a special board to act
12 in lieu thereof for the purpose of furnishing lists of ap-
13 proved educational or training institutions in such State
14 which are found, in accordance with standards established
15 by the Administrator, to be qualified to provide education
16 and training to persons eligible under this part: *Provided,*
17 That in the event the Administrator is of the opinion that
18 any institution should be included in, or excluded from, such
19 lists from any State he shall make recommendations to that
20 effect to the appropriate State agency or special board.
21 Wherever the State educational agency is not representative
22 of all the educational or training institutions eligible for
23 approval in accordance with this part, the President upon
24 the recommendation of the Administrator may request the
25 chief executive of the State to appoint an advisory commit-

1 tee consisting of persons who shall represent the elementary,
2 secondary, and vocational schools, the colleges, junior col-
3 leges, professional schools, universities, and other educational
4 institutions, and business and other establishments providing
5 apprentice or other training on the job in the State, to aid
6 and advise the State educational agency in the execution of
7 their functions under this part. Only such educational or
8 training institutions as are included in such lists and ap-
9 proved by the Administrator shall be deemed approved
10 educational or training institutions within the meaning of
11 this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established
12 State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State
13 laws to administer apprentice training, the Administrator
14 shall, whenever possible, utilize such existing facilities and
15 services in training on the job when such training is of one
16 year's duration or more.

17 "12. As used in this part, the term 'State' shall include
18 the States of the United States, the Territories and posses-
19 sions, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands:
20 *Provided*, That until the termination of Japanese occupancy
21 of the Philippine Islands and the restoration of orderly pro-
22 cesses of government therein, the provisions of this part, to
23 the extent that they require action within the territorial
24 limits of the Philippine Islands, shall not apply; the term
25 'educational or training institution' shall include public or

1 private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing
2 education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific
3 and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior
4 colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional
5 schools, and universities, and shall also include business or
6 other establishments providing apprentice or other training on
7 the job under the supervision of an approved college or uni-
8 versity, or any State department of education or any State
9 apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education,
10 or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Appren-
11 tice Training Service established in accordance with
12 Public, Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any
13 agency in the executive branch of the Federal Govern-
14 ment authorized under other laws to supervise such
15 training. No business or other establishment providing ap-
16 prentice or other training on the job to persons eligible for
17 training under this part shall be approved for training under
18 the provisions of this part unless such establishment com-
19 pensates such persons at rates of pay required by applicable
20 State or Federal laws and which are fair and reasonable
21 for any productive labor performed as part of their training
22 and unless such establishment meets all applicable State and
23 Federal statutes and regulations relating to health, safety,
24 and other conditions of labor.

25 "13. Any person eligible for the benefit of this part

1 who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may elect
 2 which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That subsistence allow-
 3 ance hereunder shall not, in the event of such election, exceed
 4 the amount of additional pension otherwise payable were
 5 the training under said part VII.

6 "14. No department, agency, or officer of the United
 7 States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise
 8 any supervision or control over any State educational agency
 9 or State apprenticeship agency or any educational or training
 10 institution with respect to their personnel, curriculum, or
 11 methods or materials of instruction. Nothing in this section
 12 shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or
 13 officer of the United States from exercising any supervision
 14 or control which such department, agency, or officer is
 15 authorized by other provisions of law to exercise over any
 16 educational or training institution, or to prevent the furnish-
 17 ing of education or training under this part in any institution
 18 over which such supervision or control is exercised under
 19 authority of other provisions of law."

20 SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16,
 21 Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as
 22 follows:

23 "SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Adminis-
 24 tration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and

1 compensation and pensions', shall be available for necessary
2 expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Vet-
3 erans Regulation 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to
4 be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may
5 be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such ex-
6 penses may include, subject to regulations issued by the
7 Administrator, and in addition to medical care, treatment,
8 hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such
9 care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accom-
10 plish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII
11 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)."

12 SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth
13 Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new sec-
14 tion 4 to read as follows:

15 "SEC. 4. Any books or equipment furnished a trainee
16 or student under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of
17 Veterans Regulation 1 (a), shall, unless waived by the
18 Administrator, be returned or the reasonable value thereof
19 accounted for if he, because of fault on his part, fails to com-
20 plete satisfactorily a course of training or schooling afforded
21 thereunder."

22 SEC. 403. Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public,
23 Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, and paragraph 1 of
24 part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as
25 amended by Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress,

1 March 24, 1943, are hereby amended by deleting the dates
2 "December 7, 1941" and "December 6, 1941", and sub-
3 stituting the date "September 16, 1940".

4 TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CON-
5 STRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSI-
6 NESS PROPERTY

7 CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

8 SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in
9 the active military or naval service of the United States at
10 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
11 nation of the present war, and who shall have been dis-
12 charged or released therefrom under conditions other than
13 dishonorable after active service of ninety days or more, or
14 shall have been discharged or released therefrom after less
15 than ninety days of service for disability incurred in line
16 of duty, shall be deemed to be a veteran eligible for the
17 benefits of this title, except that no person shall be eligible
18 for such benefits by reason of service from which he shall
19 have been discharged or released on his own initiative to
20 accept employment unless he had served outside the con-
21 tinental limits of the United States or in Alaska. Any such
22 veteran may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
23 for a loan for any of the purposes specified in sections 501,
24 502, and 503. If the Administrator finds that the veteran
25 is eligible for the benefits of this title and is in need of such

1 loan, the Administrator shall submit the veteran's application
2 for approval of the loan as provided in sections 501, 502,
3 and 503. When any such loan has been approved as pro-
4 vided in such sections, the loan shall be made by the Ad-
5 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs.

6 (b) The aggregate of all loans made to any one veteran
7 under this title shall be for such amount not in excess of
8 \$1,000 as may be applied for by the veteran. Any such
9 loan shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan
10 is made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of
11 3 per centum per annum, compounded annually. No guar-
12 antor of any such loan shall be required and no security for
13 the loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be
14 subject only to a lien covering the balance of the purchase
15 price or construction cost and such ground rents as may arise
16 from the purchase of a leasehold estate. No loan to be used
17 in paying a part of the purchase price of any real property
18 or a part of the construction cost of a dwelling to be erected
19 upon unimproved real property owned by the veteran shall
20 be denied or disapproved under this title because another
21 loan is made or to be made to finance any part of the re-
22 mainder of the purchase price or construction cost of such
23 property, or because a lien upon the property is given or
24 to be given as security for such other loan.

25 (c) Any loan made under this title shall be repayable

1 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and, except as
2 otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms
3 and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Admin-
4 istrator and the head of the department or agency to whom
5 the application is submitted for approval of the loan.

6 PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES

7 SEC. 501. (a) Any application made under this title
8 for a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in
9 constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by
10 the veteran to be occupied as a home by the veteran applicant
11 shall be submitted to an agency designated pursuant to sub-
12 section (d) for its approval. Such agency shall approve the
13 loan if it finds—

14 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
15 for such property to be purchased or constructed by the
16 veteran;

17 (2) that the contemplated terms of payment re-
18 quired in any mortgage to be given in part payment of
19 the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper
20 relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income
21 and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the
22 property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes;
23 and

24 (3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid
25 by the veteran for such property or the construction cost,

1 including the value of the unimproved lot, does not
2 exceed the appraised value thereof as determined by such
3 designated agency.

4 (b) Any application for a loan under this section for
5 the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements
6 in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assess-
7 ments on, residential property previously purchased or owned
8 by the veteran, and used by him as a home, shall be submitted
9 to an agency designated pursuant to subsection (d), which
10 shall approve such loan if it finds that such loan will be used
11 for such purpose.

12 (c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance
13 under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of
14 any loan made under this title, or by reason of any secondary
15 lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

16 (d) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may desig-
17 nate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for
18 determining whether or not loans should be approved under
19 this section; and he may designate the agency to which
20 any application shall be submitted for approval under this
21 section, except that if the veteran so requests in his applica-
22 tion for the loan the agency designated for such purpose with
23 respect to such loan shall be the Federal Housing Admin-
24 istration.

PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

SEC. 502. (a) Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, live-stock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary.

(b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits

1 of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is
 2 found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his
 3 ability and experience, to be likely to carry out successfully
 4 undertakings required of him under a loan which may be
 5 made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall
 6 be eligible for the benefits of such Act to the same extent
 7 as if he were a farm tenant.

8 PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

9 SEC. 502. Any application made under this title for a
 10 loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings,
 11 supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the
 12 applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farm-
 13 ing), shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for
 14 his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the
 15 loan if he finds—

16 (1) that such loan will be used for part payment
 17 for real or personal property purchased or to be pur-
 18 chased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide
 19 pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

20 (2) that such property will be useful in and rea-
 21 sonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit
 22 of such occupation;

23 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
 24 and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue
 25 such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable like-

likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary.

TITLE IV

~~CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS~~

9 SEC. 600.(a) In the enactment of the provisions of
10 this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that
11 there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment
12 placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies
13 shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for
14 them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gain-
15 ful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created
16 within the United States Employment Service, as established
17 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans'
18 Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Adminis-
19 trator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of
20 the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator
21 of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have
22 the responsibility of administering the functions of the United
23 States Employment Service. The members of the Board
24 may be represented by alternates. The Board shall deter-

1 mine all matters of policy relating to the administration of
2 the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States
3 Employment Service.

4 (b) The Chairman of the Board, through an executive
5 secretary, who shall be the Chief of the Veterans' Employ-
6 ment Service of the United States Employment Service,
7 shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying
8 out its policies through the veterans' employment representa-
9 tives in the several States.

10 (c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel
11 Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veter-
12 ans' Employment Service of the United States Employment
13 Service shall be available to the Board.

14 SEC. 601. The United States Employment Service shall
15 assign to each of the States (the Territories and the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia) a veterans' employment representative,
17 who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States
18 and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the
19 Board, in accordance with the civil-service laws, and
20 whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the
21 Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such vet-
22 erans' employment representative shall be attached to the
23 staff of the public employment service in the State (the
24 Territory or the District of Columbia) to which he has
25 been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to

1 the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execu-
2 tion of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the
3 public employment service in the State (the Territory or
4 the District of Columbia). In cooperation with the public
5 employment service staff in the State, he shall—

6 (a) be functionally responsible for the supervision
7 of the registration of veterans in local employment offices
8 for suitable types of employment;

9 (b) assist in securing and maintaining current in-
10 formation as to the various types of available employ-
11 ment in public works and private industry or business;

12 (c) promote the interest of employers in employ-
13 ing veterans;

14 (d) maintain regular contact with employers and
15 veterans' organizations with a view of keeping em-
16 ployers advised of veterans available for employment
17 and veterans advised of opportunities for employment;
18 and

19 (e) assist in every possible way in improving work-
20 ing conditions and the advancement of employment of
21 veterans.

22 SEC. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board,
23 there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the em-
24 ployment service in the State one or more employees of the
25 staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall

1 be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed to
2 the veterans' employment representative.

3 SEC. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board
4 such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed
5 necessary or appropriate in administering provisions of this
6 title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in pro-
7 viding continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

8 SEC. 604. Failure of the employment service of a State to
9 give preference to qualified registered veterans on job assign-
10 ments and to cooperate in the execution of the policies of the
11 Board shall be sufficient cause to withhold the funds made
12 available to the State under the Act of June 6, 1933, until
13 such time as the employment service of the State complies
14 with the laws and regulations governing the Board's admin-
15 istration of its veterans' placement functions. The Federal
16 agency administering the United States Employment Service
17 shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during
18 the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions
19 of this title.

20 SEC. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secre-
21 tary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and
22 efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall
23 include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents,
24 printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums
25 thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the an-

1 nual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any
 2 funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained
 3 in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall
 4 not be available for any purpose other than that for which
 5 they were appropriated, except with the approval of the
 6 Board.

7 (b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its
 8 current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient
 9 funds to carry out the provisions of this title during the
 10 current fiscal year.

11 SEC. 606. The term "United States Employment
 12 Service" as used in this title means that Bureau created
 13 by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such suc-
 14 cessor agencies as from time to time shall perform its
 15 functions and duties, as now performed by the War Man-
 16 power Commission.

17 TITLE V

18 CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FOR- 19 MER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE 20 UNEMPLOYED

21 SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in
 22 the active military or naval service of the United States at
 23 any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termi-
 24 nation of the present war, and who shall have been separated
 25 from active service under other than dishonorable conditions

1 after the date of enactment of this title or within the fifty-
2 two-week period preceding such date (except that no person
3 shall be eligible for any benefit under this title by reason of
4 any period of service from which he shall have been dis-
5 charged or released on his own initiative to accept employ-
6 ment unless he had served outside the continental limits of
7 the United States or in Alaska), shall be entitled, in accord-
8 ance with such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans'
9 Affairs may prescribe, to receive a readjustment allowance
10 as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to
11 fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date
12 of this title, and (2) occurs during the twenty-four-month
13 period after final payment of mustering-out pay: *Provided,*
14 That no such allowance shall be paid for any of the first four
15 consecutive weeks following any payment of mustering-out
16 pay, or for any period for which he receives increased pen-
17 sion under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a
18 subsistence allowance under part VIII of such Regulation:
19 *Provided further,* That no readjustment allowance shall be
20 payable for any week commencing more than five years after
21 the termination of hostilities in the present war.

22 (b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an
23 allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made
24 for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect
25 to such week that—

(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, or such other agency as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without

1 good cause, or is suspended or discharged for miscon-
 2 duct in the course of employment;

3 (2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suit-
 4 able work in accordance with regulations of the Ad-
 5 ministrator or to accept suitable work when offered him;
 6 or

7 (3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free
 8 training course (not within the purview of part VIII
 9 of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)), in accordance with
 10 regulations of the Administrator.

11 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a
 12 claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-
 13 ance for any week with respect to which it is found that
 14 his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which
 15 exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establish-
 16 ment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed:
 17 *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown
 18 that—

19 (1) he is not participating in or directly inter-
 20 ested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage
 21 of work; and

22 (2) he does not belong to a grade or class of
 23 workers of which, immediately before the commence-
 24 ment of the stoppage there were members employed at
 25 the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom

are participating in or directly interested in the dispute:

Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks.

(2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health,

1 safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training,
 2 his experience and prior or probable earnings in his custom-
 3 ary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the
 4 length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work
 5 in the customary occupation or one for which he has been
 6 trained, the distance of available work from his residence
 7 and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be
 8 deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages
 9 are less than his readjustment allowance.

10 ~~(2)~~ In determining under subsection ~~(a)~~ of this section
 11 the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable
 12 for an individual if—

13 ~~(A)~~ the position offered is vacant due directly
 14 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

15 ~~(B)~~ the wages, hours, or other conditions of the
 16 work offered are substantially less favorable to him than
 17 those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

18 CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

19 SEC. 900. ~~(a)~~ The allowance for a week shall be—

20 ~~(1)~~ \$15, plus

21 ~~(2)~~ ~~(A)~~ \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

22 ~~(B)~~ \$8 if he has two dependents, or

23 ~~(C)~~ \$10 if he has three or more dependents,

24 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week
 25 which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allow-

1 ance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the
2 next highest multiple of \$1.

3 ~~(b)~~ The number of weeks of allowances to which each
4 eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as fol-
5 lows: For each calendar month or fraction thereof of active
6 service, the veteran shall be entitled to eight weeks of allow-
7 ances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in
8 section 700.

9 ~~(c)~~ ~~(1)~~ As used in this section the term "dependent"
10 includes only—

11 ~~(A)~~ the lawful wife of a claimant living with him
12 or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful
13 husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for
14 support, who, in the week for which an allowance is
15 claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages,
16 as an allowance under this title, or under any Fed-
17 eral or State unemployment or disability compensation
18 law; or

19 ~~(B)~~ an unmarried child either ~~(1)~~ under eighteen
20 years of age, or ~~(2)~~ of any age, if incapable of self-
21 support by reason of mental or physical defect.

22 ~~(2)~~ As used in this section the term "child" shall
23 include only—

24 ~~(A)~~ a legitimate child;

25 ~~(B)~~ a child legally adopted;

1 ~~(C)~~ a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's
2 household; or

3 ~~(D)~~ a child to whom the claimant stands in loco
4 parentis and has so stood for not less than twelve months
5 prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

6 ~~(d)~~ The Administrator may find an individual to be a
7 dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified the
8 facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

9 ~~(e)~~ Where a child is a dependent of more than one
10 claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on
11 behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

12 ~~(f)~~ Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a depend-
13 ent who is separated from him under court order or written
14 agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed
15 the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agree-
16 ment. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the por-
17 tion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance
18 with regulations of the Administrator.

19 SEC. 901. ~~(a)~~ Readjustment allowances shall be paid
20 at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

21 ~~(b)~~ Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
22 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
23 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
24 debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and

1 the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person
 2 or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

3 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

4 SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant
 5 for a week under this title and where, for the same week,
 6 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
 7 or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or
 8 a Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the
 9 amount received or accrued from such other source shall be
 10 subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (ex-
 11 cept that this section shall not apply to pension, compen-
 12 sation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration);
 13 and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall
 14 be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

15 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

16 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Af-
 17 fairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar
 18 as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal
 19 and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual
 20 agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agree-
 21 ments shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment
 22 allowances with the Administrator through established pub-
 23 lic employment offices and State unemployment compen-
 24 sation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall

1 also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determina-
2 tion of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To
3 facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State depart-
4 ments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the
5 Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of
6 the Administrator shall be located in each participating
7 State department or agency.

8 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
9 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
10 find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Pro-*
11 *vided, however,* That prior to the adoption of any rules and
12 regulations relating to the performances of Federal or State
13 departments or agencies with which agreements have been
14 made, the Administrator shall consult and advise with repre-
15 sentatives of such departments or agencies as to the pro-
16 visions of such rules and regulations.

17 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
18 employee of his own or of any other department or agency
19 of the Federal Government or of any State such of his
20 powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and
21 regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary
22 to carry out the purposes of this title. The Administrator
23 may require any such officer or employee to give a surety
24 bond to the United States in such amount as the Adminis-
25 trator may deem necessary and the cost of such bond shall

1 be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of
2 this title.

3 ~~(d)~~ Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the
4 Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the
5 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to
6 audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office,
7 shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator,
8 to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the
9 amounts so certified.

10 ~~(e)~~ The Administrator shall from time to time certify
11 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or
12 otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to
13 compensate any Federal department or agency for its ad-
14 ministrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall
15 cover periods of no longer than six months.

16 The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
17 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
18 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
19 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
20 shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provi-
21 sions of section 302 ~~(a)~~ of the Social Security Act, as
22 amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-
23 ment to each State such amounts as the Board determines
24 to be necessary for the administrative expense of such
25 State under this title.

1 (f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, per-
2 son, or institution which is not used for the purpose for
3 which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement
4 with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the
5 Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carry-
6 ing out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the
7 expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury
8 as miscellaneous receipts.

9 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
10 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
11 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
12 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
13 under this title.

14 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
15 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
16 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
17 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
18 by the Administrator.

19 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
20 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
21 impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency
22 as may be designated by the Administrator. The repre-
23 sentative of the Administrator shall be the final authority
24 in regard to contested claims, subject to appeal to the
25 Administrator.

CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto; to make investigations; and to administer oaths; as contained in title III of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Statute 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133); shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

SEC. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of any event which makes him ineligible for or reduces his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligible to receive any allowance for four weeks of unemployment thereafter.

CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

SEC. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim

1 for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or
2 causes to be made any false statement, representation, affi-
3 davit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be
4 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
5 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
6 than one year, or both.

7 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
8 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
9 and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be pun-
10 ished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
11 for not more than one year, or both.

12 CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

13 SEC. 1500. As used in this title—

14 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods
15 of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed
16 in regulations by the Administrator.

17 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
18 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
19 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

20 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
21 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

22 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
23 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
24 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium
25 other than cash.

(c) The term "nonecontributory benefit" means a cash benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including payments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by reason of the past employment or services of any individual, under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, creating a system of such payments to individuals (including payments made under any such law or plan by private insurance carriers), if with respect to such individual the benefit system is supported without direct and substantial contributions by wage earners.

TITLE VI

14 CHAPTER XVI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL
15 PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 1600. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
17 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
18 Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall be for
19 application under this Act.

20 SEC. 1601. The appropriations for the Veterans' Ad-
21 ministration are hereby made available for expenditures
22 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is
23 hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts
24 as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

25 SEC. 1602. Wherever used in this Act, unless the con-

1 text otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural and
2 the masculine includes the feminine, and the term "Adminis-
3 trator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

4 SEC. 1603. A discharge or release from active service
5 under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a pre-
6 requisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this
7 Act or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress,
8 as amended.

9 *That this Act may be cited as the "Servicemen's Readjust-*
10 *ment Act of 1944".*

11 TITLE I

12 CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND 13 PROCEDURES

14 SEC. 100. *The Veterans' Administration is hereby de-*
15 *clared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only*
16 *to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities, in per-*
17 *sonnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws,*
18 *Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and*
19 *in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the*
20 *Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the*
21 *same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Depart-*
22 *ments and the United States Public Health Service: Provided,*
23 *That the provisions of this section as to priorities for materials*
24 *shall apply to any State institution to be built for the care*
25 *or hospitalization of veterans.*

1 *SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and*
2 *the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized*
3 *and directed to expedite and complete the construction of*
4 *additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter*
5 *into agreements and contracts for the use or transfer of suit-*
6 *able Army and Navy hospitals by the Veterans' Administra-*
7 *tion after cessation of hostilities or after such institutions are*
8 *no longer needed by the armed services; and the Adminis-*
9 *trator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to establish*
10 *necessary regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact*
11 *units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population*
12 *where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where*
13 *such a facility is not readily available or accessible: Pro-*
14 *vided, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated*
15 *from time to time such sums as may be necessary for the con-*
16 *struction of additional hospital facilities.*

17 *SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and*
18 *the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby*
19 *granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for*
20 *the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary*
21 *facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as*
22 *may be needed to operate properly such facilities, or for*
23 *the transfer, without reimbursement of appropriations, of*
24 *facilities, supplies, equipment, or material necessary and*
25 *proper for authorized care for veterans, except that at no*

1 *time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into*
2 *any agreement which will result in a permanent reduction*
3 *of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds*
4 *below the number now established or approved, plus the*
5 *estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under*
6 *laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in*
7 *any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the Vet-*
8 *erans' Administration to any other agency of the Govern-*
9 *ment.*

10 *Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of*
11 *1940, as amended, or any other Act, shall be construed to*
12 *prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned, ap-*
13 *pointed or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the*
14 *Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the*
15 *Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the*
16 *Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: Provided, That no such*
17 *detail shall be made or extend beyond six months after the*
18 *termination of the war.*

19 *SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall*
20 *have authority to place officials and employees designated*
21 *by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be*
22 *deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability*
23 *claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the*
24 *Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released*
25 *from active service.*

1 *SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released*
2 *from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of*
3 *discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a sub-*
4 *stantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him; and no*
5 *person shall be discharged or released from active service on*
6 *account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim*
7 *for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with*
8 *the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that*
9 *he has had explained to him the right to file such claim:*
10 *Provided, That this section shall not preclude immediate*
11 *transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care,*
12 *nor the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such*
13 *claim or statement: And provided further, That refusal or*
14 *failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right*
15 *the veteran may subsequently assert.*

16 *Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be*
17 *entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, in-*
18 *cluding institutional training, in the use of such appliance,*
19 *whether in a Service or a Veterans' Administration hospital,*
20 *or by out-patient treatment, including such service under*
21 *contract.*

22 *SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be re-*
23 *quired by any official thereof to sign a statement of any*
24 *nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of*
25 *any disease or injury he may have, and any such statement*

1 *against his own interest signed at any time, shall be null and*
2 *void and of no force and effect.*

3 *CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS*

4 *SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary*
5 *of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of*
6 *Veterans' Affairs of paid full time accredited representatives*
7 *of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the*
8 *Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-*
9 *fourth Congress), and other such national organizations*
10 *recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs there-*
11 *under in the presentation of claims under laws administered*
12 *by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and*
13 *Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed*
14 *to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations*
15 *prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such*
16 *accredited representatives in military or naval installations*
17 *on shore from which persons are discharged or released from*
18 *the active military or naval service: Provided, That nothing*
19 *in this section shall operate to affect measures of military*
20 *security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in*
21 *effect, nor to prejudice the right of the American Red Cross*
22 *to recognition under existing statutes.*

23 *(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated*
24 *by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy*
25 *jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to*

1 accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the prepa-
2 ration of such regulations the national officer of each of
3 such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims
4 and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The com-
5 manding officer of each such military or naval installation
6 shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives
7 in the providing of available space and equipment for such
8 representatives.

9 CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

10 SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the
11 sentence of a general court martial of any person from the
12 military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person
13 on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who re-
14 fused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform
15 or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent
16 military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the
17 acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service,
18 shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period
19 of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed,
20 under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administra-
21 tion: Provided, That in the case of any such person, if it
22 be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that
23 at the time of the commission of the offense such person
24 was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which
25 he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the

1 *Veterans' Administration: And provided further, That this*
2 *section shall not apply to any war risk, Government (con-*
3 *verted) or national service life-insurance policy.*

4 *SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of*
5 *the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Vet-*
6 *erans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in*
7 *the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of*
8 *review composed of five members each, whose duties shall*
9 *be to review, upon the request of a former officer or enlisted*
10 *man or woman or, if deceased, by the surviving spouse, child,*
11 *or dependent parent, the type and nature of his discharge*
12 *or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of*
13 *the sentence of a general court martial. Such review shall*
14 *be based upon all available records of the service depart-*
15 *ment relating to the person requesting such review, and such*
16 *other evidence as may be presented by such person. Wit-*
17 *nesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person*
18 *or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be*
19 *allowed to appear before such board in person or by counsel:*
20 *Provided, That the term "counsel" as used in this section*
21 *shall be construed to include, among others, accredited repre-*
22 *sentatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Vet-*
23 *erans' Administration under section 200 of the Act of June*
24 *29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Con-*
25 *gress). Such board shall have authority, except in the case*

1 of a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a
2 general court martial, to change, correct, or modify any
3 discharge or dismissal, and to issue a new discharge in
4 accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles
5 of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy
6 are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and
7 the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review,
8 the findings thereof to be final subject only to review by the
9 Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively:
10 Provided, That no request for review by such Board of a
11 discharge or dismissal under the provisions of this section
12 shall be valid unless filed within ten years after such discharge
13 or dismissal or within ten years after the effective date of this
14 Act whichever be the later.

15 TITLE II

16 CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

17 SEC. 400. (A) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public
18 Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the
19 Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-
20 eighth Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

21 “(f) Any person who served in the active military or
22 naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to
23 the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be en-
24 titled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and
25 limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as

1 amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to
2 the provisions and limitations of part VIII hereby added
3 to said regulation."

4 (B) Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), is hereby
5 amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

6 "PART VIII

7 "1. Any person who served in the active military or
8 naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior
9 to the termination of the present war, who is discharged or
10 released therefrom under honorable conditions, shall be en-
11 titled to financial assistance to enable him to undertake and
12 pursue a course of education or training as may be elected
13 by him, subject to regulations promulgated by the Admin-
14 istrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to the authority and
15 within the limitations herein contained: Provided, That such
16 course be initiated not later than two years after discharge
17 or after the termination of the present war, whichever be the
18 later date, and that no such schooling or training shall be
19 afforded beyond seven years after the termination of the
20 present war: Provided further, That, exclusive of any period
21 he was assigned for education or training under the Army
22 specialized training program or the Navy college training
23 program or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service
24 academies, he served ninety days or more, or was discharged
25 within such period by reason of an actual service-incurred

1 injury or disability: And provided further, That his educa-
2 tion or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted or inter-
3 fered with by reason of entrance into such service, or that he
4 desires a training refresher or retraining course, in no
5 event to exceed one year, to fit him for employment or to prac-
6 tice a profession: And provided further, That any veteran
7 who was not over twenty-four years of age at the time he
8 entered the service, shall be deemed to have had his educa-
9 tion or training impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered
10 with. Any such person, upon application, shall be afforded
11 a course of education or training or a refresher or retrainer
12 course not to exceed fifty-four weeks of continuous full-time
13 education or training. Upon satisfactory completion of such
14 course of education or training, according to the regularly
15 prescribed standards and practices of the institutions, except
16 a refresher or retrainer course, a veteran shall, upon applica-
17 tion to the Veterans' Administration and subject to the pro-
18 visions of this title, be entitled to an additional period or
19 periods of continuous instruction not to exceed the time the
20 person was in active service on or after September 16, 1940,
21 and before the termination of the war, exclusive of (1) the
22 ninety days qualifying service, and (2) any period he was
23 assigned for education or training under the Army specialized
24 training program or the Navy college training program or
25 as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies:

1 *Provided, That in no event shall the total period of education*
2 *or training exceed four years: Provided, however, That where-*
3 *ever the additional period of instruction ends during a quarter*
4 *or semester and after a major part of such quarter or semester*
5 *has expired, such period of instruction shall be extended to*
6 *the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester.*

7 *"2. A veteran eligible under this part may enroll in any*
8 *school or institution of his choice, which will accept and*
9 *retain him, for education or training, and may for reason*
10 *satisfactory to the Administrator, change a course or institu-*
11 *tion: Provided, That any course of education or training*
12 *under this part may be discontinued at any time if it is*
13 *found by the Administrator, according to the regularly pre-*
14 *scribed standards and practices of the institutions, that*
15 *the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory:*
16 *Provided further, That the Administrator from time to time*
17 *shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State, Ter-*
18 *ritory or possession, or of the District of Columbia, a list of*
19 *all schools or institutions (including industrial establishments)*
20 *equipped to supply education or training (including appren-*
21 *ticeship training) within such jurisdiction, which schools and*
22 *institutions, and such additional public or private schools or*
23 *institutions as may be recognized by the Administrator, shall be*
24 *deemed qualified to enroll eligible veterans approved for edu-*
25 *cation or training under this part.*

1 *"3. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this*
2 *part each veteran, upon application, shall be paid a mainte-*
3 *nance allowance of \$50 per month if without a dependent*
4 *or dependents, or \$75 per month if he have a dependent or*
5 *dependents: Provided, That no maintenance allowance shall*
6 *be paid for other than full-time enrollment and attendance in-*
7 *clusive of leave as may be authorized under this part: Pro-*
8 *vided further, That any person eligible for the benefit of this*
9 *part who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII may*
10 *elect which benefit he desires: And provided further, That*
11 *subsistence allowance hereunder shall not, in the event of*
12 *such an election, exceed the amount of additional pension*
13 *otherwise payable were the training under said part VII.*

14 *"4. Any person eligible under this Part, and within the*
15 *limitations thereof, may pursue such full or part-time course*
16 *or courses as he may elect without maintenance allowance.*

17 *"5. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay*
18 *to the school or institution for each person enrolled in full-*
19 *time or part-time courses of education or training under this*
20 *Part the customary cost of the tuition, laboratory fees, books,*
21 *supplies and equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclu-*
22 *sive of any charge for maintenance, as are generally required*
23 *for successful pursuit and completion of the course in the*
24 *institution by other students, but such payment shall not*
25 *exceed \$500 for each regular school year of thirty-six weeks:*

1 *Provided, That no expenses for infirmary and medical care*
2 *other than those included in the customary fees, or for travel,*
3 *shall be authorized under this part. If any such institution*
4 *has no established tuition fee, or if the established tuition*
5 *fee of any publicly supported institution or private institu-*
6 *tion exempt from tax under section 101 (6) of the Internal*
7 *Revenue Code, shall be found by the administrator, after*
8 *recommendation of the State department of education of the*
9 *State in which such institution is located, to be inadequate*
10 *compensation to such institution for furnishing education or*
11 *training to veterans, the administrator is authorized to pro-*
12 *vide for the payment with respect to any such veteran the*
13 *actual cost of such instruction or training, but not to exceed*
14 *the rate of \$500 per ordinary school year of thirty-six weeks.*

15 *"6. No department, agency, or officer of the United*
16 *States in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exer-*
17 *cise any supervision or control whatsoever over any State*
18 *educational agency or State apprenticeship agency or any*
19 *educational or training institution: Provided, That Indian*
20 *schools operated or supervised by the United States, shall not*
21 *be ineligible to supply education or training under this title by*
22 *reason of such Federal operation or supervision.*

23 *"7. In the event a veteran applies for and receives main-*
24 *tenance benefits under this part and subsequently, for any*
25 *reason, ceases to receive such benefits and becomes eligible*

1 to receive allowances under title V of this Act, any benefits
2 received under this part shall be deducted from the total al-
3 lowances provided in title V of this Act.”

4 SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16, Seven-
5 ty-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

6 “SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans’ Admin-
7 istration, ‘Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and
8 compensation and pensions’, shall be available for necessary
9 expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of
10 Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), and there is hereby
11 authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or
12 amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes
13 thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations
14 issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care,
15 treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise author-
16 ized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary
17 to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part
18 VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a).”

19 SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth
20 Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section
21 4 to read as follows:

22 “SEC. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished
23 a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans
24 Regulation Numbered 1 (a) shall be deemed released to him:
25 Provided, That if he fail, because of fault on his part, to com-

1 plete the course of training or education afforded thereunder,
 2 he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator,
 3 to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not
 4 actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."

5 SEC. 403. Paragraph 1, part VII, Veterans Regulation
 6 Numbered 1 (a), (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth
 7 Congress) is hereby amended by inserting after the word
 8 "time" in line 2 the words "on or" and deleting the date "De-
 9 cember 6, 1941" and substituting therefor the date "Septem-
 10 ber 16, 1940".

11 TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR
 12 CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND
 13 BUSINESS PROPERTY

14 CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

15 SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in
 16 the active military or naval service of the United States at
 17 any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the
 18 termination of the present war and who shall have been
 19 discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions
 20 after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an
 21 injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall
 22 be eligible for the benefits of this title. Any such veteran
 23 may apply within two years after separation from
 24 the military or naval forces, or two years after termi-
 25 nation of the war, whichever is the later date, but in no

1 event more than six years after the termination of the war,
2 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty
3 by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 per centum of a loan
4 or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501,
5 502, and 503; provided that the aggregate amount guaranteed
6 shall not exceed \$2,500. If the Administrator finds that the
7 veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and that the loan
8 applied for appears practicable, the Administrator shall guar-
9 antee the payment of the part thereof as set forth in this
10 title.

11 (b) Interest for the first two years on that part of the loan
12 guaranteed by the Administrator shall be paid by the Ad-
13 ministrator out of available appropriations. No security
14 for the guaranty of a loan shall be required except the
15 right to be subrogated to the lien rights of the holder of the
16 obligation which is guaranteed.

17 (c) Loans guaranteed by the Administrator under this
18 title shall be payable under such terms and conditions as may
19 be approved by the Administrator: Provided, That loans
20 guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate
21 not exceeding six per centum per annum and shall be pay-
22 able in full in not more than twenty years. The Adminis-
23 trator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to vet-
24 erans subject to the provisions of this title on approved appli-
25 cations made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations

1 *and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State*
2 *or Federal.*

3 *PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES*

4 *SEC. 501. (a) Any application made by a veteran under*
5 *this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing*
6 *residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unim-*
7 *proved property owned by him to be occupied as his home*
8 *may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs*
9 *if he finds—*

10 *(1) that the proceeds of such loans will be used for*
11 *payment for such property to be purchased or constructed*
12 *by the veteran;*

13 *(2) that the contemplated terms of payment re-*
14 *quired in any mortgage to be given in part payment of*
15 *the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper*
16 *relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income*
17 *and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the*
18 *property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes;*
19 *and*

20 *(3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid*
21 *by the veteran for such property or the construction cost,*
22 *including the value of the unimproved lot, does not*
23 *exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined*
24 *by proper appraisal.*

25 *(b) Any application for the guaranty of a loan under*

1 *this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or*
 2 *improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or*
 3 *special assessments on, residential property owned by the*
 4 *veteran and used by him as a home, may be approved by*
 5 *the Administrator if he finds that the proceeds of such loan*
 6 *will be used for such purpose or purposes.*

7 *(c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance*
 8 *under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of*
 9 *the guaranty of any loan made under this title, or by reason*
 10 *of the lien of the Government upon the property securing*
 11 *such guaranty.*

12 *PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT*

13 *SEC. 502. (a) Any application made under this title*
 14 *for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any*
 15 *land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or imple-*
 16 *ments, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings*
 17 *or equipment, to be used in farming operations conducted by*
 18 *the applicant, may be approved by the Administrator of*
 19 *Veterans' Affairs if he finds—*

20 *(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for*
 21 *payment for real or personal property purchased or to be*
 22 *purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming*
 23 *operations conducted by him;*

24 *(2) that such property will be useful in and reason-*
 25 *ably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;*

1 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
 2 and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be
 3 conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable
 4 likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

5 (4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by
 6 the veteran for such property does not exceed the reason-
 7 able normal value thereof as determined by proper ap-
 8 praisal.

9 PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

10 SEC. 503. Any application made under this title for the
 11 guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any business,
 12 land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to
 13 be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation
 14 (other than farming) may be approved by the Administra-
 15 tor of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

16 (1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for
 17 payment for real or personal property purchased or to be
 18 purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide
 19 pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

20 (2) that such property will be useful in and rea-
 21 sonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit
 22 of such occupation;

23 (3) that the ability and experience of the veteran,
 24 and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue
 25 such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable like-

lihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

SEC. 504. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary and appropriate for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may delegate to a subordinate employee authority to approve loans subject to the provisions of this title and the rules promulgated thereunder.

SEC. 505. The Administrator may designate such agency or agencies as he deems appropriate for determining whether the guaranty of loan should be approved under this title.

TITLE IV

CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

SEC. 600. In the enactment of the provisions of this title the Congress declares the intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job-counseling and employment placement service for veterans, so that preference in placement shall be afforded qualified veterans, and in order to accomplish the foregoing purposes the responsibility for administering Federal aid in the employment of veterans is hereby vested in the Veterans' Administration. The Administrator of Veterans'

1 *Affairs is hereby authorized to utilize agencies and facilities*
2 *of the Federal Government whenever he determines that such*
3 *utilization is necessary in securing the employment of vet-*
4 *erans.*

5 *SEC. 601. Effective as of the first day of the month*
6 *following the date of enactment of this Act the duties, powers,*
7 *and functions of the Veterans' Employment Service, War*
8 *Manpower Commission, under the provisions of the Act of*
9 *June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 114; 29 U. S. C. 49b), without*
10 *exception, are hereby transferred to the Veterans' Adminis-*
11 *tration.*

12 *Effective as of, but not later than, the date of termination*
13 *of hostilities in the present war the duties, powers, and func-*
14 *tions vested in the Director of Selective Service by subsection*
15 *(g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public*
16 *Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved September 16,*
17 *1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)), are hereby*
18 *transferred to the Veterans' Administration: Provided, That*
19 *the President is hereby authorized to effectuate such transfer*
20 *of duties, powers, and functions at any time prior to the*
21 *termination of the present war.*

22 *The records, property, and personnel of the Veterans'*
23 *Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, are*
24 *hereby transferred to the Veterans' Administration; and*

1 upon transfer of duties, powers, and functions vested in the
2 Director of Selective Service as provided herein, the records
3 and property of the Employment Division, Selective Service,
4 shall be transferred to the Veterans' Administration.

5 SEC. 602. In addition to such organization in the central
6 office of the Veterans' Administration as is deemed necessary
7 to administer the provisions of this title, the Administrator of
8 Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to appoint and
9 assign to each of the States (the Territories, possessions,
10 and the District of Columbia) a veterans' employment repre-
11 sentative, who shall be an honorably discharged war veteran
12 and have resided in the State for a period of at least six
13 months prior to his appointment, and who shall be appointed
14 in accordance with the civil-service laws, at a compensation
15 fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as
16 amended. Each such veterans' employment representative
17 shall be associated with the staff of the public employ-
18 ment service in the State (the Territory, possession, or
19 the District of Columbia) to which he has been assigned.
20 He shall be administratively responsible to the Adminis-
21 trator of Veterans' Affairs for the execution of the veterans'
22 placement policies through the public employment service in
23 the State (the Territory, possession, or the District of Colum-

1 *bia). In cooperation with the public employment service*
2 *staff in the State he shall—*

3 *(a) be functionally responsible for the supervision*
4 *of the registration of veterans or register in local employ-*
5 *ment offices for suitable types of employment;*

6 *(b) assist in securing and maintaining current in-*
7 *formation as to the various types of available employment*
8 *in public works and private industry or business;*

9 *(c) promote the interest of employers in employing*
10 *veterans;*

11 *(d) maintain regular contact with employers and*
12 *veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers*
13 *advised of veterans available for employment and veter-*
14 *ans advised of opportunities for employment;*

15 *(e) assist in every possible way in the advancement*
16 *of employment of veterans; and*

17 *(f) see that any laws pertaining to veterans' pref-*
18 *erences are enforced, and where possible, persuade em-*
19 *ployers to give the preference to any veteran who has*
20 *qualifications equal to those of a nonveteran applicant for*
21 *employment.*

22 *SEC. 603. There may be assigned by the administrative*
23 *head of the employment service in the State one or more em-*
24 *ployees of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose*

1 services shall be primarily devoted to discharging locally the
2 veterans' employment duties prescribed to him by the State
3 employment service office.

4 *SEC. 604. Any Federal agency shall upon request*
5 *furnish the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs such records,*
6 *statistics, or information as may be necessary or appropriate*
7 *in administering provisions of this title, and shall cooperate*
8 *with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in providing*
9 *employment opportunities for veterans.*

10 *SEC. 605. The unexpended balance of funds appro-*
11 *priated for the current fiscal year for the Veterans' Em-*
12 *ployment Service shall be transferred by the War Manpower*
13 *Commission to the Veterans' Administration for use in*
14 *carrying out the provisions of this title.*

15 *SEC. 606. The term "veteran" as used in this title shall*
16 *mean a person who served in the active service of the armed*
17 *forces during a period of war in which the United States*
18 *has been or is engaged and who has been discharged or re-*
19 *leased therefrom under honorable conditions.*

20 *SEC. 607. Pending the return of the employment offices*
21 *and services to the States, the Federal agency administering*
22 *the United States Employment Service shall maintain that*
23 *service as an operating entity and during the period of its*
24 *administration shall effectuate the provisions of this title.*

TITLE V

CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released from active service under honorable conditions after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of this title and regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant thereto, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to twenty-six weeks, which (1) begins after the first Sunday of the third calendar month after the date of enactment thereof, and (2) occurs during the twenty-four-month period after discharge or release: Provided, That no such allowance shall be paid for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such Regulation: Provided further, That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than

1 *three years after the termination of hostilities in the present*
2 *war.*

3 *(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an*
4 *allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made*
5 *for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect*
6 *to such week that—*

7 *(1) the person is residing in the United States at*
8 *the time of such claim;*

9 *(2) the person is completely unemployed, having*
10 *performed no service and received no wages, or is*
11 *partially unemployed in that services have been per-*
12 *formed for less than a full workweek and the wages for*
13 *the week are less than the allowance under this title*
14 *plus \$3;*

15 *(3) the person is registered with and continues to*
16 *report to a public employment office, in accordance with*
17 *its regulations;*

18 *(4) the person is able to work and available for*
19 *suitable work: Provided, That no claimant shall be con-*
20 *sidered ineligible in any period of continuous unemploy-*
21 *ment for failure to comply with the provisions of this*
22 *subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or dis-*
23 *ability which occurs after the commencement of such*
24 *period.*

1 *CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS*

2 *SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-*
3 *tion 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an*
4 *allowance if—*

5 *(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without*
6 *good cause, or is suspended or discharged for miscon-*
7 *duct in the course of employment;*

8 *(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suit-*
9 *able work to which he has been referred by a public*
10 *employment office, or to accept suitable work when*
11 *offered him; or*

12 *(3) he, without good cause, does not attend an*
13 *available free training course as required by regula-*
14 *tions issued pursuant to the provisions of this title.*

15 *(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a*
16 *claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allow-*
17 *ance for any week with respect to which it is found that*
18 *his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which*
19 *exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establish-*
20 *ment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed:*
21 *Provided, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown*
22 *that—*

23 *(1) he is not participating in or directly inter-*
24 *ested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage*
25 *of work; and*

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate business in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph 1 of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for the three immediately following weeks. In addition, the total number of weeks for which he might otherwise be eligible to receive readjustment allowances shall be reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant shall have been disqualified.

(2) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for all subsequent weeks until he has had substantially

1 *full-time employment for wages for a period of not less than*
2 *two weeks, or, in the event of any subsequent disqualification,*
3 *for such longer period as the Administrator may prescribe*
4 *in such case, not to exceed four weeks.*

5 *(3) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in para-*
6 *graph (c) (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of*
7 *successive disqualifications under the provisions of para-*
8 *graph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, impose the dis-*
9 *qualifications provided in paragraph (c) (2).*

10 *(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this*
11 *section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause*
12 *with respect to a claimant, the conditions and standards pre-*
13 *scribed by the unemployment compensation laws of the State*
14 *in which he files his claim shall govern.*

15 *(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section*
16 *the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable*
17 *for an individual if—*

18 *(A) the position offered is vacant due directly*
19 *to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or*

20 *(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the*
21 *work offered are substantially less favorable to him than*
22 *those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or*

23 *(C) as a condition of being employed he would be*
24 *required to join, or to resign from, or to refrain from*
25 *joining, any labor union or labor organization.*

1 CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

2 SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be \$20
3 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week
4 which is in excess of \$3: Provided, That where the allow-
5 ance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the
6 next highest multiple of \$1.

7 (b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each
8 eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as fol-
9 lows: For each calendar month or major fraction thereof of
10 active service, the veteran shall be entitled to three weeks of
11 allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided
12 in section 700.

13 SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid
14 at intervals prescribed by the unemployment compensation
15 law of the State in which the claim was made.

16 (b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death
17 of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of
18 the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his
19 debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and
20 the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person
21 or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

22 SEC. 902. Any person qualified under subsection (a)
23 of section 700, and residing in the United States who is self-
24 employed for profit in an independent establishment, trade,
25 business, profession, or other vocation shall be eligible for

1 readjustment allowances under this title within the time peri-
 2 ods applicable, and not in excess of the total amount provided
 3 in this title.

4 Upon application by the veteran showing, in accordance
 5 with rules prescribed by the Administrator, that he has been
 6 fully engaged in such self-employment and that his net earn-
 7 ings in a trade, business, profession, or vocation, have been
 8 less than \$100 in the previous calendar month, the veteran
 9 shall be entitled to receive, subject to the limitations of this title
 10 as to time and amount, the difference (adjusted to the next
 11 highest multiple of \$1), between \$100 and his net earnings for
 12 such month.

13 Payment of such allowance shall be made by the Admin-
 14 istrator to each eligible veteran at the time and in the manner
 15 other payments are made directly to veterans by the Adminis-
 16 trator.

17 Subsection (b) of section 700 and section 800, shall not
 18 apply in determining the eligibility for allowances of a claim-
 19 ant under this section.

20 CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

21 SEC. 1000. (a) Where an allowance is payable to a
 22 claimant under this title and where, for the same period,
 23 either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal
 24 or State unemployment or disability compensation law, the
 25 amount received or accrued from such other source shall be

1 subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (ex-
2 cept that this section shall not apply to pension, compen-
3 sation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration);
4 and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall
5 be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

6 (b) In the event a veteran applies for and receives al-
7 lowances under this title and subsequently, for any reason,
8 ceases to receive allowances provided herein and becomes
9 eligible to receive benefits under title II of this Act, any
10 allowances received under this title shall be deducted from
11 the total allowances provided in title II.

12 CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

13 SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Af-
14 fairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar
15 as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal
16 and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual
17 agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agree-
18 ments shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment
19 allowances with the Administrator through established pub-
20 lic employment offices and State unemployment compen-
21 sation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall
22 also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determina-
23 tion of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To
24 facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State depart-
25 ments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the

1 Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of
2 the Administrator, who shall be an honorably discharged
3 war veteran and have resided in the State for a period of at
4 least six months prior to his appointment, shall be located in
5 each participating State department or agency.

6 (b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and
7 regulations and require such records and reports as he may
8 find necessary to carry out the purposes, and consistent with
9 the provisions, of this title.

10 (c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or
11 employee of his own or of any cooperating department or
12 agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except
13 that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administra-
14 tor may consider necessary and proper to carry out the pur-
15 poses of this title.

16 (d) Allowances paid by the cooperating State agencies
17 shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator.
18 The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Dis-
19 bursement of the Treasury, and without the necessity of audit
20 and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay
21 monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals desig-
22 nated, the amounts so certified.

23 (e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify
24 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or
25 otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to

1 compensate any Federal department or agency for its ad-
2 ministrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover
3 periods of no longer than six months.

4 (f) The Administrator shall also from time to time certify
5 to the Social Security Board such State departments or
6 agencies as may be participating in the administration of
7 this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board
8 shall include in the amounts certified under the provisions
9 of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended,
10 such amounts as the Board determines to be necessary for
11 the administrative expense of such State under this title.

12 (g) Any money (other than subsection (f) above) paid
13 to any cooperating agency or person, which is not used
14 for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termi-
15 nation of the period covered by such payment or the agree-
16 ment with such agency or person, be returned to the Treas-
17 ury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying
18 out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expira-
19 tion of period covered by this title, shall be covered into the
20 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

21 SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Adminis-
22 trator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross
23 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
24 with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him
25 under this title.

1 (b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
2 negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
3 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
4 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
5 by the Administrator.

6 SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance
7 has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an
8 impartial tribunal of the State agency. The representative
9 of the Administrator located in each State shall be the final
10 appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in
11 such State, subject to review by the Administrator.

12 SEC. 1103. In the case of any veteran eligible under the
13 provisions of this title who either at the time of application
14 for the benefits herein provided is a "qualified employee" as
15 defined in section 3 of the Railroad Unemployment Insur-
16 ance Act, as amended, or was last employed prior to such
17 application by an employer as defined in section 1 (a) of
18 the said Act, claim may be made through an office operated
19 by or a facility designated as a free employment office by the
20 Railroad Retirement Board pursuant to the provisions of
21 said Act. In such cases, the conditions and standards as to
22 suitability of work or existence of good cause, the intervals
23 for making claim for and payment of benefits, and the admin-
24 istrative and appellate procedures prescribed by or under

1 said Act shall govern, the appellate procedures being subject
 2 to final appeal to the Administrator. In such cases, a ref-
 3 erence to this title to a cooperating State agency shall be
 4 deemed to include the Railroad Retirement Board.

5 CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

6 SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provi-
 7 sions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in
 8 case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to
 9 administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June
 10 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs.
 11 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this
 12 title.

13 CHAPTER XIII—PENALTIES

14 SEC. 1300. Any claimant who knowingly accepts an
 15 allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to
 16 receive any further allowance under this title.

17 SEC. 1301. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing
 18 an increase in any allowance authorized under this title,
 19 or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid
 20 where none is authorized under this title, shall make or
 21 cause to be made any false statement or representation as
 22 to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes
 23 to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim
 24 for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or

1 causes to be made any false statement, representation, affi-
 2 davit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be
 3 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
 4 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more
 5 than one year, or both.

6 (b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check,
 7 or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto
 8 and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be pun-
 9 ished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment
 10 for not more than one year, or both.

11 CHAPTER XIV—DEFINITIONS

12 SEC. 1400. As used in this title—

13 (a) The term “week” means such period or periods
 14 of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed
 15 in regulations by the Administrator.

16 (b) The term “United States” used geographically
 17 means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska,
 18 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

19 (c) The term “State” includes the District of Columbia,
 20 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

21 (d) The term “wages” means all remuneration for
 22 services from whatever sources, including commissions and
 23 bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium
 24 other than cash.

1 (e) The phrases "termination of hostilities in the present
2 war," "termination of the present war," and "termination
3 of the war," means "termination of the war as declared by
4 Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the
5 Congress."

6 TITLE VI

7 CHAPTER XV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL 8 PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 1500. Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
10 the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under
11 Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended,
12 and the provisions of Public, Numbered 262, Seventy-fourth
13 Congress, as amended (38 U. S. C. 450, 451, 454a and
14 556a), shall be for application under this Act.

15 SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise specified the appropria-
16 tions for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made avail-
17 able for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions
18 of this Act and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated
19 such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish
20 the purposes of this Act.

21 SEC. 1502. Wherever used in this Act, unless the con-
22 text otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural, the

1 masculine includes the feminine, and the term "Adminis-
2 trator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

3 *SEC. 1503. A discharge or release from active service*
4 *under honorable conditions shall be a prerequisite to entitle-*
5 *ment to veterans' benefits provided by this Act or Public Law*
6 *Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended: Provided,*
7 *That, except as to a person dishonorably discharged, benefits*
8 *to which a person would be entitled but for a discharge under*
9 *other than honorable conditions shall not be denied if his*
10 *service was otherwise meritorious, honest, and faithful.*

11 *SEC. 1504. The Administrator shall transmit to the*
12 *Congress annually a report of operations under this Act. If*
13 *the Senate or the House of Representatives, is not in session,*
14 *such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the*
15 *Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the*
16 *case may be.*

17 *SEC. 1505. In the event there shall hereafter be author-*
18 *ized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation,*
19 *any benefits received by, or paid for, any veteran under this*
20 *Act shall be charged against and deducted from such ad-*
21 *justed compensation; and in the event a veteran has obtained*
22 *a loan under the terms of this Act, the agency disbursing such*
23 *adjusted compensation shall first pay the unpaid balance and*
24 *accrued interest due on such loan to the holder of the evidence*

1 of such indebtedness to the extent that the amount of adjusted
2 compensation which may be payable will permit.

Passed the Senate March 24 (legislative day, February 7), 1944.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

Passed the House of Representatives with an amendment May 18, 1944.

Attest: . SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 18, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendment of the
House of Representatives



ment"; and in line 19, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$340,600" and insert "\$339,280."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Buildings and Grounds," on page 34, line 24, after the figures "\$383,747", to insert a comma and "of which \$40,000 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 22, after the word "thereof", to insert "for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel"; and on page 36, line 2, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$306,955" and insert "\$352,960."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—The Judiciary—United States Supreme Court", on page 54, line 7, after the word "services", to strike out the comma and "including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended" and insert "(including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "United States Courts for the District of Columbia", on page 55, line 9, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$3,370", and in line 10, after the name "Architect of the Capitol", to insert a comma and "of which \$870 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Court of Customs and Patent Appeals", on page 55, line 14, after the word "court", to strike out "\$114,860" and insert "\$117,160."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "United States Customs Court", on page 56, line 4, after the figures "\$12,500", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous items of expense," on page 58, line 2, after the word "assistants", to strike out "\$2,975,000" and insert "\$2,995,710."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think it might be well for the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee to explain to the Senate what the committee did with respect to the item having to do with law clerks and law secretaries for the various Federal judges; because that item is the one substantial change made in the bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be glad to do so. I briefly commented on it in my opening statement on the bill. I said then that Mr. Chief Justice Stone, of the Supreme Court, in response to numerous requests had appointed a committee composed of some of our leading jurists, to make a study of the judicial system, and to see what its needs were and where improvements could be made.

As a result of that study, those jurists, headed by Mr. Justice Biggs, Mr. CHANDLER, and others, came before our committee. They asked for appropriations which would have aggregated in excess of \$1,000,000. The committee, of which the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, who has asked me this question, was a member, heard the requests which were submitted with respect to probation officers, law clerks, and various other phases of the operation of the judicial machine. As a result of our hearings, we have recommended for them increased appropriations in the cases in which we thought such increases were absolutely necessary. In cases in which there was any doubt, I think the committee took the attitude that it would not grant the increases. The increases allowed aggregated in round numbers, as I recall, approximately \$300,000.

There were mild increases for some of the probation officers of the Federal courts, for example, for the reason that a comparison of the salaries paid to municipal and State probation officers with the salaries paid to Federal probation officers showed that the salaries of the municipal and State probation officers were much higher than those paid to the Federal probation officers. Therefore, while we did not even up those salaries, we did recommend that some extra money be paid, so as to increase slightly the salaries of some of the lower-paid probation officers.

In the case of law clerks, we found that the law clerks were being taken away from the Federal judges, because many law firms had been depleted of personnel by reason of the draft and the war generally, and therefore they were offering the law clerks \$5,000 or \$10,000 minimum income, as against \$2,100, \$2,400, or \$2,700 which they were receiving when they were working with the judges. In order to try to meet that situation at least in part, we recommended the appropriation of a lump sum which could be used in certain communities where the strain is great, so as somewhat to stabilize the law-clerk situation.

Those were the two principal items covered by the increases.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 58, in line 22.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 22, after "(18 U. S. C. 726)", to strike out "\$1,137,400" and insert "\$1,270,040."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 6, after the words "provided for", to strike out "\$1,327,885: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks to circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salaries of the secretaries, exclusive of temporary additional compensation, and exclusive of the differential allowed for

higher living costs in the Panama Canal Zone, shall correspond with those of the assistant administrative grade (grade 7 of clerical, administrative, and fiscal service): *Provided further*, That the annual basic compensation of the secretary to a circuit or district judge shall not (exclusive of temporary additional compensation) exceed \$3,200: *And provided further*, That the salaries of law clerks shall correspond with those of the assistant professional grade" and to insert "\$1,700,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and the senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 7, after the numerals "1940", to strike out "\$550,000" and insert "\$557,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4414) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MALONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. BURTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAVEZ in the chair) laid before the Senate

the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

Mr. GEORGE. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CLARK of Missouri, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. DANAHER, and Mr. MILLIKIN managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. GEORGE. In connection with the conference on the bill permit me to say that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], who is chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Finance on veterans' legislation, is unable to be present today, but he asked me to announce that he hoped to begin the conference on Monday if that is agreeable to the conferees appointed by the House.

THE ARMY-NAVY E PRODUCTION AWARD

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, few wartime programs on the home front have attracted such widespread attention as the Army-Navy E production award. It has been a potent factor in stimulating war production and worker morale. It has provided a wartime symbol of service whereby fitting recognition could be given to plants and workers behind the men behind the guns. However, I have long felt that the Army-Navy E program has not been fully recognized for its true worth in the war effort.

Approximately 3,000 plants now proudly fly the E and the men and women in these plants are united in the drive to win the war. As a member of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, and as one who has visited the fighting fronts, I have had an ample opportunity to gain first-hand information as to the stimulus that the Army-Navy production award has given to supplies of materials for our armed forces. The Army and Navy recently prepared most interesting summaries of this award program for a colleague of mine in the Senate.

One of the interesting features of the summaries prepared by the Army and Navy is the fact that the services are united in giving credit for the award program to Capt. Lewis L. Strauss. Thus, we know, perhaps for the first time, who is responsible for conceiving the idea of this important contribution to the war effort. It seems to me most fitting that the Navy should take steps to see that Captain Strauss is appropriately recognized for his fine contribution to the war effort in accord with Navy procedure. I commend to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy such action.

With the thought that the information on the E award program has important implications, I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a part of my remarks statements prepared by Messrs. Forrestal and Patterson.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ARMY-NAVY PRODUCTION AWARD STATEMENT BY UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON

The Army-Navy production award, generally known as the Army-Navy E, is the result of a deep appreciation by the War and Navy Departments of the importance of production and supply in this war.

The first crystallization of this appreciation was the Naval Bureau of Ordnance E burgee. Adapted from the Navy E, which was first awarded in 1906 to units of the fleet excelling in gunnery and later extended to include outstanding performance in engineering and communications, this Bureau of Ordnance E came into being in July of 1941 under the direction of Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, United States Navy, and Capt. L. L. Strauss, United States Naval Reserve. It was given to those plants and organizations which showed excellence in producing equipment for the Naval Bureau of Ordnance.

Late in 1941 it became apparent that a more general award covering all phases of war industry was desirable. On January 1, 1942, therefore, the Bureau of Ordnance E became the all-Navy E, an award which embraced all plants producing ships, weapons, and equipment for the Navy.

In the meantime, the War Department, the War Production Board, and other Government agencies were considering various plans by which emblems might be awarded to all workers engaged in war production. This idea—which has since been considered in detail on two separate occasions—was considered impracticable because of the inherent difficulties of administration and of the impossibility of setting up standards which would be fair and equitable for the various groups, industries, and sections of the country. The idea for an over-all emblem was therefore discarded, and the War Department set up, tentatively, an award to be known as the Army A. The original planning for this award was done by Brig. Gen. C. D. Young, Maj. Gen. W. H. Harrison, Brig. Gen. A. R. Glancy, and Col. Leo Dillon. The success of the Navy E caused that award to be used as the basic model.

During this period two other awards were in the process of creation: The Maritime Commission M for shipbuilding, which was conceived by Admiral H. L. Vickery, United States Navy; and the Army-Navy Munitions Board star award, for producers of machine tools, which was developed by a committee appointed by the Under Secretaries of War and the Navy, and composed of Capt. E. E. Almy, United States Navy, retired; Brig. Gen. S. E. Reimel, United States Army; Col. A. B. Johnson, United States Army; and Capt. E. R. Henning, United States Navy. The Maritime M was first awarded in April of 1942, and has continued in existence ever since, but the Army-Navy Munitions Board star was presented to only four plants.

In June of 1942 it was decided that it would be desirable to merge the Navy E, the Army A, and the Army-Navy Munitions Board star. The result was the Army-Navy Production award, which came into being as far as the Army was concerned, by War Department directive dated July 13, 1942, and which was designed to recognize outstanding achievement in war production for the Army and the Navy.

The Navy's Industrial Incentive Division and the Industrial Section, Public Relations Branch, Army Services of Supply—now the Industrial Services Division, War Department Bureau of Public Relations—forewarned of these developments, and working closely together, were ready to proceed with the presentation of the new awards. The first letters

notifying plants that they were receiving the new awards went out over the signatures of the Under Secretaries of War and the Navy during the third week of July 1942, and the first presentation ceremonies were held on the 10th of August 1942.

By November of 1942, the award was well-known all over the country and was prized by American industry.

When the award was originally created provision had been made that all plants maintaining or exceeding, for a period of 6 months, the records which had first won them the award should be granted a white star, to be attached to the flag presented to them at the time of the original award. Additional stars are awarded for subsequent 6-month periods of sustained production. It has been found that a considerable majority of plants which have been granted the original award merit the star. The number of plants which have failed to receive the first and subsequent stars at the end of succeeding 6-month periods has been small.

Basic policy in granting awards takes a single plant rather than a company or a corporation as the unit involved. The award goes to every individual within the plant, rather than to management alone or to the workers alone. Every plant winning the award receives an E flag to be flown over the plant, and every individual within the plant received an E pin.

Nominations for the award are initiated by the local procurement offices of the Army Technical Service or the Naval Bureau with which the plants concerned hold the majority of their contracts. From the local procurement office the nomination goes to the office of the chief of the service or bureau in Washington, where it is reviewed before being forwarded to the Army or Navy Board for Production Awards. Each Board meets monthly and each must concur in the action of the other before an award becomes final.

The membership of the two boards, which is listed on page 5 of the attached Army-Navy Production Award Manual, has remained largely the same since the creation of the joint award. Exceptions are the late Admiral H. A. Wiley, United States Navy (retired), who was chairman of the navy board until shortly before his death in January of 1943; Capt. R. Henderson, United States Navy (retired), who was succeeded as secretary of the navy board by Capt. F. G. Loftin, United States Navy (retired), and who has since been succeeded by Lt. J. S. Copley, United States Naval Reserve; Mr. J. E. Harrell, the first recorder of the army board, who was succeeded in turn by Mr. R. W. Stokes, Lt. Col. F. M. Linton, and Col. R. F. Gow, the present recorder.

Awards granted to date number 2,865, of which 1,859 have resulted from nominations by the Army services, and 956 from nominations by naval bureaus. This figure represents an approximate 3 percent of the plants engaged in war production. There is considerable evidence that the award has as much prestige and is as much in demand as ever. The evidence has been gained from talks with public-relations officers throughout the country, from the continuing interest and enthusiasm evinced by both management and employees of war plants, and from numerous letters and comments, testifying to the success and value of the award, which have been received from many sections of the country.

STATEMENT FROM THE NAVY

In June 1941 Secretary Knox called upon Lt. Comdr. Lewis L. Strauss, a Reserve officer (who was in charge of ordnance inspection under Rear Admiral Blandy, then Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance), to devise some procedure calculated to stimulate the production of war material. At that time the prospect of war still seemed remote. We were

civilian contract schools affecting a total* of 2,836 civilian instructors; of this number 2,402 are enlisted reservists. Both the reservists and nonreservists will be given the same options as that listed above for the college indoctrination program instructors.

Total civilian contract school instructors, 2,836.

Total instructors, 5,882.

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD an article by Ruth Sarles in the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, the Select Committee of the Committee on Agriculture to investigate the activities of the Farm Security Administration filed its report. Two months ago, the same select committee introduced H. R. 4384, which it had drafted after completing its investigation.

The press in both instances reported—correctly—that the proposed legislation would abolish Farm Security Administration; but, of course, many details necessarily were omitted from the dispatches. In consequence, many are unaware that the select committee strongly endorsed major functions of the Farm Security Administration and recommended their continuance under the Farmers Home Corporation.

Further, the select committee warmly commends the present Administrator, Mr. Frank Hancock, and approves the policies and practices he has invoked or improved.

The insistence that the program must go on, and should be expanded, is to me the most vital part of the select committee's report. Very severe criticisms are made, it is true, but they relate to some of the past activities, rather than to the current objectives and methods of F. S. A.

The Annual Report of the Farm Security Administration for the 1942-43 fiscal year shows that 78.45 percent of the agency's funds went for rural rehabilitation. Here I wish to quote a few sentences from the select committee's report:

The rural rehabilitation loan program constitutes the major portion of the Agency's activities in dollars expended, in loans granted, and in supervision and assistance rendered.

Through this activity of the Farm Security Administration the Agency has made loans to more than 950,000 farm families, most of which families have also received farm and home management supervision. Through this activity the Agency has actu-

ally relieved distress and human suffering in many stricken agricultural areas of the Nation, and through grants the Agency has actually rehabilitated many destitute farm families and has brought welcomed relief to thousands who were made to suffer on account of drought, floods, and other catastrophes over which individuals had no control.

Next to rural rehabilitation in importance, from the standpoint of funds utilized, comes farm ownership. In the last fiscal year 19.14 percent of F. S. A. funds was used in that program. The select committee had this to say regarding the farm-ownership activity:

The traditional American system of independent, family-type farms, owned and operated by individuals who enjoyed the pride of ownership, was threatened by the highest tenancy ratio in the history of our Nation at the time Congress enacted the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, authorizing loans to worthy farm tenants on long terms and at low interest rates. This act has proven to be one of the most farsighted legislative steps ever taken to aid worthy small farmers of this country. According to the 1940 census, there was an adult male farm population in the United States of 9,288,000, of which 3,736,000, or 40.2 percent, were landowners, and 5,552,000, or 59.8 percent, were nonlandowners. Of the nonlandowners, 2,361,000 were tenants and 3,191,000 were farm laborers. Approximately 2,000,000 of the 6,097,000 farms in the United States produced less than \$400 gross a year and an average of only \$215, a sum quite insufficient for the maintenance of a family. The number of family-type farms had greatly decreased, while farms of 1,000 acres or more in size had increased from 28 percent to 34.3 percent between 1930 and 1940.

The investigation discloses that the tenant-purchase program as such has been operating efficiently and has resulted in many worthy citizens being placed definitely on the road to farm-home ownership. One hundred and ninety-one million four hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars had been loaned to 33,559 tenant-purchase borrowers through June 30, 1943, and \$18,500,605, said to represent 98 percent of maturities, had been repaid. Payments have been made in excess of maturities. The purchases of farms have been financed upon a fair and reasonable basis. Through this program the values of all farms are certified by local committees familiar with local land values, and each family assisted is likewise carefully considered by the local committee. This committee must first investigate the applicant as to his character, ability, and experience and must find that the applicant may be expected to carry out successfully undertakings required of him in connection with the tenant-purchase loan applied for. When an applicant is approved for a tenant-purchase loan he obtains a fee-simple deed from the grantor from whom he is purchasing the property and executes a deed of trust upon the property securing the loan which is obtained from the Farm Security Administration.

The tenant-purchase program, operating as it has, through local committees of farmers, has been successful and should be continued and expanded in the interest of worthy citizens who cannot otherwise arrange to finance the purchase of family-size farm units and who without such assistance may never become home owners.

I think it would be appropriate to refer to the fact that this far-visioned plan of having local committees was due to a great extent to the wisdom and the statesmanship of the Honorable Marvin

Jones, who at that time was chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the House. I recall from personal contacts that I enjoyed with the committee members the great interest that was taken in this particular phase of a program that was designed to check the growth of farm tenancy.

Also I wish to cite particularly the Select Committee's comment on the administration of F. S. A. at the present time:

The committee has conferred with the War Food Administrator from time to time concerning both policy and personnel and, as a result of such conferences, the policies and personnel of the Farm Security Administration have been substantially changed. A short while ago a new Administrator was appointed and he has made further substantial and worth-while changes in both policies and personnel, and the committee believes that he has diligently and faithfully sought to accomplish the will of Congress, and in the performance of his duties has prosecuted an orderly program of liquidation, in keeping with congressional mandates which have been given, and has provided further safeguards for all programs which have been entrusted to him.

Among other things, the new Administrator of Farm Security Administration has streamlined its functions in many respects, greatly reduced the number of personnel, and has made substantial savings in items of administrative costs, such as telephone and telegraph expenses and travel. He has exercised precautions to be certain that more funds were not loaned for rehabilitation purposes than were needed and has brought about changes which greatly increased the participation of local county committees in the functions of the Farm Security Administration.

You who have had an opportunity to read the Select Committee's report know that the bulk of the criticism has to do with the resettlement projects or colonies which have been in process of liquidation for a good many months under instructions from the Congress. The more quickly this liquidation can be advantageously completed the better for F. S. A. But, in fairness to the agency, I think it should be noted that in the 1942-43 fiscal year only twenty-nine one-hundredths of 1 percent of its funds was used for these projects.

Suppose we concede that mistakes have been made by F. S. A.—that the criticisms are justified? It does not follow, necessarily or logically, that the rural rehabilitation and the farm-ownership programs should be eliminated. The select committee's report, far from recommending that, urges continuance and expansion.

Would anyone insist that because some bankers used poor judgment, in lending and investing money in the twenties banks as an institution should be abolished?

I hear no one contending that insurance companies should be abolished just because a few insurance executives from time to time have erred, or worse, in their operations.

Private utility people will concede that some who were in their business engaged in practices that may be mildly described as uneconomic and generally harmful not so many years ago, but they would tell you it would be unreasonable to put all private utilities out of business on that account.

Strict regulation rather than abolition is frequently the better means of correcting such situations. Insofar as F. S. A. is concerned, the select committee's report indicates that corrections have already been made or are under way.

I think I correctly interpret the select committee's report as advocating more strict regulation of F. S. A. functions by the Congress—not the disruption or abolition of the rehabilitation and farm-ownership activities.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. The gentleman is discussing a very important problem that is facing the Congress and the country. I wonder if the gentleman has given consideration to the bill that has been presented to the House for consideration which in the first instance purports to abolish farm security but immediately reestablishes it under some other name? Does it do that for the purpose of further correcting some of the maladjustments that have been leveled against the administration, or does it do it for the purpose of coordinating the activities of the Agriculture Department?

Mr. HAYS. The gentleman has reference to H. R. 4384?

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. As introduced by the select committee.

Mr. HAYS. And referred to generally as the Cooley bill?

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. Referred to as the Cooley bill, he being chairman of the select committee.

Mr. HAYS. Yes; I have reference to that report. I think it would be well to clarify a misapprehension that may have arisen with respect to the select committee's intentions in the Cooley bill, which I believe offers the best foundation yet worked out for encouraging family-type farm ownership and extending financial assistance to trustworthy farmers who cannot qualify for commercial credit.

The Agriculture Committee has completed public hearings on the measure, and the select committee is now considering amendments to the original measure. None of the amendments, however, contemplates abandonment of the vital parts of the F. S. A. program. They would simply be carried on by the Farmers' Home Corporation.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] who participated in the framing of the Bankhead-Jones Act back in 1937. I know he has been a splendid supporter of this program through the years.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the gentleman for his reference to me and my interest in this program. I think it has been one of the outstanding programs initiated by this Congress and carried along by appropriations. That does not mean, and I am sure the gentleman agrees with me in this statement, that everything that has been done by the Farm Security Administration has been clear of criticism. As I understand it,

the point the gentleman is making today is that as a result of this careful study of the whole program by the so-called Cooley committee the atmosphere has been considerably cleared and the new legislation that has been introduced and is undergoing study now proposes to carry on the really beneficial parts of the farm security program, primarily the home ownership part, as provided for by the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Farmer Purchase Act and the rural rehabilitation part of the Farm Security program.

I have noticed a great many news articles telling about this report and recommendation and new legislation, and referring to the fact that Farm Security has been done away with. I have seen editorials lamenting the fact. As a matter of fact, I am sure the gentleman believes that the best part of Farm Security is going to be carried along under legislation passed by this Congress.

Mr. HAYS. I most assuredly do, and I thank the gentleman for his comment. I am sure that he knows my pride in the performance of this agency has never required me to take the position that it is above criticism. On the other hand I have felt that some of these criticisms were valid. To be sure they are to some extent inherent in its youth. It is a new agency. I think, generally, in the establishment of governmental agencies, that we find mistakes committed early in the program that are corrected as experience points the way to improvement.

I am very glad to have the support of my principal point from the gentleman from Alabama, who is familiar with the splendid work that has been done in his State and in the South, particularly, where we have such a large tenancy ratio.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Arkansas be permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I am in accord with the views of the gentlemen with reference to the Farm Security Administration. It has done a wonderful job in the State of Idaho, and I am in full support of that program.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman. May I add that I have discussed this statement with the chairman of the select committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and have his permission to tell you that my views as expressed here are very much in accord with his own.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I have listened to the gentleman with a great deal of interest. I know of his continuing interest in the type of work conducted by the Farm Se-

curity Administration which was not subject to criticism, and I know it has been active and helpful.

I would like to pay tribute myself to the type of work that the Farm Security Administration has done without criticism. Some of its work has brought on criticism, but in 1939, when the heavy rains swept a certain section of Louisiana and left a blight there, no crops at all, Farm Security went in and took a section of the country which had been completely eliminated as a crop-producing area and put it back into cultivation in the shortest possible time. I think that Farm Security and my colleague from Arkansas are entitled to credit for the fine piece of work they did there.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman very much. I am glad to know that he has observed the beneficial results of the rehabilitation program in his State.

In the early days of the Farm Security Administration we referred to it as "rehabilitation in place," that is, help without moving people or undertaking to resettle them through mass movements. We helped them where they were and where they could find farms in a territory with which they were familiar. It is one of the most interesting stories, I think, in the history of American agriculture, that we took these hundreds of thousands of farmers who were in distress and rehabilitated them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has again expired.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, with House amendments thereto, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: MESSRS. RANKIN, PETERSON of Florida, ALLEN of Louisiana, GIBSON, ROGERS of Massachusetts, CUNNINGHAM, and KEARNEY.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks made today and include therein a chart with figures from the Army Air Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

OPERATION OF VESSELS ON THE GREAT LAKES

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] is recognized for 25 minutes.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, our good, true, loyal friends who go down to the sea in ships lead a



May 23





United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1944

No. 93

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, May 9, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, we thank Thee for all high moments of faith when moods of doubt seem treason to that changeless world where Thou dost reign in the uninvaded realm of the excellent and the true. As another morning climbs to noon, ascending the hill of the Lord may we breathe the purer air above the dusty plains of the trivial and the temporary. Here finding an altar of pardon and peace may the memory of Thy past mercies mingle like sweet incense with a strengthening assurance of Thy present nearness which no malignity nor cruel violence of man's devising can snatch from those whose minds are stayed on Thee.

Make this ancient Chamber of our national life a place of vision, a lighthouse of hope above the raging floods of human disaster and distress. Make us the architects of a new order for peace and justice for men in all the earth. Send us forth to waiting tasks grateful for a great heritage worth living and dying for and with a deathless cause that no weapon that has been formed can defeat. In Thy might lift up our hearts and make us strong. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Saturday, May 20, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 683) to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United

States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1029) to provide for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 1753) to amend section 451 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. RABAUT, Mr. KERR, Mr. HARE, Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois, Mr. CARTER, Mr. STEFAN, and Mr. JONES were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4646) to provide for simplification of the individual income tax.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4624) to consolidate and revise the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 254. An act for the relief of Edward Gillingham; and

S. 1771. An act authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for additional ordnance manufacturing and production facilities, and for other purposes.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RECLASSIFICATION OF LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES—MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE DEFERMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, in order that Members of the Congress may be fully apprised of the new regulations and rules promulgated by the Selective Service, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following my few remarks a copy of the orders which have been sent to us by the Joint Committee on the Deferment of Legislative Employees.

I may further say that the committee is to meet on Thursday for the benefit of Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

There being no objection, the order was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The following procedure is established in accordance with the terms of Selective Service Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended under date of May 12, 1944:

"In the case of registrants' ages 30 through 37 the Senator or Representative is authorized to file with this committee for transmittal to the local board, using Selective Service Form 42, the information necessary for the local board to reclassify the employee whose induction is imminent and who is engaged in an essential activity, into classes II-A or II-2.

"Under the revised policy of the National Selective Service liberalizing the reclassification of men 30 years or over who are engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest, even the replaceable, it is believed proper for the Joint Committee for Deferment of Legislative Employees to file requests for legislative employees who meet these liberalized requirements.

"Therefore, if any Senator or Representative has in his office or committee men 30 years or over and for whom reclassification is desired, it is suggested that you furnish the Joint Committee for Deferment of Legislative Employees the names, ages, local board, and addresses, together with occupational status, and a statement in your opinion that the individual for whom application is made is contributing to the national health, safety, and interest to warrant reclassification."

EXHIBIT BY ARMY SERVICE FORCES OF CAPTURED ENEMY WEAPONS, TOGETHER WITH AMERICAN COUNTERPARTS

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the Army Service Forces, in conjunction with the Treasury, is presenting an exhibit of captured enemy weapons, equipment, and supplies, together with their American counterparts, in West Potomac Park, beginning May 22, which was yesterday.

Tuesday and Thursday mornings were reserved for private showings for Members of the Senate. Today is Tuesday, but cars will leave the Senate Office Building at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and will return Senators to the Capitol by 12 o'clock.

Officers of the various technical services will be present to explain the items of equipment, and a team of enlisted men has been assigned to operate the weapons in simulated fire and to demonstrate the operation of combat vehicles. I know that the time spent in observing this demonstration will be worth while; and I wish to add my own invitation and that of the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee to the invitations Senators already have received from the War Department.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON NOMINATION OF AMBROSE O'CONNELL TO BE ASSOCIATE JUDGE, UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as chairman of the appointed subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a routine public hearing has been scheduled for the 30th day of May 1944, at 10:30 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, upon the nomination of Ambrose O'Connell, of New York, to be associate judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, vice Hon. Irvine Luther Lenroot, resigned. At the hearing all persons interested in the nomination may make representations. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY].

THE POLL TAX—VOTE OF SENATOR LANGER ON LIMITATION OF DEBATE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I received from Mr. Gay Gotham, of Chetek, Wis., which illustrates the fact that sometimes the votes which we cast on this floor are not accurately reported by the press. In this letter, Mr. Gotham condemns me for having voted against the limitation of debate on the anti-poll-tax bill, whereas as a matter of fact I voted for the limitation of debate.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHETEK, WIS., May 21, 1944.

WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It was with a feeling of utter disgust that I noted your vote against limita-

tion of debate on the anti-poll-tax bill. It was certainly a well-placed slap in the face of all liberal-minded people in the great Northwest.

Fortunately your vote on this matter cannot be explained away by your fear of instituting a gag rule on the question. Because, Mr. LANGER, even to us out here in the sticks, it just doesn't hold water. Even to you that excuse should sound very thin.

It does seem a bit ironical that these boys from the poll-tax States who are fighting and dying for democracy should have the basic democratic right withheld from them and their people by Representatives of a progressive State like North Dakota.

Yours very regretfully,

GAY GOTHAM.

FIFTEENTH REPORT OF LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am submitting herewith the Fifteenth Report on Lend-Lease Operations for the period ending March 31, 1944.

United Nations forces are now about to strike new and mightier blows at Nazi-occupied Europe from offensive bases in the West, the South, and the East. The fighting men of many nations have been banded together in combined operations. They are armed with the most powerful weapons that the combined resources and ingenuity of the United Nations can produce. They are ready to bring to bear their strength to continue the crushing process against the Nazis and the German war machine.

Our American forces will go into battle side by side with the men of Britain, France, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, and our other allies. At sea, warships flying many United Nations flags will escort the fleets. In the skies, the R. A. F. will join with the United States Army Air Forces in blasting the paths for our troops and in protecting them from air attack.

For this great undertaking, the United Nations fighting partnership has been made far stronger by lend-lease and reverse lend-lease. Through lend-lease we have made certain that every man in the forces of the other United Nations who common enemy as hard as possible, goes into battle beside an American fighting man has what he needs to hit the Through reverse lend-lease, the American forces have been similarly aided by our allies with everything they had that we needed.

On the eastern European front also, arms and other war supplies provided by the United States and the British Commonwealth, will continue to strengthen the Soviet Armies for the new blows that will be timed with our advances.

In the Far East and the Pacific our offensives in New Guinea, in Burma, and against the Japanese fortress islands in the central Pacific are proof that the battle for Japan is not waiting upon the successful conclusion of the battle against Nazi Germany. China is being helped to the utmost of our ability.

Decisive battles are ahead. Now, more than ever, it is vital to our own American

Army and Navy and Air Forces, as well as to the forces of the other United Nations, that we continue to provide our fighting partners with the additional war supplies they need to supplement their own resources. Congress has again recognized this fact by its overwhelming vote to extend the Lend-Lease Act.

Only by uniting our full strength with the full strength of the other free peoples of the world have we moved from the defensive to the offensive, from defeats to victories. By maintaining our unity now we shall certainly achieve final victory. By continuing our unity after the war we can assure a peace in which mankind can live and work and worship in peace, freedom, and security.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 22, 1944.

COMMENTS ON THE G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I desire to take this opportunity to make known to the Senate the reasons why I believe that some of the provisions of the G. I. bill of rights, S. 1767, as passed by the House, and which is now in conference, are undesirable, inequitable, and discriminatory to servicemen fighting in this war. I wish to refer particularly to the provisions of the bill relating to unemployment insurance to be found in title V of the bill, beginning on page 68.

DELIBERALIZATIONS IN HOUSE BILL

I should like to state first for the information of the Senate that the unemployment-insurance section of the G. I. bill of rights was first modeled along the lines of the provisions in a bill, S. 1545, which I introduced 6 months ago jointly with the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee and the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri. Our bill was drafted so as to assure the veteran real protection against unemployment.

We introduced this bill 6 months ago, and, finally, after many weeks of consideration of the matter by the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate on March 24 passed the G. I. bill of rights. But the provisions of the bill as passed by the House so restricts, deliberalizes, and disqualifies veterans for unemployment insurance as to make this part of the bill a sad reflection upon the generosity of this great country. The House version of the bill has practically emasculated the Senate provisions of the bill on unemployment insurance. Instead of a bill to enable veterans to obtain unemployment insurance, the House bill reads like a bill to deny veterans unemployment benefits.

REDUCTION IN DURATION OF BENEFITS

Mr. President, the bill which the senior Senator from Georgia and the senior Senator from Missouri and I introduced in November provided that every unemployed veteran could get 52 weeks—1 year—of unemployment-insurance benefits after his return from the service if he needed the benefits for that period of time. Our bill, like the present bill, provided, of course, that if the veteran did not become unemployed—if he did not need the benefits—if he did not register at a local employment office, that

he would not be eligible to receive such benefits. This provision for a maximum duration of benefits of 1 year seemed to us only fair and reasonable and was strongly endorsed and supported by the American Legion. Taking into account that many of our boys may find it difficult to readjust to civilian life after coming back from experiences which have taken them into every corner of the globe, we felt that a maximum of 1 year's protection was not too long to give our boys to readjust to normal civilian life. The G. I. bill of rights as passed by the Senate retained the maximum provision of 1 year of benefits but reduced this maximum period if the veteran had less than 7 months of service in the armed forces.

Mr. President, there are a number of comments in the nature of criticism of some of the restrictive amendments made to the G. I. bill by the House. I ask that I may be permitted to print in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the remainder of my statement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The remainder of Mr. WAGNER's statement is as follows:

BENEFITS FOR LITTLE AS 9 WEEKS

I objected to the reduction in the duration of benefits which was put into the Senate bill and I still think that it is unwise. But the House version of the bill not only reduced the maximum duration of benefits from 1 year to 26 weeks, but to add insult to injury still further reduced the duration of benefits so that any veteran having less than 9 months of service will get less than the maximum benefits of 26 weeks provided. Under the House bill a veteran can get as little as only 9 weeks of unemployment benefits. What is he supposed to do after that?

Under the House bill, a veteran would be required to have over 5 months' service in order to receive merely 16 weeks of unemployment benefits. This is a more severe eligibility requirement than the laws of the 7 States which provide 16 weeks of benefits—Kentucky, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Under the House bill a veteran would be required to have nearly 7 months of service in order to receive 20 weeks of unemployment benefits. This is a more severe eligibility requirement than the laws of Utah, New York, and Hawaii. In many other States the duration of benefits provided requires less service than under the harsh provisions of the House bill.

As I said, the House bill will require a serviceman to be in the armed forces for 9 months in order to be able to draw his 26 weeks of unemployment insurance, although no unemployment insurance bill ever proposed in this country that I know of makes such stringent requirements for the receipts of benefits for either veterans or civilians. In brief, this provision in the bill is so restrictive and so lacking in generosity for our servicemen as to be a snare and a delusion when our fighting men return home.

BENEFITS SHOULD BE FOR 1 YEAR

In this connection I should like to repeat what I said to the Senate on Feb-

ruary 15 when at that time I criticized such a provision for the variable and restricted duration of benefits:

I am of the firm conviction that every serviceman should be entitled to receive the same amount of benefits, for the same maximum period of time if he is unemployed. When a serviceman goes into the armed forces—whether for a day, or a week, or a month, or a year—he severs his ties with his family, his community, and his employer. If when he returns he cannot find a suitable job, in the light of both his past experience and his experience in the service, I think he should be entitled to unemployment compensation for at least 1 year if he is unemployed.

It must be kept in mind that if he isn't unemployed he does not get the benefits. But if he is unemployed I think the serviceman and his family are entitled to adequate protection irrespective of the length of his military service. We know that the length of a person's service in the armed forces is in most cases a factor over which the individual has little or no control. For instance, in this war a man may serve a short period of time in some special or technical capacity in a particular campaign and become injured. Although his injury may be physically minor and he may recover very quickly it may alter his entire employment opportunities. In such a case he may remain unemployed for a considerable period of time and I think he should be entitled to the maximum duration of the benefit provided in the bill. He served his country to the best of his ability—that is the important fact—and he is unemployed because of his service.

I urge the Senate conferees to make every effort to restore 1 year's protection to our servicemen so that we can say that we truly are concerned with the human aspects of demobilization.

DISQUALIFICATION OF VETERANS

Another portion of the unemployment insurance provisions of the House bill to which I take strong exception deals with the double penalties disqualifying servicemen from receiving their unemployment insurance benefits in certain situations. Of course, provisions which prevent the payments of benefits to individuals whose unemployment is due to conditions within their own control are a necessary part of any unemployment compensation plan, and S. 1767 contains such provisions. All State and Federal unemployment compensation laws, and those of foreign countries, guard against the payment of benefits to individuals who are out of work because they have refused, without good cause, to accept a reasonable offer of suitable work, or have left their jobs of their own will, or have been discharged for misconduct. Such provisions, however, should not be so harsh and restrictive as in the House bill so as to subvert completely the purpose of the legislation and to limit the rights and freedom which the veterans of this war have fought to protect. However, the disqualification provisions included on pages 71 and 72 of the bill are so unfair—so severe and restrictive as to require complete deletion in my opinion. These provisions are more restrictive than the present unemployment insurance laws of most States. They are inconsistent with the purpose of the bill, which is to assure protection to veterans whose unemployment is involuntary. They will create ill feeling and resentment when veterans find themselves

penalized and denied the protection they have been expecting to get.

VETERAN DISQUALIFIED FOR TRYING TO GET NEW JOB

Under the bill, a veteran who voluntarily leaves a job without good cause may be denied benefits for 3 to 4 additional weeks immediately thereafter. In addition to postponing his benefits for this period, the total amount of benefits to which he is entitled is also reduced by the number of weeks of disqualification. To illustrate the unfortunate effects of this latter provision, let us consider the situation of a veteran, perhaps a young man whom any of us may know, who is entitled to only 3 remaining weeks to draw benefits because of long previous unemployment covered by allowances. Let us also assume that he left a temporary job to try to get a better job, or that he left his first job to be nearer his family. Under the House version of the bill, if some State official or clerk found, under the provisions of State law, that the veteran did not have good cause for leaving he could be disqualified from receiving any Federal unemployment benefits for a 3-week period, and, on top of that, would be denied all further benefits because the remaining 3 weeks of his eligibility period would be canceled.

The unemployment-compensation laws of 32 States contain no provisions for such cancellation of benefit rights. Moreover, the District of Columbia unemployment-compensation law and the railroad unemployment-insurance law, enacted by Congress, contain no precedent for such a double-penalty provision.

This provision really raises the vital question whether veterans should be encouraged, rather than penalized, when they seek that job which will enable them to make a greater contribution to our national output, or which the veteran thinks offers him a better opportunity. This provision really limits unduly the cherished American right to leave one job in order to take a better one—better for the veteran, for the community, and for the Nation.

S. 1767 contains an additional penalty for the veteran who leaves his job voluntarily by providing, in cases where such an occurrence is repeated, that no benefits whatsoever shall be payable to him until he shall have had 2 weeks of substantially full-time work or for such greater period of employment up to 4 weeks as the Administrator may prescribe. However, if he is unable to obtain such employment because no jobs are available in his occupation or his community, the House amendment provides that he cannot obtain one single, solitary cent of further benefits under this program.

No such penalties as the requirement of reemployment in cases of voluntary quitting are found in 44 of the existing State laws.

On the surface it may appear proper to assign a heavier disqualification to a person who quits several jobs in succession. Such a rule, however, is completely inapplicable to veterans. I strongly believe that a veteran who may have undergone the hardships of military life for 4 or 5 years, should not be denied the fair

protection of this program if he finds it difficult to settle down on the first job or jobs he happens to accept after returning to civilian life. Such a penalty could have the effect of eliminating many veterans from all protection under the law.

We are all aware that many veterans, by reason of their military service, with its risks, and mental, physical, and emotional strains, will have great difficulty in adjusting themselves to civilian life and quickly settling down to regular jobs. After the hardships of 2, 3, or even 5 years of military life, in surroundings, completely different from those of their former civilian existence, they may well require some time to adjust to permanent employment. In my opinion, they should not be discouraged if they wish to try their hands at several types of work, either jobs similar to their previous civilian work, or jobs which will use the skills and experience gained while in the armed forces, or something completely different from either. The seriousness of the problems of personal readjustment is recognized by the War Manpower Commission, which has exempted veterans of the present war from all existing restrictions imposed on civilians as to the type of jobs they may take, and as to their freedom in making job changes during the first 60 days following their discharge from the armed forces.

DOUBLE PENALTIES FOR MISCONDUCT

Another ground for disqualification in this and other unemployment-compensation laws, is discharge for misconduct. This disqualification is commonly applied to individuals who have been dismissed from their jobs for violations of company rules regarding such things as tardiness or absence without excuse, smoking on the job, quarreling with a supervisor or fellow worker, and the like. The House bill provides for the same heavy disqualification penalties to be applied in such cases as are applied in cases of voluntarily leaving work. While the criticisms I have already outlined also apply to the disqualification for misconduct, there are additional considerations which require attention.

Twenty-seven State laws, including that of the District of Columbia, have no provision for cancellation of benefit rights in cases of discharge for misconduct such as is provided by the House amendment. In addition, not one single solitary State law requires that a claimant, so discharged, must remain disqualified until he has been reemployed as the House bill requires.

Such severe disqualification provisions are especially undesirable in the case of veterans. We know that the ex-serviceman will not find it easy to adjust himself to the variety of rules, regulations, and working practices of civilian commercial and industrial establishments. Every new worker, whether he is a civilian or a veteran, has some difficulty in learning to live under the rules which govern his conduct in a modern department store or factory, although many such rules are intended for his own safety and protection. Relieved from the severe discipline of the armed forces, many veterans will not accept at once

the host of company rules which they are expected to follow in their first civilian jobs. It is obvious that a veteran who is discharged for violation of rules governing smoking on the job, for example, will suffer a severe penalty in the fact of the discharge itself, since it will leave him without a job and require him to seek other employment. It seems to me that disqualification for a period of 3 to 4 weeks will prevent abuse of the unemployment allowance system. To go further and cancel the veteran's benefit rights would impose a penalty out of all proportion to his offense.

DOUBLE PENALTY WHERE VETERAN REFUSES FIRST JOB OFFERED HIM

There is still one more disqualification. That is the penalty for refusal of suitable work to which a veteran is referred under regulations of the Administrator, page 70, lines 8 to 11. Under the bill, this offense results in a 3- to 4-week disqualification, plus further loss of benefit rights until the veteran has worked 2 weeks or up to 4 weeks as prescribed by the Administrator. The severity of this latter requirement is matched by only 3 of the 51 State unemployment compensation laws.

I firmly believe that we should not pay benefits to individuals who are out of work because they have refused to accept suitable work without a good and justifiable reason. This is a genuine unemployment allowance, not a haven for the shiftless or the "goldbricker." At the same time, however, the penalty should be adapted to the problems at hand. Members of the Senate will agree, after consideration, that in determining what is suitable civilian work for a veteran of Tarawa or Cassino, possibly discharged with a slight physical disability, and what is good cause for refusing such work, we must not apply the rigid standards we have used in the past. Work in the veteran's pre-war occupation may not be suitable for him today because he may have learned new skills while in military service. Many a former retail clerk will come out of the war a skilled machinist, radio or television mechanic, airplane pilot or truck driver; he may have picked up some practical engineering experience, or developed qualities of leadership which would fit him for administrative or executive responsibilities.

A messenger boy's job would not be suitable for an ex-messenger who comes out of the war a captain in a paratroop battalion. A former architect or lawyer might have spent his military career as a stock clerk in an Army warehouse. A job as a stock clerk would not be suitable for him. Many veterans may refuse to accept jobs for reasons which may not appear entirely reasonable to local officials on the basis of rules and regulations developed over the past 8 years, but yet these reasons may be compelling to a veteran as a result of military experience. Disqualification for a stated 3-week period provides adequate protection against abuse. We should not add the further penalty which is contained in the bill that benefit rights are suspended until the veteran obtains new work. This may mean the complete denial of protection under the program to

a veteran in a period when jobs are hard to find.

I am satisfied that these added penalties were transposed into this bill from a few of the most restrictive and illiberal State unemployment insurance laws, which are not typical of the main body of laws on the subject, and have no proper relation to a Federal plan of unemployment allowances for veterans. I urge the Senate conferees to delete these harsh provisions and see to it that the fair and just provisions in the Senate version be retained.

ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS

A wholly new restrictive provision has been inserted in the bill by the House; namely, the requirement that the servicemen must have been in the armed forces for 90 days or more. I believe that this requirement should not be retained in the bill. The Senate version of the bill merely required that the person "shall have been separated from active service under other than dishonorable conditions." The double requirement in the bill as it now stands that the service must be 90 days or more and that the serviceman must have been discharged under honorable conditions will result in disqualifying thousands of veterans from benefits.

While such requirements may be a reasonable prerequisite for pensions, they are not necessary for unemployment benefits, which are payable for only a short period of time. In the first place, many veterans who will have been inducted into the service during the last 3 months prior to the termination of the war are likely to be released from service soon after the war ends and they will not be eligible for unemployment compensation benefits because they have not served 90 days. Moreover, they are the persons most likely to be returned to civilian life at the very time when there is unemployment arising out of readjustment to normal business activity and they, therefore, are likely to be out of a job and in addition ineligible for benefits. Such a situation seems to me inequitable and undesirable and I trust that the Senate conferees will adjust these provisions in order that the bill will not penalize those servicemen who are inducted during the last phase of our war effort.

Moreover, it is well known that a great number of persons have been inducted into the service who for one reason or another do not show the necessary aptitude, background, education, or experience to meet the high standards required by the armed forces.

In many cases the individual is perfectly well adjusted in his job in his community in civilian life but cannot fit into Army routine. Under the terms of the House bill such individuals would be disqualified from receiving benefits even though the United States Government was the cause of their breaking their previous employment relationship and thereby causing the individual to be unemployed. It is my belief that every person who has been inducted into the armed forces and who subsequently becomes unemployed after his discharge—other than under dishonorable condi-

tions—should be entitled to unemployment benefits under the bill.

BENEFITS CANCELED

Another section added by the House to reduce the amount of benefits payable to a veteran is section 1000 (b) on page 75 of the bill. It provides that when a veteran receives unemployment benefits and subsequently, for any reason, receives educational allowances under title II of the bill the total amount of unemployment benefits received shall be deducted from the total educational allowances provided. On pages 56-57, in paragraph (7) of the education title of the bill a similar provision has been inserted which states that when any veteran receives educational allowances and subsequently, for any reason, receives unemployment benefits, any educational allowances received shall be deducted from the total unemployment benefits provided. The House provisions as now written are unduly harsh. They result in unjustly penalizing the veteran for making a perfectly proper shift from one program to another. I think that it is proper that provision be made so that unemployment benefits and the educational allowances cannot be received simultaneously. In the provisions of the bill as passed by the Senate there is a specific provision in section 1000—page 37—which covers this very point. I think, therefore, that the provision inserted by the House in section 1000 (b) appearing on page 75 is unnecessary and undesirable and should be stricken from the bill.

REDUCTION IN AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

The bill, as passed by the Senate, provided for payments of \$15 a week for a single person or \$20 a week where the claimant has a wife or \$23 a week where he has a wife and one child or \$25 a week where he has a wife and two children.

The bill as passed by the House strikes out any reference to benefits payable on basis of the dependents of the claimants and allows a flat amount to all individuals irrespective of his family circumstances.

The Senate is well aware of the fact that in all laws relating to veterans, the Congress has always taken into account the family circumstances of the veteran in pension payments. Moreover, in the educational allowances provided in title II of the bill as passed by the House the benefits take into account the family circumstances of the individual. But when it came to unemployment compensation the House struck out any reference to the dependents of the claimant, so that the married man with children will get no more than the single man will get. I strongly urge the conferees to insist upon including dependents' benefits in the final bill. We all know that it costs more for a man with a wife and child to live than a single man, and we would be flying in the face of economic facts which are evident to everyone if we refuse to include some provision for dependents' benefits in the final bill.

DISCRIMINATION IN ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW

The bill as passed by the Senate provided for the unemployment-insurance

benefits to be administered under uniform Federal standards so that there would be equity and uniformity with respect to every single man and woman who served Uncle Sam in the service. Specific provision was made so that the administration of these uniform standards could be decentralized by using existing Federal, State, and local facilities. The bill, however, as passed by the House specifically delegates certain of the vital matters affecting the rights of veterans to benefits to the States. This will result in great variation in the protection given to veterans and will cause unnecessary discrimination. I strongly urge, therefore, that the conferees consider these provisions and urge the retention of the provision found in the bill as passed by the Senate.

Section 800 (d) on page 72 of the bill provides that in determining "the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, the conditions and standards prescribed by the unemployment compensation laws of the State in which he files his claim shall govern." This section is a substitute for a section in the Senate version of the bill, page 33-34, which gave General Hines, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, the authority to determine the standards which should apply to veterans in every part of the United States. The House version of the bill thus means that a veteran who applies for his benefits in California may be allowed to draw his benefits in California but may be disqualified from receiving benefits in another State which has more restrictive rules or regulations or local officials who are less generous. It means that the fact that a veteran served his country in north Africa, or in Italy, or in the south Pacific shall have no bearing on his rights to benefits but rather that the State in which by chance he happens to file his claim for Federal unemployment benefits shall determine whether he shall receive such benefits or not. No provision could to my mind be farther from assuring justice, equity, or proper treatment to our soldiers, sailors, and marines than this provision which has come over to us from the House. The Senate provision in the bill should be reinserted.

DISCRIMINATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Section 1102 of the bill specifically provides that any claimant whose claim for his allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an administrative tribunal not of the Federal Government but of the State government. The provision in the Senate bill was deleted by the House which enabled General Hines to designate other agencies other than State agencies. As the bill is now drafted the servicemen's rights to benefits would be reviewed in the first instance by the State administrative agencies thus making it almost impossible for the Veterans' Administrator to lay down uniform rules and principles in handling the thousands of cases in the individual States. This to my way of thinking is delegation run riot. We do not permit any such practice with respect to veterans' pensions and I do not think that we should inaugurate such a precedent in view of the fact that bene-

fits provided in the bill are Federal benefits and not State benefits.

I should think that the various veterans' organizations would find it exceedingly difficult and confusing to have to inform themselves and their members of the many variations which exist in the practices of the different State review bodies. It is clear that, as the bill as now written, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs would have the power to prescribe the general procedures and rules and regulations and standards to which the administrative tribunals of the various States would have to conform. However, in view of the fact that as I have pointed out, section 800 (d) of the bill on page 72 delegates authority to use State definitions and interpretations of certain terms used in the Federal law, it seems to me that handing over the initial review of such cases to the State agency can only result in confusion to the veteran and to the veterans' organizations which safeguard the veterans' rights. It can only result in delay in the payment of benefits to the veteran. I urge the conference committee to see to it that the Senate version of the bill is retained.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY IN ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the provisions which I have mentioned above pointing out that the Senate bill has been modified to delegate specific authority to the States to interpret the provisions of the Federal law, there is an additional provision which has been included in the House bill in section 901 (a) on page 73 which provides that the benefits may not be paid at intervals prescribed by the Veterans Administrator but must vary by "intervals prescribed by the unemployment compensation law in the State in which the claim was made." I think that this lack of uniformity in this provision and in the other provisions is highly undesirable as a matter of principle in the administration of a Federal law. But in order to show how utterly ridiculous this provision and the two previous provisions I have mentioned might become, I wish to point out to the Senate that the bill provides in section 1400 (c) that the definition of the term "State" shall include Puerto Rico. Therefore, all of these various provisions must be administered in Puerto Rico in accordance with the unemployment insurance law of Puerto Rico. But the fact is that Puerto Rico does not have an unemployment insurance law. Consequently there is no way in which the State law of Puerto Rico can be applied to Puerto Rico. Since the House version struck out the reference allowing Federal standards to be used in these various cases, there is no way that the Veterans' Administrator can pay the unemployment benefits in Puerto Rico except under Federal provisions to be prescribed by him.

It seems clear, therefore, that the only way in which the conference committee can avoid this absurdity—this discrimination—is to reinsert all the Senate provisions of the bill which provides that the Veterans' Administrator shall have the right to administer the bill on a uniform national basis.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROVISIONS COMPLICATED

I should also like to point out that title IV, on page 63, of the bill relating to employment service for veterans, in the House bill is vastly inferior to and much more complicated than the provisions in the Senate bill. The provisions in the Senate bill were carefully worked out by the senior Senator from Missouri and myself with representatives of the American Legion who approved the Senate version. I still feel very strongly that the provisions in the Senate bill will promote the veterans' job opportunities better than the provisions that are found in the House bill.

The House bill in addition has attempted to include in section 607, on page 67, of the bill a completely unnecessary provision in no way related to the veterans' problem. Section 607 has absolutely no direct relationship to the bill but appears to have been inserted possibly in order to indicate that the Congress has already made a decision on the question of whether the entire employment service should remain a Federal service. As the Senate knows, Senator MURRAY and I have a bill pending, S. 1161, which provides for the continuation of the present Federal Employment Service on a Federal basis. This, to our way of thinking, is our only way to assure veterans and civilians alike the use of a truly national and efficient employment service in every part of our Nation. Section 607, inserted in the House, precluded full discussion of this problem by the Senate and I urge the Senate conferees to delete this provision which has absolutely no bearing on the pending bill.

EXORBITANT INTEREST RATE ON LOANS

Before concluding my remarks, I should like to point out one provision of the House bill relating to title III which provides that interest up to 6 percent may be charged on loans made by the veteran for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business properties. In view of the present and prospective financial situation, I think that it would be exorbitant to charge the veteran as much as 6 percent interest on any such loan.

The Senate bill provided that any loan made by a veteran should not bear interest for the first year and that thereafter the interest rate should be 3 percent per year. The provision in the Senate bill seems to me fair and proper. I am inalterably opposed to the Federal Government permitting the veteran to be bled to death by charging him exorbitant rates of interest.

SUMMARY

I have tried to point out some of the most glaring and apparent discrimination and inequities in the bill as enacted by the House. Careful study by the Senate conferees will I believe convince them of the many injustices, restrictive qualifications and penalties which have been imposed on the veteran by the House bill. The bill in its present form is unworthy of approval of the Senate.

I have received hundreds of letters and telegrams from citizens of New York and from other States protesting against the

House version of the bill. I hope that other Senators will join me in urging members of the conference committee to see to it that these unjust provisions are eliminated from the bill so that we may assure our fighting men throughout the world generous and fair protection when they return to civilian life. The harsh provisions included in the House bill are in direct contradiction to all the promises we have made to the men and women who are serving our country at this time. The unemployment compensation provision in the House bill is a snare and a delusion of our servicemen and women. In this present form the bill cannot be defended if we wish to claim that we want to protect our servicemen on a just and equitable basis.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, submitting, pursuant to law, a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 190 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under authority vested in the Attorney General together with a statement of the reason for such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Immigration.

FREE POSTAGE FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES

A letter from the Postmaster General, relating to extension of the provision for free postage for soldiers, sailors, and marines beyond December 31, 1944, if there still exists a state of war; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

SETTLEMENT OF WAR VETERANS, WAR WORKERS, AND OTHERS ON THE CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the settlement of war veterans, war workers, and others on the Central Valley Project, for encouragement of the development of the project in family-size units, for cooperation by Federal, State, and private organizations to these ends, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

LIMITATIONS ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL, PRINTING AND BINDING, ETC., IN SEVERAL AGENCIES

A letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of letters addressed to the heads of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the War Production Board which establish limitations on the amounts which may be expended for travel, printing and binding, and the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles from sums set apart in appropriations to these agencies for special projects (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of the Treasury (2), Navy (4), and Commerce (3); United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, National Housing Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission (2), and Federal Security Agency which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition

(with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution adopted by the Yugoslav-American Central Council, of San Pedro, Calif., pledging support in the war effort and favoring official recognition of the National Anti-Fascist Liberation Council as the sole representative of democratic Yugoslavia and that the council be given essential assistance by use of the Lend-Lease Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution by the Council of the City of Minneapolis, Minn., requesting that Congress amend House bill 4576, relating to coal, and similar legislation, so as to protect the benefits of the river transportation of coal; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the eighth annual convention of the northern Washington district, International Woodworkers of America, at Seattle, Wash., favoring the extension and improvement of the Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by the eighth annual convention of the northern Washington district, International Woodworkers of America, at Seattle, Wash., favoring the adoption of measures to establish a Nation-wide broadcast of congressional proceedings; to the Committee on Rules.

A resolution adopted by the eighth annual convention of the northern Washington district, International Woodworkers of America, at Seattle, Wash., favoring the enactment of pending legislation to eliminate the poll tax in Federal elections; ordered to lie on the table.

Resolutions by the Central Labor Council of Kalispell and Laborers Local, No. 273, of Great Falls, both in the State of Montana, favoring the adoption of measures to establish a Nation-wide broadcast of congressional proceedings; to the Committee on Rules.

A resolution of the International Woodworkers of America (C. I. O.), of Deer Park, Wash., favoring the extension and improvement of the Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A resolution unanimously adopted by the Methodist Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring the inclusion of milk in any program of school lunches; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore, Md., favoring repeal of the land-grant provisions of the act relating to transcontinental railroads; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—RESOLUTION OF MANITOWOC, WIS., CITY COUNCIL

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I present and ask to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Manitowoc, Wis., on May 15, 1944, in relation to the St. Lawrence seaway project.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



June 12



BILLS INTRODUCED

Mr. LUCAS introduced the following bills, which were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

S. 1993. A bill for the relief of the estates of Joseph B. Gowen and Ruth V. Gowen; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1994. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 91) felicitating the Republic of Iceland, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INVESTIGATION OF ACTIVITIES OF POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE OF THE C. I. O.—AMENDMENTS

Mr. KILGORE submitted sundry amendments intended to be proposed by him to the resolution (S. Res. 298) to investigate the activities of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (submitted by Mr. EUTLER on May 31, 1944), which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4879) making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely:

Under the item for "Smaller War Plants Corporation" on page 23, line 19, after the word "Corporation", insert the following: "including the salary of the Chairman of the Board at \$10,000 per annum."

On page 30, in line 2, after the word "binding", insert: "and not to exceed \$1,000,000 for expenditure through other Federal agencies, and through State agencies without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, for gathering of medical and social history information on registrants."

On page 30, line 11, strike out "\$31,500,000" and insert "\$62,500,000."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4379, making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4937) making appropriations for defense aid (lend-lease) for the participation by the United States in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and for the Foreign Economic Administration, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, the follow-

ing amendment, namely: Under title II, on page 7, after line 8, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 202. In addition to the sum appropriated by section 201 of this title, any supplies, services, or funds available for disposition or expenditure by the President under the act of March 11, 1941, as amended (22 U. S. C. 411-419), and acts supplementary thereto, may be disposed of or expended by the President to carry out the provisions of the act of March 28, 1944, without reimbursement of the appropriations from which such supplies or services were procured or such funds were provided: *Provided*, That the supplies, services, and funds disposed of or expended under the authority of this section shall not exceed a total value, as determined under regulations to be approved by the President, of \$350,000,000 and shall be charged to the amount authorized to be appropriated by said act of March 28, 1944: *Provided further*, That the authority granted by this section shall not become effective until the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff shall have issued a certification that the state of the war permits the exercise of such authority and the utilization of lend-lease supplies, services, or funds for the purposes of section 201 of this title; and after such certification such utilization shall be upon the determination of the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4937) making appropriations for defense aid (lend-lease), for the participation by the United States in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and for the Foreign Economic Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE—ARTICLE BY SENATOR CLARK OF MISSOURI

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The G. I. Bill of Rights" written by Senator CLARK of Missouri, and published in the Democratic Digest of May 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

ART OF POLITICS—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Art of Politics" from the Washington Post, which appears in the Appendix.]

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF EUGENE HOLCOMB

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1588) for the relief of the legal guardian of Eugene Holcomb, a minor.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. O'DANIEL, and Mr. WHERRY conferees on the part of the Senate.

PRINTING OF MANUSCRIPT—ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX ACT OF 1944

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 90, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the manuscript prepared by Representative DANIEL A. REED, containing an analysis of questions and answers relative to the individual income-tax payment act of 1944, be printed as a House document; and that 34,000 additional copies shall be printed for the use of the House document room.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, as acting chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, I move that the Senate concur in the concurrent resolution.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I notice the concurrent resolution provides only for the printing of a House document all the copies of which are to be at the disposal of the House. Has any suggestion been made that copies be made available to Senators?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. It is my opinion that documents printed for the House document room are available to Senators as well.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

CLAUDE R. WHITLOCK

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1848) for the relief of Claude R. Whitlock, and for other purposes, which was, on page 2, line 13, after the word "funds", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of existing law the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative is hereby authorized to appropriate any funds now or hereafter due Theodore A. Garnette by reason of his status as an Indian and to apply such funds on the indebtedness created by his embezzlement of said public and trust funds: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. WHITE. Will not the Senator indicate what the House amendment is?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. This is a bill to clear the record of a former Indian agent. As I understand, the House amendment proposes to take the money which has been left and apply it to the indebtedness.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That this act may be cited as the 'Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944'.

"TITLE I

"CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

"SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section as to priorities for materials shall apply to any State institution to be built for the care or hospitalization of veterans.

"SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter into agreements and contracts for the use by or transfer to the Veterans' Administration of suitable Army and Navy hospitals after termination of hostilities in the present war or after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to establish necessary regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities.

"SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed to operate properly such facilities, or for the transfer, without reimbursement of appropriations, of facilities, supplies, equipment, or material necessary and proper for authorized care for veterans, except that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number now established or approved, plus the estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate or transfers the operation of the

Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government.

"Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other Act, shall be construed to prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned, appointed or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made or extend beyond six months after the termination of the war.

"SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to place officials and employees designated by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released from active service.

"SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to his next of kin or legal representative; and no person shall be discharged or released from active service on account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that he has had explained to him the right to file such claim: *Provided*, That this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor preclude the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement: *And provided further*, That refusal or failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right the veteran may subsequently assert.

"Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a Service or a Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract.

"SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be required to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, and any such statement against his own interest signed at any time, shall be null and void and of no force and effect.

"CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

"SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of paid full time accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress), and other such national organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect, nor to prejudice the right of the American Red Cross to recognition under existing statutes.

"(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each such veterans' organiza-

tions who is responsible for claims and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The commanding officer of each such military or naval installation shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives in the providing of available space and equipment for such representatives.

"CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

"SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial of any person from the military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service, shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed, under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at the time of commission of the offense such person was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any war risk, Government (converted) or national service life-insurance policy.

"SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of review composed of five members each, whose duties shall be to review, on their own motion or upon the request of a former officer or enlisted man or woman or, if deceased, by the surviving spouse, next of kin, or legal representative, the type and nature of his discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial. Such review shall be based upon all available records of the service department relating to the person requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be construed to include, among others, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority, except in the case of a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial, to change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, and to issue a new discharge in accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be final subject only to review by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively: *Provided*, That no request for review by such board of a discharge or dismissal under the provisions of this section shall be valid unless filed within fifteen years after such discharge or dismissal or within fifteen years after the effective date of this Act whichever be the later.

"SEC. 302. (a) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury are authorized and directed to establish, from time to time, boards of review composed of five commissioned officers, two of whom shall be selected from the Medical Corps of the Army or Navy, or from

the Public Health Service, as the case may be. It shall be the duty of any such board to review, at the request of any officer retired or released to inactive service, without pay, for physical disability pursuant to the decision of a retiring board, the findings and decision of such retiring board. Such review shall be based upon all available service records relating to the officer requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such officer. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the officer requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board of review in person or by counsel. In carrying out its duties under this section such board of review shall have the same powers as exercised by, or vested in, the retiring board whose findings and decision are being reviewed. The proceedings and decision of each such board of review affirming or reversing the decision of the retiring board shall be transmitted to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, and shall be laid by him before the President for his approval or disapproval and orders in the case.

"(b) No request for review under this section shall be valid unless filed within 15 years after the date of retirement for disability or after the effective date of this act, whichever is the later.

"(c) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'officer' means any officer subject to the laws granting retirement for active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or any of their respective components;

"(2) the term 'counsel' shall have the same meaning as when used in section 301 of this act.

"TITLE II

"CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

"SEC. 400. (a) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 16, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII."

"(b) Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

"Part VIII

"1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, and whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the service, or who desires a refresher or retraining course, and who either shall have served ninety days or more, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability, shall be eligible for and entitled to receive education or training under this part: *Provided*, That such course shall be initiated not later than 2 years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of the present war, whichever is the later: *Provided further*, That no

such education or training shall be afforded beyond seven years after the termination of the present war: *And provided further*, That any such person who was not over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service shall be deemed to have had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with.

"2. Any such eligible person shall be entitled to education or training, or a refresher or retraining course, at an approved educational or training institution, for a period of one year (or the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser time as may be required for the course of instruction chosen by him. Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institutions, except a refresher or retraining course, such person shall be entitled to an additional period or periods of education or training, not to exceed the time such person was in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, but in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed four years: *Provided*, That his work continues to be satisfactory throughout the period, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution: *Provided, however*, That wherever the additional period of instruction ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such quarter or semester has expired, such period of instruction shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester.

"3. Such person shall be eligible for and entitled to such course of education or training as he may elect, and at any approved educational or training institution at which he chooses to enroll, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept or retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue: *Provided*, That for reasons satisfactory to the Administrator, he may change a course of instruction: *And provided further*, That any such course of education or training may be discontinued at any time, if it is found by the Administrator that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, the conduct or progress of such person is unsatisfactory.

"4. From time to time the Administrator shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State a list of the educational and training institutions (including industrial establishments), within such jurisdiction, which are qualified and equipped to furnish education or training (including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining training), which institutions, together with such additional ones as may be recognized and approved by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified and approved to furnish education or training to such persons as shall enroll under this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprenticeship training, whenever possible, the Administrator shall utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of 1 year's duration or more.

"5. The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution, for each person enrolled in full time or part time course of education or training, the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other

necessary expenses, exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses, and travel, as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution: *Provided*, That in no event shall such payments, with respect to any person, exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided further*, That no payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprenticeship training on the job: *And provided further*, That if any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if its established tuition fee shall be found by the Administrator to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing such education or training, he is authorized to provide for the payment, with respect to any such person, of such fair and reasonable compensation as will not exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year.

"6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part, such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year. Such person attending a course on a part-time basis, and such person receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice or other training on the job at institutions, business or other establishments, shall be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence of dependency allowances, as may be determined by the Administrator: *Provided*, That any such person eligible under this part, and within the limitations thereof, may pursue such full time or part-time course or courses as he may elect, without subsistence allowance.

"7. Any such person eligible for the benefits of this part, who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII, may elect which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That, in the event of such election, subsistence allowance hereunder shall not exceed the amount of additional pension payable for training under said part VII.

"8. No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational or training institution: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized, by existing provisions of law, to exercise over any Federal educational or training institution, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this part in any institution over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

"9. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and empowered to administer this title, and, insofar as he deems practicable, shall utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments and agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with them. Consistent with and subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in this title, the Administrator shall, from time to time, prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its purposes and provisions.

"10. The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational guidance to persons eligible for education and training under this part. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions: *Provided*, That facilities of other Federal agen-

cies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"11. As used in this part, the term 'educational or training institutions' shall include all public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in accordance with Public, Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training."

"Sec. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions', shall be available for necessary expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a)."

"Sec. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) shall be deemed released to him: *Provided*, That if he fail, because of fault on his part to complete the course of training or education afforded thereunder, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."

"Sec. 403. Paragraph 1, part VII, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'time' the words 'on or' and deleting the date 'December 6, 1941' and substituting therefor the date 'September 16, 1940'."

"TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

"CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

"Sec. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be eligible for the benefits of this title. Any such veteran may apply within two years after separation from the military or naval forces, or two years after termination of the war, whichever is the later date, but in no event more than five years after the termination of the war, to the Administrator of

Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 per centum of a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502 and 503: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$2,000. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and that the loan applied for appears practicable, the Administrator shall guarantee the payment of the part thereof as set forth in this title.

"(b) Interest for the first year on that part of the loan guaranteed by the Administrator shall be paid by the Administrator out of available appropriations. No security for the guaranty of a loan shall be required except the right to be subrogated to the lien rights of the holder of the obligation which is guaranteed: *Provided*, That pursuant to regulations to be issued by the Administrator the mortgagor and mortgagee shall agree that before beginning foreclosure proceedings for default in payment of principal or interest due, the Administrator shall have at least thirty days' notice with the option of bidding in the property on foreclosure or of refinancing the loan with any other agency or by any other means available.

"(c) Loans guaranteed by the Administrator under this title shall be payable under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Administrator: *Provided*, That the liability under the guaranty, within the limitations of this title, shall decrease or increase pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the obligation: *Provided further*, That loans guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum and shall be payable in full in not more than twenty years. The Administrator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to veterans subject to the provisions of this title on approved applications made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal.

"Purchase or construction of homes

"Sec. 501. (a) Any application made by a veteran under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by him to be occupied as his home may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

"(1) that the proceeds of such loans will be used for payment for such property to be purchased or constructed by the veteran;

"(2) that the contemplated terms of payment required in any mortgage to be given in part payment of the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes; and

"(3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property or the construction cost, including the value of the unimproved lot, does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

"(b) Any application for the guaranty of a loan under this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments on, residential property owned by the veteran and used by him as his home, may be approved by the Administrator if he finds that the proceeds of such loan will be used for such purpose or purposes.

"(c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of any loan guaranteed under this title, or by reason of any secondary lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

"Purchase of farms and farm equipment

"Sec. 502. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used

in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings or equipment, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

"(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used in payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran, or for repairing, altering, or improving any buildings or equipment, to be used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

"(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

"(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

"(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

"Purchase of business property

"Sec. 503. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farming) may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

"(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide pursuit of such gainful occupation;

"(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such occupation;

"(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

"(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

"Sec. 504. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary and appropriate for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may delegate to a subordinate employee authority to approve loans subject to the provisions of this title and the rules promulgated thereunder.

"Sec. 505. (a) The Administrator shall designate such agency or agencies, if any, as he finds equipped to determine whether the guaranty of loan should be approved under this title. In any case wherein a principal loan, for any of the purposes stated in section 501, 502, or 503, is approved by a Federal agency to be made or guaranteed or insured by it pursuant to applicable law and regulations, and the veteran is in need of a second loan to cover the remainder of the purchase price or cost, or a part thereof, the Administrator, subject otherwise to the provisions of this title, including the limitation of \$2,000 on the total amount which may be guaranteed, may guarantee the full amount of the second loan: *Provided*, That such second loan shall not exceed 20 per centum of the purchase price or cost and that the rate of interest thereon shall not exceed that on the principal loan by more than 1 per centum: *And provided further*, That regulations to be promulgated jointly by the Administrator and the head of such agency may provide for servicing of both loans by such agency and for refinancing of the principal loan to include any unpaid portion of the secondary loan with accrued interest, if any, after the curtailment thereon equals twice the amount of the secondary loan.

"(b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his ability and experience, including training as a vocational trainee, to be likely to carry out successfully undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be eligible for the benefits of such Act to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

"TITLE IV

"CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

"SEC. 600. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created to cooperate with and assist the United States Employment Service, as established by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans' Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have the responsibility of administering the functions of the United States Employment Service. The Board shall determine all matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

"(b) The Chairman of the Board shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out its policies through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States or through persons engaged in activities authorized by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 763, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved September 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)). The Chairman may delegate such authority to an executive secretary who shall be appointed by him and who shall thereupon be the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

"(c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service shall be available to the Board.

"SEC. 601. The United States Employment Service shall assign to each of the States a veterans' employment representative, who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States separated from active service under honorable conditions, who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least two years, and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the Board, in accordance with the civil-service laws, and whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such veterans' employment representative shall be attached to the staff of the public employment service in the State to which he has been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execution of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in the State. In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State, he shall—

"(a) be functionally responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment and for placement of veterans in employment;

"(b) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types

of available employment in public works and private industry or business;

"(c) promote the interest of employers in employing veterans;

"(d) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment; and

"(e) assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

"SEC. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board, there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the employment service in the State one or more employees, preferably veterans, of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed for the veterans' employment representative.

"SEC. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed necessary or appropriate in administering the provisions of this title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in providing continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

"SEC. 604. The Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions of this title.

"SEC. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secretary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents, printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall not be available for any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated, except with the approval of the Board.

"(b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of this title during the current fiscal year.

"SEC. 606. The term "United States Employment Service" as used in this title means that Bureau created by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such successor agencies as from time to time shall perform its functions and duties, as now performed by the War Manpower Commission.

"SEC. 607. The term "veteran" as used in this title shall mean a person who served in the active service of the armed forces during a period of war in which the United States has been, or is, engaged, and who has been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

"TITLE V

"CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

"SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable, after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of this title and regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant thereto, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, not to exceed a total of fifty-two

weeks, which (1) begins after the first Sunday of the third calendar month after the date of enactment hereof, and (2) occurs not later than two years after discharge or release or the termination of the war, whichever is the later date: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation: *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than five years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

"(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

"(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

"(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

"(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, in accordance with its regulations;

"(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

"CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

"SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

"(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

"(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work to which he has been referred by a public employment office, or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

"(3) he, without good cause, does not attend an available free training course as required by regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of this title.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

"(1) he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

"(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate business in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

"(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks.

"(2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

"(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, the conditions and standards prescribed by the unemployment compensation laws of the State in which he files his claim shall govern: *Provided*, That the Administrator may prescribe conditions and standards for applicants in any State having no applicable statute.

"(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

"(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

"(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

"CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

"SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be \$20 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

"(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service during the period stated in section 700 the veteran shall be entitled to four weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700: *Provided*, That the allowance for the qualifying ninety days service shall be eight weeks for each such month.

"SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at the intervals prescribed by the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the claim was made: *Provided*, That if none are so prescribed readjustment allowances shall be paid at such reasonable intervals as may be determined by the Administrator.

"(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

"SEC. 902. (a) Any person qualified under subsection (a) of section 700, and residing in the United States who is self-employed for profit in an independent establishment, trade, business, profession, or other vocation shall be eligible for readjustment allowances under this title within the time periods applicable, and not in excess of the total amount provided in this title.

"(b) Upon application by the veteran showing, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Administrator, that he has been fully engaged in such self-employment and that his net earnings in a trade, business, profession, or vocation, have been less than \$100 in the previous calendar month, the veteran shall be entitled to receive, subject to the limitations of this title as to time and amount, the difference (adjusted to the next highest multiple of \$1), between \$100 and his net earnings for such month.

"(c) Payment of such allowance shall be made by the Administrator to each eligible veteran at the time and in the manner other

payments are made directly to veterans by the Administrator.

"(d) Subsection (b) of section 700 and section 800 shall not apply in determining the eligibility for allowances of a claimant under this section.

"CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

"SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant under this title and where, for the same period, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

"CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

"SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment-compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator, who shall be a war veteran separated from active service under honorable conditions and who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least two years, shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

"(b) The Administrator, consistent with the provisions of this title, shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out its purposes: *Provided, however*, That cooperative rules and regulations relating to the performance by Federal or State departments, or agencies, of functions under agreements made therewith may be made by the Administrator after consultation and advisement with representatives of such departments or agencies.

"(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any cooperating department or agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this title.

"(d) Allowances paid by the cooperating State agencies shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and without the necessity of audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

"(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than six months.

"(f) The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Social Security

Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title, and the amount of the administrative expense incurred or to be incurred by a State under agreements made pursuant to this section. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall certify such amount to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, and the additional amount so certified shall be paid to each State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration.

"(g) Any money paid to any cooperating agency or person, which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the period covered by such payment or the agreement with such agency or person, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of period covered by this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

"(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

"SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. The representative of the Administrator located in each State shall be the final appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in such State, subject to review by the Administrator.

"SEC. 1103. In the case of any veteran eligible under the provisions of this title who either at the time of application for the benefits herein provided is a "qualified employee" as defined in section 3 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended, or was last employed prior to such application by an employer as defined in section 1 (a) of the said Act, claim may be made through an office operated by or a facility designated as a free employment office by the Railroad Retirement Board pursuant to the provisions of said Act. In such cases, the conditions and standards as to suitability of work or existence of good cause, the intervals for making claim for and payment of benefits, and the administrative and appellate procedures prescribed by or under said Act shall govern, if not in conflict with the provisions of this title, the appellate procedures being subject to final appeal to the Administrator. In such cases, a reference in this title to a cooperating State agency shall be deemed to include the Railroad Retirement Board.

"CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

"SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

"CHAPTER XIII—PENALTIES

"SEC. 1300. Any claimant who knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further allowance under this title.

"Sec. 1301. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

"CHAPTER XIV—DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 1400. As used in this title—

"(a) The term 'week' means such period or periods of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

"(b) The term 'wages' means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

"TITLE VI

"CHAPTER XV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 1500. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and the provisions of Public, Numbered 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended (38 U. S. C. 450, 451, 454a and 556a), shall be for application under this Act. For the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of Public, Numbered 2, as amended, and this Act, the Administrator shall have authority to accept uncompensated services, and to enter into contracts or agreements with private or public agencies, or persons, for necessary services, including personal services, as he may deem practicable.

"SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise specified, the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

"SEC. 1502. Wherever used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural; the masculine includes the feminine; the term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; the term 'United States' used geographically means the several States, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia; the term 'State' means the several States, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia; and the phrases 'termination of hostilities in the present war', 'termination of the present war', and 'termination of the war', mean termination of the war as declared by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

"SEC. 1503. A discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this Act or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended.

"SEC. 1504. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress annually a report of operations under this Act. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be transmitted

to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

"SEC. 1505. In the event there shall hereafter be authorized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation, any benefits received by, or paid for, any veteran under this Act shall be charged against and deducted from such adjusted compensation; and in the event a veteran has obtained a loan under the terms of this Act, the agency disbursing such adjusted compensation shall first pay the unpaid balance and accrued interest due on such loan to the holder of the evidence of such indebtedness to the extent that the amount of adjusted compensation which may be payable will permit."

And the House agree to the same.

BENNETT CHAMP CLARK,
WALTER F. GEORGE,
DAVID I. WALSHE,
SCOTT W. LUCAS,
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.,
JOHN A. DANAHY,
E. D. MILLIKIN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. E. RANKIN,
J. HARDIN PETERSON,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,
JOHN S. GIBSON,
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
PAUL CUNNINGHAM,
B. W. KEARNEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief statement with regard to the conference report. The report would, of course, have been submitted by the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], but he found it necessary to return to his State Saturday evening and asked me, as chairman of the Finance Committee and, also, as a member of the conference committee, to submit the report.

I believe the Senate is fairly familiar with the terms of the bill as finally agreed upon in conference. I think I should say, in justice to the Senate conferees—and I believe this expresses the sentiment of all the conferees on the part of the Senate—that the last section in the bill as agreed upon was most reluctantly accepted by the Senate conferees; but in order to reach an agreement we accepted the last section in the bill, which provides in general terms for the credit of benefits received under the bill by the veteran against any adjusted compensation that may be hereafter paid to him. I think I am well within the facts in stating that this particular provision was regarded as unwise by the Senate members of the conference.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. I am very much interested in the bill, and favor the bill as it was reported and as it passed the Senate. I should like to ask my distinguished colleague if the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], who had charge of the bill when it was on the

floor, supported the changes which were recommended and approved in the conference.

Mr. GEORGE. He did. It was a unanimous agreement on the part of all conferees of both House and Senate. I emphasize the statement already made by specifically referring to the attitude of the Senator from Missouri so far as the last provision in the bill is concerned. We regarded it as an unwise and unnecessary provision in the bill; but it was finally accepted in order to compose the differences between the Senate and House conferees.

Mr. MEAD. I desire to commend the conferees.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I should like to make an inquiry about the education provisions of the bill. Does the Senator recall what are the conditions for receiving educational benefits?

Mr. GEORGE. Generally any veteran whose education was interrupted or interfered with, or discontinued because of his entry into the military service of the country, is entitled to the educational benefits provided in the bill. It is assumed, and so written in the bill, that any veteran who had not reached the age of 25 did have an interruption or discontinuance of his educational course.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the Senator recall whether there is any required period of service?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes. The duration of the benefit is dependent upon the period of service. There is a provision with respect to a 90-day period of service. The veteran is entitled to receive educational benefits for 1 year for a 90-day period of service; and thereafter the benefits may be continued, depending upon his period of actual service—broadly speaking, in the discretion of the Administrator.

Mr. PEPPER. I merely wish to submit the observation that I think it is exceedingly unfortunate that there has been preserved in this legislation the requirement that the veteran must have had a particular period of service. I believe it will be discovered that it will be necessary to induce the boys who have served their country in the armed forces to go back to school, and that it would be most salutary in the public interest if the educational benefits were thrown open to all those who have had active service and have received honorable discharges.

Mr. GEORGE. Of course, we found it necessary to make some compromises in order to reach any agreement on the bill. The conferees were in constant session for a number of days, then recessed over a period of 10 days, and finally reached an agreement.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Does the Senator intend to make a general explanation of the report?

Mr. GEORGE. I do not think so, I will say to the Senator from Arizona, because I believe most Senators are reasonably familiar with the general terms of the measure.

Mr. McFARLAND. Of course, we do not have before us a copy of the report. As I understand, the period of service required as a prerequisite for the first year's training is 90 days. Is that correct?

Mr. GEORGE. Ninety days' service entitles the veteran to continue his education for a full period of 12 months. Thereafter he may continue for 1, 2, or even 3 years, depending upon his term of service, and also the broad discretion of the Administrator, who has certain power to judge whether the veteran is diligently prosecuting his studies, and so forth.

Mr. McFARLAND. The limitations with respect to length of time in the service were contained in the Senate bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; substantially those provisions were in the Senate bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. Of course, the first bill did not contain such provisions. All those matters were worked out and had to be compromised, because so many Members of Congress had different ideas regarding the time.

Now I wish to refer to the loan provisions.

Mr. GEORGE. They are covered in title III of the conference report.

Mr. McFARLAND. I have the committee print before me. I understand that the loan provisions contained in the conference report follow fairly closely the provisions adopted by the Senate, except they include provision for a guarantee by the Government, instead of a direct governmental loan.

Mr. GEORGE. That is true. Broadly speaking, the Administrator will guarantee the loan, rather than make a direct loan to the veteran.

Mr. McFARLAND. The amount guaranteed is limited to \$2,000. I understand.

Mr. GEORGE. The House had provided for a loan of \$2,500. The Senate, as will be recalled, had provided for a loan of \$1,000 for the various purposes set forth in the bill.

In the conference we agreed upon a loan of \$2,000. But in lieu of a direct loan by the Government, we provided that the Administrator will guarantee 20 percent of the loan, but not exceeding \$2,000, and up to 50 percent of the loan.

Mr. McFARLAND. In other words, under that provision the guarantee might be on a loan which would be for \$8,000?

Mr. GEORGE. It might be.

Mr. McFARLAND. But the amount guaranteed may not exceed \$2,000; is that correct?

Mr. GEORGE. It may not exceed \$2,000, and may not exceed 50 percent of the loan. So that if the loan were for \$4,000, the amount guaranteed could not exceed 50 percent, or \$2,000.

Mr. McFARLAND. In other words, the Government would be able to guarantee only \$1,500 of a \$3,000 loan; is that correct?

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct. And the loan to be guaranteed must bear interest at not exceeding 4 percent per annum. However, for the first year the interest on the loan is to be paid by the Administrator, not by the veteran.

Mr. McFARLAND. If I may make a comment at this point, I should like to

state to the Senator that I am sorry the rate of interest provided for is 4 percent. In working on the Senate bill we tried to obtain for the veteran the benefit of as low a rate of interest as possible.

But I desire to compliment the conference committee for decreasing the rate of interest from the 6-percent rate which was originally provided for in the House bill. I know the Senate conferees worked hard on that provision.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is correct. The House had provided for the making of a loan at the rate of 6 percent. We finally agreed with the House committee of conference on a loan at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 percent. But when we changed the character of the loan, namely, from a direct loan to a government guaranty, it was thought—and many representations to this effect were made to the conference—that in many areas of the country local institutions would not make the loans, even with the Government guaranty, at a rate of interest below 4 percent. Of course, we desired to make it possible for the veteran to receive accommodations at his own local institution, so to speak, as far as possible.

Mr. McFARLAND. Under section 505 (a) it is provided that after a loan is made or guaranteed by a Federal agency the Government may guarantee a second loan in an amount not to exceed 20 percent of the original loan. Under that provision, as I understand it, if a man wished to buy a \$6,000 home, but did not have the necessary down payment, the Federal Housing Administration would make a loan on the property, and then the Federal Government would make a guaranty of a second loan for the down payment.

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. The only disappointing feature in that respect, to me, is that provision is made for an increase of 1 percent in the rate of interest. It seems to me that on an amount guaranteed by the Government the rate of interest of the additional or second loan should be less than the rate of interest of the original loan, because in such a case there is no chance for a loss to the Government. However, there, again, I know the conferees did their best to keep down the rate of interest.

Mr. GEORGE. I may state in that connection that the conference was persuaded that the added 1 percent really represented the extra service required for servicing the second loan. However, we tried to hold down the rate of interest. If provision for a direct loan, as the Senate version of the bill provided, had been agreed to in conference, of course the rate of interest on such a loan would have been very much less than the 4-percent rate which is provided for in the conference report.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I do not wish to make a speech in regard to the bill; I know that other important matters are waiting to be acted upon. Therefore, if I may make a comment in the Senator's time, I should like to say that when we had these provisions under consideration before the Senator's committee, it was represented to me that there were areas in which loans were not

being made or had not been made under the Federal Housing Agency, under the guaranteed system, and that such was particularly true in regard to the small rural areas and the small villages. It was our hope that the loan provision agreed upon would be for the benefit of the veteran, no matter where he might be located, whether in a town of 500 population or a city of 500,000 population. I am hopeful that this provision will work out in such a way that persons living in the rural communities may receive the same advantages as those received by persons living in the cities or in other places where such matters are under the F. H. A.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator with respect to that particular point that under the conference report the Administrator will take care of a loan in any area or locality. He will have it within his power to make the loan available to the veteran, notwithstanding the fact that the F. H. A. or some other Federal agency may not actually be making loans in that area.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wish to make a further expression of the hope that the Administrator will at an early date—and I am sure he will do so—make a careful survey of the possibilities of making loans under this provision of the bill. If he finds that the bill is not so far reaching as it was hoped it would be, and not so far reaching as we originally intended, I hope he will inform the Congress of that fact, in order that we may adopt an amendment which will take care of such a condition.

I should also like to say that inasmuch as there are provisions in regard to the educational features of the bill which might be construed as being a little narrower than the provisions originally adopted by the Senate, it is my hope that in administering the educational provisions of the bill the Administrator will be as liberal as possible.

In that connection let me say a word about a man before the war who was working on a farm, where he did not need very much education. But now his occupation has been interrupted. He is in our armed forces. After the war is over he cannot return to the farm and take up life where he left off. In his work in the armed forces he may have been trained in airplane mechanics, but may need further education in that line, in order to finish his course or complete his training. I take it that under a liberal construction of the educational provisions of the conference report, such a man will be able to receive such additional training even though he is over 25 years of age. Is that correct?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; the Senator's understanding is correct; at least, that was the understanding of the conferees.

Mr. McFARLAND. I take it that in interpreting the educational features of the bill the Administrator will be liberal, for it seems to me that a man who is 35 years of age and has fought for his country, and whose peacetime occupation has been disrupted, even though he had not intended to go back to school, should receive the same advantages as those received by a young man 24 years of age.

Mr. GEORGE. Such a man is covered by this bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wish to thank the Senator very kindly, and I wish also to compliment the conference committee on the work which it has done. I am highly appreciative of its efforts.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I do not know whether any other members of the conference committee have anything to say with respect to the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish merely to make a very brief statement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The comprehensive character of the bills which passed the two Houses of Congress presented a very difficult situation when an effort was made to compromise and iron out the differences between the two measures.

In the course of the compromise many features of the Senate bill were sacrificed. I regret that it was necessary to compromise, especially with respect to some of the items in connection with both the loan features and the educational titles; but I wish to say on behalf of the Senate conferees that we made the best fight we could make under the circumstances, and still obtain a bill.

One other item which I desire to mention is the so-called section 1505 of the House bill. I should not have been willing to sign a conference report with that provision in it had it not been for the situation which I have mentioned, and the necessity of reaching a compromise on those very comprehensive features of both bills. The fact remains, however, that we shall have to have some experience under this legislation, and I feel sure that future Congresses will approach the problem in the same generous spirit which motivated most of those who were interested in this legislation. If it should appear that in endeavoring to compromise the differences between the two Houses we made any legislative mistakes in respect to any of the titles, I have every confidence that future Congresses will be prompt in correcting the mistakes.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Is it not true that the important thing was to obtain a bill?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct; and, as I have already said, if it had not been for the necessity of compromising, there were many features of the Senate bill which I felt should not be compromised. But in the firm belief that future Congresses would promptly remedy any errors which may have been committed in compromising those matters, I was led to believe that the vital necessity of obtaining a bill in regard to this broad general legislative effort was such a predominant matter of public interest that we should make the necessary compromises in reaching an agreement.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. There is one question which I wish to propound either to

the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] or to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

In connection with the loan provisions contained in the Senate bill it was our intent that the agencies already in existence were to be used to as great an extent as possible; not that any one lacked confidence in the Veterans' Administration, but we wanted those agencies to be used.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is clearly the intent of the conference report, and I may say to the Senator from Arizona that in an effort to make certain that existing agencies of the Government would participate in the program, consultation was had with several of them in order to make sure that the provisions of the bill with regard to the loan title were drawn in such a way that the existing agencies could operate under them. I feel sure that it is clearly the belief of all the Senate conferees—and I think I may include the House conferees—as well as of General Hines and Mr. Odom, that it is not only the intent of the law but the intent of the present Veterans' Administration to utilize such existing agencies wherever practical.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is the Senator in a position to give us the changes which have been made in that regard from the committee print? I understand that some changes were made.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The changes were minor in character. We put in the word "insured" at one point after the word "guaranteed."

Mr. McFARLAND. I understand that.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We also made one other change. We clarified the loan limitation so as to make sure that as payments were made the obligation of the insuring or guaranteeing agency of the Government would be reduced pro rata. So far as the substantive character of the provision is concerned, it remains substantially as the Senate left it in the so-called conference committee print.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. Is the Senate acting first in this matter?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We are acting first by agreement with the House conferees.

Mr. MEAD. Under the parliamentary situation a rejection of the conference report would probably result in an unsatisfactory bill, would it not?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should say that a rejection of the conference report would result in there being no bill at this session of Congress. I also assert that, so far as I am concerned personally, if the report is rejected I hope that some other conferee than myself will be appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MEAD. The important thing is to get a bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In most respects I believe that we have a workable bill, but as I stated before the Senator from New York rose, if we have made mistakes in seeking to compromise and obtain a bill, I am sure that future Congresses

will be prompt in remedying the mistakes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the Bill (H. R. 4204) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: in lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,915,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 10.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
TOM CONNALLY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, there is only one amendment in controversy. It is amendment numbered 10, relating to the next quinquennial census of agriculture authorized by law, under the Department of Commerce. In regard to that matter, I ask the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to make an explanation to the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the amendment to which the Senator from Tennessee has made reference was unanimously approved by the Senate when the bill was pending. I do not recall any opposition having been voiced against it.

Under the law as enacted by the Congress, an agricultural census shall be taken every 5 years between the regular census which is taken every 10 years. There probably has never been a time when it was more important to take an agricultural census than now. We hear a great deal said about the number of

farm workers available, the number that have been taken by the Army, as well as the number who have gone into the war industries. But no one knows the number of persons actually employed on the farms. There never was a time when it was more important than now to know the number of livestock in this country, the number of beef cattle, and the number of hogs.

The House rejected this amendment apparently on the theory that the O. P. A. and some of the other emergency agencies had been preparing figures and estimates and had the information to which I have referred. The action of the House leaves the farmer to the tender mercies of the O. P. A. so far as data on agriculture are concerned. Some of the Members of the House apparently were not clear as to what is involved in this amendment when it was voted on there, and I believe that if we would approve this amendment by a record vote, it would perhaps result in enabling us to get the exceedingly important figures such a census would afford. Senators have demands for these statistics every day. In presenting matters to O. P. A. and to the other emergency agencies we are compelled to rely upon their figures, and certainly when Congress has directed that this census be taken every 5 years, this year above all, in view of the many difficulties and obstacles in the way of the farmers obtaining a square deal in our present economic set-up, we should have authentic figures, which can only be secured by a census. I hope, Mr. President, that we will have a record vote, and I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays are demanded. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to add a word to what the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has said. The House last week, on June 6, voted 139 for the amendment and 175 against it. Under those circumstances I hope that the record vote in the Senate will be strong and sufficient. I think the census ought to be taken by all means. The law provides for it, and it seems to me that the amendment should be voted for strongly, and I hope it will be.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I merely wish to say a word in support of the statements made by the able Senators from Georgia and Tennessee on this item. It seems to me that in the situation in which the country finds itself in this war emergency we never had greater need than we now have for accurate statistical information concerning the great industry of agriculture in the United States. I am convinced that neither the Congress nor the executive branch of the Government can work out sound intelligent policies for agriculture, both in war and in the post-war period, unless we have the authentic information which comes as the result of the agricultural census.

So I hope, Mr. President, the vote will be practically unanimous in support of the position which the Senate previously took on this important matter.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in the course of the administration of the Selective Service System it certainly is imperative that the Selective Service officials know how many males there are. In the administration of the so-called Tydings amendment it certainly is important that they know absolutely what the total male farm population is between 18 and 45, for registration, induction, and deferment purposes. Are we to assume the Selective Service Administration has been proceeding without accurate information as to the numbers of eligible males who otherwise would have been answerable to the draft? Did the conferees have information to such effect?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I did not make such a statement.

Mr. DANAHER. I did not say the Senator did. I asked if he had any such information.

Mr. RUSSELL. The only figures the Selective Service has relating to farm labor are those which are submitted by the registrants. There have been a great many farm boys inducted into the service who never claimed their agricultural deferment at all. For that reason the Selective Service could not possibly furnish us with any accurate list of the number taken off the farm. They know the number of agricultural workers applying for deferment; they know the number of agricultural workers they have deferred as being essential agricultural workers under the terms of the Tydings amendment; but the Selective Service has no figures that would cast any light upon the number of agricultural workers who are actually engaged on the farm at the present time. They deal only with a certain category who have been exempted and those who claim exemption because of being engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. DANAHER. Clearly there is a continuous registration process of all males eligible for the draft. I would think that if we asked the Selective Service system to tell us how many males there are within the draft ages in any county in the United States, in a couple of hours we could get that information.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think we could get the information as to those within the draft ages; there would be no difficulty about that.

Mr. DANAHER. What is the Senator's thought with reference to the census? Those of us who were not on the conference committee would like information on the question which has precipitated the issue on which a vote is now sought.

Mr. RUSSELL. As I have said, the law the Congress enacted makes it mandatory on the Census Bureau to take an agricultural census every 5 years when there is no general census. The general census was taken in 1940. In 1935, pursuant to the law enacted by the Congress, an agricultural census was had. The House action would defeat the purpose of the statute by rejecting the appropriation that must be made if a census is to be taken.

Mr. DANAHER. Who would take the census—the regular Census Bureau?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce, the same organization that has always taken it.

Mr. DANAHER. Is it understood that they will take it in 1945?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, it is understood, unless the Congress repeals the act which requires them to take it in 1945. I should think they would take it. Unless the law is repealed, the Census Bureau will take an agricultural census in 1945, as the law requires that such a census be taken in that year.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me ask another question. Have we had a satisfactory result from the labors of the Census Bureau in the case of the agricultural census which was taken in 1940?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; that census has been very helpful in dealing with a great many problems pertaining to agriculture. There is no other way of which I know that can give any clear picture of agriculture. There is no other way by which we can know the number of hogs or the number of cows or the number of dairy cattle and beef cattle and all the other things that go to make up an agricultural census. Unless the census be taken by the Bureau, we will have no authoritative figures for use in dealing with the problems that are so important to the farmer and in our efforts to give him some sort of justice in our economic picture.

Mr. DANAHER. Would the taking of the census require additional personnel to be added to the Census Bureau?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; that is the purpose of the appropriation, to get the temporary employees, just as the enumerators were provided for the population census in 1940. The appropriation is to provide enumerators for the farm census in 1945.

Mr. DANAHER. How many additional employees would be required?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry I do not have those figures. There are already a considerable number of employees engaged in the Census Bureau.

Mr. DANAHER. Approximately how many would there be?

Mr. RUSSELL. I should not like to hazard a statement without having the record before me. The figures are in the committee hearings, but I am sorry I do not have them before me.

Mr. DANAHER. One other question, if the Senator please. Will the census include an enumeration of individuals not engaged in agriculture?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; there are a couple of census takers, as a rule for each county, who set forth the various questions that Congress has required the Census Bureau to ask but the same persons would enumerate the people, the hogs, the cattle, the livestock, the houses, the number of people in the farm families, and all the other questions that go to make up the agricultural census.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut has the floor.

FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 591), providing for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 94, establishing the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, for printing in the RECORD:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 94) establishing the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, defining its powers and duties, and for other purposes; that after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 590), providing for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 93, declaring the policy of the Congress with respect to the independence of the Philippine Islands, for printing in the RECORD:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 93), declaring the policy of the Congress with respect to the independence of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; that after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Insular Affairs, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a report from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and also an article from one of the Hearst papers on the splendid work of President Roosevelt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. RANKIN, from the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, sub-

mitted the following conference report and statement on the bill S. 1767, an act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, for printing in the RECORD:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, having met, at full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That this act may be cited as the 'Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.'"

"TITLE I

"CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

"Sec. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section as to priorities for materials shall apply to any State institution to be built for the care or hospitalization of veterans.

"Sec. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter into agreements and contracts for the use by or transfer to the Veterans' Administration of suitable Army and Navy hospitals after termination of hostilities in the present war or after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to establish necessary regional offices, suboffices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities.

"Sec. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed to operate properly such facilities, or for the transfer, without reimbursement of appropriations, of facilities, supplies, equipment, or material necessary and proper for authorized care for veterans, except that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number now established or approved, plus the estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government.

"Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other

Act, shall be construed to prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned, appointed or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made or extend beyond six months after the termination of the war.

"Sec. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to place officials and employees designated by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released from active service.

"Sec. 104. No person shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to his next of kin or legal representative; and no person shall be discharged or released from active service on account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that he has had explained to him the right to file such claim: *Provided*, That this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor preclude the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement: *And provided further*, That refusal or failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right the veteran may subsequently assert.

"Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a Service or a Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract.

"Sec. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be required to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, and any such statement against his own interest signed at any time, shall be null and void and of no force and effect.

"CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

"Sec. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of paid full time accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress), and other such national organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect, nor to prejudice the right of the American Red Cross to recognition under existing statutes.

"(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The commanding officer of each such military

or naval installation shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives in the providing of available space and equipment for such representatives.

"CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

"SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial of any person from the military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service, shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed, under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at the time of the commission of the offense such person was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any war risk, Government (converted) or national service life-insurance policy.

"SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of review composed of five members each, whose duties shall be to review, on their own motion or upon the request of a former officer or enlisted man or woman or, if deceased, by the surviving spouse, next of kin, or legal representative, the type and nature of his discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial. Such review shall be based upon all available records of the service department relating to the person requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such [person]. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be construed to include, among others, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority, except in the case of a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial, to change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, and to issue a new discharge in accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be final subject only to review by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively: *Provided*, That no request for review by such board of a discharge or dismissal under the provisions of this section shall be valid unless filed within fifteen years after such discharge or dismissal or within fifteen years after the effective date of this Act whichever be the later.

"SEC. 302. (a) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury are authorized and directed to establish, from time to time, boards of review composed of five commissioned officers, two of whom shall be selected from the Medical Corps of the Army or Navy, or from the Public Health Service, as the case may be. It shall be the duty of any such board

to review, at the request of any officer retired or released to inactive service, without pay, for physical disability pursuant to the decision of a retiring board, the findings and decision of such retiring board. Such review shall be based upon all available service records relating to the officer requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such officer. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the officer requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board of review in person or by counsel. In carrying out its duties under this section such board of review shall have the same powers as exercised by, or vested in, the retiring board whose findings and decision are being reviewed. The proceedings and decision of each such board of review affirming or reversing the decision of the retiring board shall be transmitted to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, and shall be laid by him before the President for his approval or disapproval and orders in the case.

"(b) No request for review under this section shall be valid unless filed within 15 years after the date of retirement for disability or after the effective date of this Act, whichever is the later.

"(c) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'officer' means any officer subject to the laws granting retirement for active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or any of their respective components;

"(2) the term 'counsel' shall have the same meaning as when used in section 301 of this Act.

"TITLE II

"CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

"SEC. 400. (a) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII.

"(b) Veterans Regulation Numbered — (a), is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII, as follows:

"Part VIII

"1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, and whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the service, or who desires a refresher or retraining course, and who either shall have served 90 days or more, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability, shall be eligible for and entitled to receive education or training under this part: *Provided*, That such course shall be initiated not later than 2 years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of the present war, whichever is the later: *Provided further*, That no such education or training shall be afforded beyond seven years after the termination of

the present war: *And provided further*, That any such person who was not over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service shall be deemed to have had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with.

"2. Any such eligible person shall be entitled to education or training, or a refresher or retraining course, at an approved educational or training institution, for a period of one year (or the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser time as may be required for the course of instruction chosen by him. Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institutions, except a refresher or retraining course, such person shall be entitled to an additional period or periods of education or training, not to exceed the time such person was in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, but in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed four years: *Provided*, That his work continues to be satisfactory throughout the period, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution: *Provided, however*, That wherever the additional period of instruction ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such quarter or semester has expired, such period of instruction shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester.

"3. Such person shall be eligible for and entitled to such course of education or training as he may elect, and at any approved educational or training institution at which he chooses to enroll, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept or retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue: *Provided*, That for reasons satisfactory to the Administrator, he may change a course of instruction: *And provided further*, That any such course of education or training may be discontinued at any time, if it is found by the Administrator that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, the conduct or progress of such person is unsatisfactory.

"4. From time to time the Administrator shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State a list of the educational and training institutions (including industrial establishments), within such jurisdiction, which are qualified and equipped to furnish education or training (including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining training), which institutions, together with such additional ones as may be recognized and approved by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified and approved to furnish education or training to such persons as shall enroll under this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprentice training, whenever possible, the Administrator shall utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of 1 year's duration or more.

"5. The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution, for each person enrolled in full time or part time course of education or training, the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses, and travel, as are

generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution: *Provided*, That in no event shall such payments, with respect to any person, exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided further*, That no payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprentice training on the job: *And provided further*, That if any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if its established tuition fee shall be found by the Administrator to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing such education or training, he is authorized to provide for the payment, with respect to any such person, of such fair and reasonable compensation as will not exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year.

"6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part, such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year. Such person attending a course on a part-time basis, and such person receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice or other training on the job at institutions, business or other establishments, shall be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence of dependency allowances, as may be determined by the Administrator: *Provided*, That any such person eligible under this part, and within the limitations thereof, may pursue such full time or part-time course or courses as he may elect, without subsistence allowance.

"7. Any such person eligible for the benefits of this part, who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII, may elect which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That, in the event of such election, subsistence allowance hereunder shall not exceed the amount of additional pension payable for training under said part VII.

"8. No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational or training institution: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized, by existing provisions of law, to exercise over any Federal educational or training institution, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this part in any institution over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

"9. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and empowered to administer this title, and, insofar as he deems practicable, shall utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments and agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with them. Consistent with and subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in this title, the Administrator shall, from time to time, prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its purposes and provisions.

"10. The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational guidance to persons eligible for education and training under this part. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions: *Provided*, That facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"11. As used in this part, the term "educational or training institutions" shall include all public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice, or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in accordance with Public, Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training."

"SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions", shall be available for necessary expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a)."

"SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) shall be deemed released to him: *Provided*, That if he fail, because of fault on his part to complete the course of training or education afforded thereunder, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."

"SEC. 403. Paragraph 1, part VII, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended by inserting after the word "time" the words "on or" and deleting the date "December 6, 1941" and substituting therefor the date "September 16, 1940".

"TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

"CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

"SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be eligible for the benefits of this title. Any such veteran may apply within two years after separation from the military or naval forces, or two years after termination of the war, whichever is the later date, but in no event more than five years after the termination of the war, to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 per centum

of a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502 and 503: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$2,000. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and that the loan applied for appears practicable, the Administrator shall guarantee the payment of the part thereof as set forth in this title.

"(b) Interest for the first year on that part of the loan guaranteed by the Administrator shall be paid by the Administrator out of available appropriations. No security for the guaranty of a loan shall be required except the right to be subrogated to the lien rights of the holder of the obligation which is guaranteed: *Provided*, That pursuant to regulations to be issued by the Administrator the mortgagor and mortgagee shall agree that before beginning foreclosure proceedings for default in payment of principal or interest due, the Administrator shall have at least thirty days' notice with the option of bidding in the property on foreclosure or of refinancing the loan with any other agency or by any other means available.

"(c) Loans guaranteed by the Administrator under this title shall be payable under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Administrator: *Provided*, That the liability under the guaranty, within the limitations of this title, shall decrease or increase pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the obligation: *Provided further*, That loans guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum and shall be payable in full in not more than twenty years. The Administrator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to veterans subject to the provisions of this title on approved applications made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal.

"Purchase or construction of homes

"SEC. 501. (a) Any application made by a veteran under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by him to be occupied as his home may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

"(1) that the proceeds of such loans will be used for payment for such property to be purchased or constructed by the veteran;

"(2) that the contemplated terms of payment required in any mortgage to be given in part payment of the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes; and

"(3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property or the construction cost, including the value of the unimproved lot, does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

"(b) Any application for the guaranty of a loan under this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments on, residential property owned by the veteran and used by him as his home, may be approved by the Administrator if he finds that the proceeds of such loan will be used for such purpose or purposes.

"(c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of any loan guaranteed under this title, or by reason of any secondary lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

"Purchase of farms and farm equipment

"SEC. 502. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used

in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings or equipment, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

"(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used in payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran, or for repairing, altering, or improving any buildings or equipment, to be used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

"(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

"(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

"(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

"Purchase of business property

"SEC. 503. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farming) may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

"(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide pursuit of such gainful occupation;

"(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such occupation;

"(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

"(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

"SEC. 504. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary and appropriate for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may delegate to a subordinate employee authority to approve loans subject to the provisions of this title and the rules promulgated thereunder.

"SEC. 505. (a) The Administrator shall designate such agency or agencies, if any, as he finds equipped to determine whether the guaranty of loan should be approved under this title. In any case wherein a principal loan, for any of the purposes stated in section 501, 502, or 503, is approved by a Federal agency to be made or guaranteed or insured by it pursuant to applicable law and regulations, and the veteran is in need of a second loan to cover the remainder of the purchase price or cost, or a part thereof, the Administrator, subject otherwise to the provisions of this title, including the limitation of \$2,000 on the total amount which may be guaranteed, may guarantee the full amount of the second loan: *Provided*, That such second loan shall not exceed 20 per centum of the purchase price or cost and that the rate of interest thereon shall not exceed that on the principal loan by more than 1 per centum: *And provided further*, That regulations to be promulgated jointly by the Administrator and the head of such agency may provide for servicing of both loans by such agency and for refinancing of the principal loan to include any unpaid portion of the secondary loan, with accrued interest, if any, after the curtailment thereon equals twice the amount of the secondary loan.

"(b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his ability and experience, including training as a vocational trainee, to be likely to carry out successfully undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be eligible for the benefits of such Act to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

"TITLE IV

"CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

"SEC. 600. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created to cooperate with and assist the United States Employment Service, as established by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans' Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have the responsibility of administering the functions of the United States Employment Service. The Board shall determine all matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

"(b) The Chairman of the Board shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out its policies through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States or through persons engaged in activities authorized by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved September 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)). The Chairman may delegate such authority to an executive secretary who shall be appointed by him and who shall thereupon be the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

"(c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service shall be available to the Board.

"SEC. 601. The United States Employment Service shall assign to each of the States a veterans' employment representative, who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States separated from active service under honorable conditions, who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least two years, and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the Board, in accordance with the civil-service laws, and whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such veterans' employment representative shall be attached to the staff of the public employment service in the State to which he has been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execution of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in the State. In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State, he shall—

"(a) be functionally responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment and for placement of veterans in employment;

"(b) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types

of available employment in public works and private industry or business;

"(c) promote the interest of employers in employing veterans;

"(d) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment; and

"(e) assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

"SEC. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board, there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the employment service in the State one or more employees, preferably veterans, of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed for the veterans' employment representative.

"SEC. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed necessary or appropriate in administering the provisions of this title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in providing continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

"SEC. 604. The Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions of this title.

"SEC. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secretary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents, printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall not be available for any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated, except with the approval of the Board.

"(b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of this title during the current fiscal year.

"SEC. 606. The term 'United States Employment Service' as used in this title means that Bureau created by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such successor agencies as from time to time shall perform its functions and duties, as now performed by the War Manpower Commission.

"SEC. 607. The term 'veteran' as used in this title shall mean a person who served in the active service of the armed forces during a period of war in which the United States has been, or is engaged, and who has been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

"TITLE V

"CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

"SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable, after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of this title and regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant thereto, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, not to exceed a total of fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins after the first Sun-

day of the third calendar month after the date of enactment hereof, and (2) occurs not later than two years after discharge or release or the termination of the war, whichever is the later date: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation: *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than five years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

"(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

"(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

"(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

"(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, in accordance with its regulations;

"(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

"CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

"Sec. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

"(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

"(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work to which he has been referred by a public employment office, or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

"(3) he, without good cause, does not attend an available free training course as required by regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of this title.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

"(1) he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

"(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate business in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

"(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks.

"(2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Ad-

ministrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

"(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, the conditions and standards prescribed by the unemployment compensation laws of the State in which he files his claim shall govern: *Provided*, That the Administrator may prescribe conditions and standards for applicants in any State having no applicable statute.

"(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

"(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

"(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered as substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

"CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

"Sec. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be \$20 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

"(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service during the period stated in section 700 the veteran shall be entitled to four weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700: *Provided*, That the allowance for the qualifying ninety days service shall be eight weeks for each such month.

"Sec. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at the intervals prescribed by the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the claim was made: *Provided*, That if none are so prescribed readjustment allowances shall be paid at such reasonable intervals as may be determined by the Administrator.

"(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

"Sec. 902. (a) Any person qualified under subsection (a) of section 700, and residing in the United States who is self-employed for profit in an independent establishment, trade, business, profession, or other vocation shall be eligible for readjustment allowances under this title within the time periods applicable, and not in excess of the total amount provided in this title.

"(b) Upon application by the veteran showing, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Administrator, that he has been fully engaged in such self-employment and that his net earnings in a trade, business, profession, or vocation, have been less than \$100 in the previous calendar month, the veteran shall be entitled to receive, subject to the limitations of this title as to time and amount, the difference (adjusted to the next highest multiple of \$1) between \$100 and his net earnings for such month.

"(c) Payment of such allowance shall be made by the Administrator to each eligible veteran at the time and in the manner other payments are made directly to veterans by the Administrator.

"(d) Subsection (b) of section 700 and section 800 shall not apply in determining the eligibility for allowances of a claimant under this section.

"CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

"Sec. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant under this title and where, for the same period, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

"CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

"Sec. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment-compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator, who shall be a war veteran separated from active service under honorable conditions and who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least two years, shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

"(b) The Administrator, consistent with the provisions of this title, shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out its purposes: *Provided, however*, That cooperative rules and regulations relating to the performance by Federal or State departments, or agencies, of functions under agreements made therewith may be made by the Administrator after consultation and advisement with representatives of such departments or agencies.

"(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any cooperating department or agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this title.

"(d) Allowances paid by the cooperating State agencies shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and without the necessity of audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

"(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than six months.

"(f) The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title, and the amount of the adminis-

trative expense incurred or to be incurred by a State under agreements made pursuant to this section. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall certify such amount to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, and the additional amount so certified shall be paid to each State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration.

"(g) Any money paid to any cooperating agency or person, which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the period covered by such payment or the agreement with such agency or person, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of period covered by this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"Sec. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

"(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

"Sec. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. The representative of the Administrator located in each State shall be the final appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in such State, subject to review by the Administrator.

"Sec. 1103. In the case of any veteran eligible under the provisions of this title who either at the time of application for the benefits herein provided is a "qualified employee" as defined in section 3 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended, or was last employed prior to such application by an employer as defined in section 1 (a) of the said Act, claim may be made through an office operated by or a facility designated as a free employment office by the Railroad Retirement Board pursuant to the provisions of said Act. In such cases, the conditions and standards as to suitability of work or existence of good cause, the intervals for making claim for and payment of benefits, and the administrative and appellate procedures prescribed by or under said Act shall govern, if not in conflict with the provisions of this title, the appellate procedures being subject to final appeal to the Administrator. In such cases, a reference in this title to a cooperating State agency shall be deemed to include the Railroad Retirement Board.

"CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

"Sec. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

"CHAPTER XIII—PENALTIES

"Sec. 1300. Any claimant who knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further allowance under this title.

"Sec. 1301. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where

none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wage paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

"CHAPTER XIV—DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 1400. As used in this title—

"(a) The term 'week' means such period or periods of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

"(b) The term 'wages' means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

"TITLE VI

"CHAPTER XV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

"Sec. 1500. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and the provisions of Public, Numbered 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended (38 U. S. C. 450, 451, 454a and 556a), shall be for application under this Act. For the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of Public, Numbered 2, as amended, and this Act, the Administrator shall have authority to accept uncompensated services, and to enter into contracts or agreements with private or public agencies, or persons, for necessary services, including personal services, as he may deem practicable.

"Sec. 1501. Except as otherwise specified, the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

"Sec. 1502. Wherever used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural; the masculine includes the feminine; the term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; the term 'United States' used geographically means the several States, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia; the term 'State' means the several States, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia; and the phrases 'termination of hostilities in the present war', 'termination of the present war', and 'termination of the war', mean termination of the war as declared by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

"Sec. 1503. A discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this Act or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended.

"Sec. 1504. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress annually a report of operations under this Act. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

"Sec. 1505. In the event there shall hereafter be authorized any allowance in the

nature of adjusted compensation, any benefits received by, or paid for, any veteran under this Act shall be charged against and deducted from such adjusted compensation; and in the event a veteran has obtained a loan under the terms of this Act, the agency disbursing such adjusted compensation shall first pay the unpaid balance and accrued interest due on such loan to the holder of the evidence of such indebtedness to the extent that the amount of adjusted compensation which may be payable will permit."

And the House agree to the same.

J. E. RANKIN,
J. HARDIN PETERSON,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,
JOHN S. GIESON,
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
PAUL CUNNINGHAM,
B. W. KEARNEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

BENNETT CHAMP CLARK,
WALTER F. GEORGE,
DAVID I. WALSH,
SCOTT W. LUCAS,
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.,
JOHN A. DANAHAR,
E. D. MILLIKIN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

The substantial differences between the House amendment and the proposed conference substitute are noted in the following statement.

TITLE I

The Senate bill authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities. The House amendment authorized the appropriation from time to time of such sums as may be necessary for this purpose. The conference agreement adopts the Senate provision.

In section 301 which provided for boards of review to review the type and nature of discharges, the House inserted a proviso establishing a statute of limitations of ten years after discharge or dismissal or after the effective date of the Act, whichever is the later. The conference agreement fixes this limitation at fifteen years. The conference agreement also includes an additional section 302 authorizing under similar conditions and limitations the establishment of boards of review in cases of retirement of officers without pay because of physical disability.

TITLE II

The essential provisions of title II dealing with the education or training of veterans as passed by both Houses were very similar. Whereas the Senate bill provided for a Director of Servicemen's Education and Training in the Veterans' Administration, and authorized the establishment of an advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the execution of his duties under the educational provisions, and also provided for the creation of State boards, the House bill permits all of these functions to be carried out

by the present administration machinery and also permits utilization of other Federal and State agencies. In this respect the conference agreement retains the House administrative machinery. There were some changes in the House bill in other respects which consist principally in the adoption of some of the criteria and definitions contained in the Senate bill. The more important of these changes are discussed below.

Under the House bill (paragraph 1) there was excluded from the qualifying period any period during which the person in service was assigned for education and training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program. The conference agreement restricts this to courses which were a continuation of the person's civilian education and which were completed. A similar qualification was placed upon the extended eligibility for additional training and education.

The conference agreement also extended the presumption of interference with education or training to those who at time of entrance into service were not over 25 years of age, which in the House bill was 24 years of age.

The conference agreement includes a provision which was in the Senate bill but not in the House bill relating to the utilization of State apprenticeship agencies.

Both the Senate bill and the House amendment contained provisions for the determination and payment of educational fees or expenses where those regularly established, if any, were not sufficient. In the Senate bill this authority applied only in the case of publicly supported institutions. In the House amendment this was extended to tax-free private institutions. The conference agreement extends it to any institution and in place of an actual cost basis as stated in the House bill adopts the "fair and reasonable compensation" provision in the Senate bill. Both bills contained a \$500 limitation which is retained in the conference agreement. In the agreement this applies to the ordinary school year without a qualification as to the number of weeks as contained in the House version.

In paragraph 8, in place of the proviso relating to Indian schools found in the House amendment, the conference agreement substituted a proviso (somewhat similar to a more general provision in the Senate bill) to the effect that nothing in the paragraph shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by existing provisions of law to exercise over any Federal education or training institution nor to make any institution ineligible to supply education or training under this title by reason of supervision or control under authority of existing provisions of law.

The conference agreement adds paragraph 9 authorizing the Administrator as far as he deems practicable to utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments and agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with them and includes the power to prescribe and promulgate rules and regulations consistent with the terms of the title and necessary to carry out its purposes and provisions.

The conference agreement added in paragraph 10 a provision similar to one contained in the Senate bill authorizing the Administrator to arrange for vocational guidance and to make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions.

The conference agreement adopts a paragraph 11 containing the definition of the term "educational or training institutions" in the Senate bill, inserting the word "all" before "public or private" in the definition to make it clear that church and other schools are

included. There is included in this definition business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job. The Senate bill contained a provision that such establishments should not be approved unless they complied with applicable State or Federal laws relating to compensation, health, safety, and other conditions of labor. The conference agreement omits this provision on the assumption that the Veterans' Administration will act in conformity with State and Federal laws.

The conference agreement omits a provision in the House bill which would have required that there be deducted from any allowances to which a person would otherwise have been eligible under title V, relating to unemployment allowances, any benefits received under title II.

TITLE III

The Senate bill provided for direct loans in an aggregate not to exceed \$1,000 for the purposes of the purchase, construction or repair of homes, the purchase of farms, or the repair of buildings or equipment thereon, or the purchase of business properties, including intangibles such as good will, to be used in pursuing a gainful occupation. The House amendment changed this to provide for the guaranteeing of not to exceed 50 per cent of a loan or loans for such purposes and permitted the guarantee of loans made by any persons, firms, associations, and corporations, and governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal, and provided that in no event should the interest rate exceed 6 per cent or the aggregate amount guaranteed for any person exceed \$2,500. The conference agreement retains the principle of the House bill but limits the interest to 4 per cent and the aggregate amount to not to exceed \$2,000.

The conference agreement added in section 505 a provision containing the principles of the Senate bill relating to the utilization of Federal agencies making, guaranteeing, or insuring loans and a further provision that in the event of a principal loan so made, guaranteed, or insured by a Federal agency the Veterans' Administration may guarantee 100 per cent of a secondary loan not to exceed 20 per cent of the cost or purchase price to cover the usually required down payment. There was also added a provision from the Senate bill making a veteran eligible under this title also eligible under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

The conference agreement includes a provision added to paragraph 500 (c) to make clear that the liability under the guaranty will be decreased or increased pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the obligation.

The conference agreement includes a provision in section 501 (c) to make clear that a secondary loan under the provisions of this title would not make ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act a first mortgage loan on the same property.

TITLE IV

The Senate bill in title IV provided for the strengthening of the functions of the Veterans' Employment Service in the United States Employment Service by authorizing the creation of a Veterans' Placement Service Board within the United States Employment Service, which Board would consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as Chairman and the Director of the National Selective Service System and the Administrator of the Social Security Agency; the members of the Board to be represented by alternates and the Board to have the authority to determine all matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans' Employment Service. It provided that the Chairman of the Board, through an executive secretary who is also the Chief of the

Veterans' Employment Service, should have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out the policies of the Board through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States. The Senate bill in section 604 contained authority for sanctions penalizing a State (by withholding of funds) for failure to give preference to veterans on job assignments or to cooperate with the Board in carrying out the policies of the Board; and also provided that the Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service should maintain that service as an operating entity and during the period of its administration should effectuate the provisions of this title. The Senate bill further provided for the appointment of certain veterans' placement representatives in the States to be functionally responsible to the Board for carrying out prescribed policies and activities.

The House amendment provided for the transfer to the Veterans' Administration of all functions relating to the employment of veterans, and included in such transfer, effective the first day of the month following the enactment of the Act, the duties, powers, and functions of the veterans' employment service; and, effective as of but not later than the date of termination of hostilities in the present war the duties, powers, and functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940, with the proviso that the President is authorized to effectuate such transfer at an earlier date. The Administrator would be authorized to appoint veterans' placement representatives to function in similar manner as provided in the Senate bill. The House amendment omitted the authority for sanctions provided in section 604 of the Senate bill and restricted to the period pending the return of the employment offices and services to the States the provision pertaining to the Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service maintaining such service as an operating entity. The House amendment also provided for the transfer of the necessary records and appropriations to the Veterans' Administration and in section 606 provided a definition of the term "veteran" to include veterans of any war, no such definition having been contained in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement adopts the principle of the Senate bill with amendments, the first of which is to eliminate the provision for alternates for members of the Board. In lieu of the provisions discussed above relating to the authority of the Board (section 600 (b)) the conference agreement adopts the following provision:

"(b) The Chairman of the Board shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out its policies through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States or through persons engaged in activities authorized by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved September 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)). The Chairman may delegate such authority to an executive secretary who shall be appointed by him and who shall thereupon be the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service."

In lieu of the provision in the House amendment that veterans' employment representatives must have resided in the State for a period of at least six months prior to appointment, the conference agreement requires that such representatives shall have been at the time of appointment bona fide residents of the State for a period of at least two years. The conference agreement added to the duties of the veterans' employment representative that of being responsible for placement of veterans in employment. The conference agreement omits

the provisions in the House bill relating to the transfer of personnel and functions to the Veterans' Administration and also with respect to the enforcement of the laws pertaining to veterans' preferences, but includes the provisions of the House amendment defining the term "veteran". The remaining provisions of the conference agreement are substantially those of the Senate bill with the omission of the sanctions contained in section 604 of the Senate bill.

The fundamental differences between the Senate and House bills were that the former would have imposed responsibility upon the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman of an advisory board, to carry out the unemployment policies through the Veterans' Placement Service of the United States Employment Service; while the House bill would have given the Administrator the same responsibility but would have transferred to the Veterans' Administration the administrative machinery and the appropriation to accomplish such responsibility. The conference agreement, in the changes adopted in sections 600 (b) and 1500 will permit the Administrator to utilize any Federal or State agency as well as volunteer services in administering the unemployment policies. This will accomplish essentially the same purpose as contemplated by the House bill with the exception that there is no transfer of agencies, machinery, or appropriations and the agreement does not contemplate any extension of the Veterans' Administration or, the use of the appropriations for that agency, in employment matters.

TITLE V

The provisions of the Senate and House bills relating to readjustment allowances for unemployment benefits were essentially similar except as to—

(1) The total period of eligibility. The Senate bill prescribed 52 weeks and the House amendment 26 weeks.

(2) The penalties for successive disqualifications. The essential difference between the Senate bill and the House amendment with respect to this matter was that while the additional disqualifications prescribed do not differ materially in the House amendment the number of weeks penalty would reduce the total number of weeks of eligibility. The Senate bill did not contain any such provision.

(3) The scale of payments. The Senate bill provided a graduated scale from \$15 to \$25, depending upon the number of dependents, if any, and the House amendment provided a flat \$20 weekly allowance.

(4) Conditions and standards for determining the suitability of work or the existence of good cause for not accepting a position. The Senate bill prescribed definite uniform criteria and the House amendment applied those of the particular State in which the claim is filed.

(5) The question of suitability of work based upon conditions of labor pertaining to joining or refraining from joining a union. The Senate bill had no such provision. The House amendment contained a provision to the effect that no work should be deemed suitable if as a condition of being employed the person would be required to join or to resign from or to refrain from joining any labor union or labor organization.

(6) The total weeks of allowances determinable upon length of service. The Senate bill provided that, within the limitation of 52 weeks total eligibility, the person's eligibility should depend upon the length of service allowing for each calendar month or fraction of active service eight weeks of allowances. The House amendment reduced this to three weeks of allowances for each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service.

(7) The question of allowances for self-employed persons. The Senate bill contained no such provision. The House bill

contained a provision for payment of allowances to self-employed persons under certain prescribed conditions.

(8) The question of servicing of claims by the Railroad Retirement Board in lieu of the State agency in the cases of railway employees. The Senate bill contained no such provision. The House amendment provided for such servicing by the Railroad Retirement Board.

(9) The question of reporting changes in status and the penalty for failing to report such changes. The Senate bill contained provisions which were considered necessary with respect to reporting dependency changes. The House amendment omitted this requirement as it did the entire question of dependency benefits.

(10) The question of deductions for amounts for allowances or benefits received from other sources. The Senate bill provided for the deduction of allowances or benefits received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or a Federal or State noncontributory benefit. The House amendment omitted the noncontributory benefit.

(11) The question of offsetting benefits as between titles II and V. The Senate bill contained no such provisions. The House bill contained a provision to the effect that if a veteran receives allowances under title V and subsequently becomes entitled to benefits under title II, the benefits under said title II would be reduced by the allowances received under title V.

The conference agreement—

(1) Adopts 52 weeks as the total period of eligibility as provided in the Senate bill.

(2) Omits the shortening of the total period of eligibility by the penalties imposed for successive disqualifications as contained in the House amendment and restores the Senate language.

(3) Adopts the provision of the House amendment fixing a flat weekly allowance.

(4) Adopts the provisions of the House amendment applying the conditions and standards of the particular State for determining the suitability of work or existence of good cause, with an amendment authorizing the Administrator to prescribe such conditions and standards when the State law has none.

(5) Omits the House provision relating to suitability of work conditioned upon joining, resigning from, or refraining from joining a labor union or labor organization.

(6) Provides that an eligible veteran shall be entitled to 4 weeks of allowances for each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service during the period specified in section 700 except that the allowance for the qualifying 90 days' service shall be 8 weeks for each such month.

(7) Adopts the House provision for payment of allowances to self-employed persons.

(8) Adopts the House provision for servicing the Railroad Retirement Board except that in the provision for application of the provisions of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such as conditions, standards and procedures, there has been inserted a provision that this shall apply if not in conflict with the provisions of this title.

(9) Omits the Senate provision for reporting changes in status.

(10) Omits the Senate provision providing for deduction of allowances or benefits received as a Federal or State noncontributory benefit.

(11) Omits the provision in the House amendment providing for deduction from benefits under title II of amounts received as allowances under title V.

TITLE VI

The provisions of the Senate bill and the House amendment relating to the general

administrative and penal provisions were essentially similar. The House amendment added a reference to Public Law No. 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, relating to the cases of incompetent veterans. The House amendment required a discharge under honorable conditions as a prerequisite to entitlement to benefits under Public Law No. 2, as amended, and this Act. The Senate bill required discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. The House bill also included a section providing for deductions of benefits under this Act from payments made under any adjusted compensation law that might be enacted in the future.

The conference agreement transferred to title VI several definitions applicable to the several titles of the bill. It added a provision to the effect that for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of Public Law No. 2, as amended, and this Act, the Administrator shall have authority to accept uncompensated services and to enter into contracts or agreements with private or public agencies or persons for necessary services, including personal services, as he may deem practicable.

The conference agreement includes the Senate provision requiring discharge under conditions other than dishonorable as a prerequisite for benefits under Public Law No. 2 and this Act. This required conforming changes throughout the different titles of the bill.

The conference agreement retains the House provisions respecting deductions of allowances or benefits received under this Act from any provided by any future adjusted compensation or similar act.

J. E. RANKIN,
J. HARDIN PETERSON,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,
JOHN S. GIBSON,
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
PAUL CUNNINGHAM,
B. W. KEARNEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

A SOLDIER TO STRIKERS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include certain excerpts from an article which came to my desk a few days ago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, all members received a copy of a news release sent out by Sidney Hillman, the Russian-born head of the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O., boasting that they have already spent \$189,112.12 in their campaign to corrupt the electorate of this country and to control the primaries in the various States.

They admitted they spent \$15,000 in the primaries in New Jersey, and \$5,000 in the primaries in Florida.

While that was going on their henchmen were perpetrating strikes in our defense industries, slowing down, not only the production of weapons of war, but the production of the very medicines our sick and wounded boys need to protect them from contagious diseases or to relieve them of their agonies in their wounded or dying hours.

While these strikes were going on, a soldier at the front sent home this poem entitled "A Soldier to Strikers":

We spilled our blood in the jungle mud,
And we didn't have much to say;
And we shared our bread at the side of the dead—
But where were you that day?

Would you believe that any management would employ women who go into rest rooms and deliberately pick up newspapers and wet them and drop them all dripping and mushy into refuse cans so nobody will be able to read them?

NINETY-NINE PERCENT

Well, I wouldn't have believed any of this until I came to Detroit and found it to be true.

Over 99 percent of U. A. W. members don't believe in strikes in wartime and don't strike in wartime—because the records show that over 99 percent of U. A. W. man-hours have been worked. And certainly 99 percent of managements in the United States of America do not believe in deliberately depriving the workers of a few simple and human comforts.

As Donald Nelson suggested, it's about time a spokesman for management in Detroit came out flatfootedly and called a halt to work of the anarchists on the company side. If the managements want to live and serve the populace after the war they better restrain themselves and their hot-headed brothers today.

Striking in wartime is a foul business which, as Thomas pointed out, cannot be tolerated under any circumstances, nor have the approbation of any union member.

Of course, strikes are not directly provoked by such small things as I have mentioned. However, the hell with which a lot of industrial Detroit is paved—out of which strikes rise—is made up of the blocks of small actions by all those who constantly, individually, sometimes thoughtlessly, go about thwarting other people. Some in management as well as a handful of union members lay those blocks. For months we have prayed that the final knockout blow to Hitler, the invasion of Europe, would start. Now we pray for a quick victory.

Cannot all of us who are engaged in producing the goods that make victory possible—management and labor—subordinate our past hatred of one another, wipe out the things which constantly give rise to irritation with one another, to the end that the home front may stand solid and united behind the Allied troops who are in reality going through the hell of death and destruction in our behalf?

A Mother Prays

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1944

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following poem:

A MOTHER PRAYS

A PRAYER ON INVASION DAY

Somewhere, Dear God, within this tragic world of Thine,
There is a boy, a precious lad—protect him, please, he's mine.
To some, perhaps, he may appear to be a boy like all the rest,
But they can never know the things I've planted in his breast.
Why, You remember Jimmy, God, he knelt here at my knee,
And bowed his sleepy little head and lisped his prayers to Thee;
I never trained the boy to fight, I taught him only good,
And why he wanted so to go just can't be understood.

The evil men who planned this war must feel ashamed tonight,

As they look out upon the world—blood-stained—a sorry sight.

I hear they bombed your churches, too, where Christians used to kneel,

And so—when Jimmy marches off—You know just how I feel.

I'm awfully anxious 'bout him, God, and yet, "Thy will be done"—

You understand my feelings, for You gave Your only Son;

My hands are tied by distances, o'er land and 'cross the sea,

I can but bow my head and pray, "Watch o'er my boy for me."

—George Z. Keller, from *Along Life's Highway*.

Champing at the Bit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1944

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Clinton (Mass.) Daily Item of May 25, 1944:

CHAMPING AT THE BIT

Without question Democratic and Republican voters will welcome the test of the political power of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, which has injected into the coming State primaries, July 11, a candidate who will contest for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third Massachusetts District, now represented by Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN.

Without question the Democratic voters of this district, once given the opportunity, will register their emphatic disapproval of the tactics of the C. I. O. in the coming primaries.

The committee, which calls itself the Political Arm of the C. I. O., expects to stage the biggest registration drive in history, has one additional step in its program.

Members of the committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, believes that the larger the registration for the November election the greater will be the chances of changing the present political complexion of Congress.

For these tasks the committee has a fund of \$700,000, contributed largely by a group of the largest C. I. O. affiliates. Nearly \$500,000 of this fund remains in the hands of the committee, the remainder having been spent on organization work and in primary elections held since the committee's formation, July 7, 1943.

Together with funds which C. I. O. affiliates plan to spend for political purposes this year on a local level in their respective communities, it is estimated that the total which may be thrown into the Presidential campaign and the congressional contests by the C. I. O. will be well over \$2,000,000.

Apart from its plans for this year's electoral contest, the C. I. O. Political Action Committee will seek to demonstrate on a national scale the effectiveness of concerted political action by C. I. O. labor.

Basically, the C. I. O. Political Action Committee believes in organization of labor as a political pressure group and in evaluating candidates for office not only on the criterion of their stand on labor prob-

lems, but also of their policies on social, political, and international problems.

Friends of Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN are already champing at the bits for an opportunity to register their approval of his service in the lower House.

No man has gone from Massachusetts who, in the short space of time that he has served, has taken so prominent a place in the lower House as the Clinton Congressman.

The political writers in Washington serving the Boston daily newspapers are unanimous that he has gained a position in the House that stamps him as one of the most aggressive, forceful, militant, and conscientious legislators that the Bay State has sent there in a generation.

The Nation's Missouri River

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROGER C. SLAUGHTER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1944

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Kansas City Times of June 9, 1944:

THE NATION'S MISSOURI RIVER

From the beginning the American people have regarded navigable streams as a trust of the Federal Government, to be protected against the inroads of special interests and maintained for the good of all.

The special interests' attack on the omnibus flood-control bill asks Congress to reverse that fundamental policy. These interests would set up a precedent that would make one of the greatest of the navigable streams, the Missouri River, primarily a huge irrigation ditch clutched by a few States.

This is the one thing that Gov. M. Q. Sharpe, of South Dakota, says Congress has no right to do. "Congress can't vest any rights in irrigation or in any other class of users," he pointed out to a Senate Commerce Subcommittee.

Now Governor Sharpe represents a State that has a deep interest in the development of irrigation in the Missouri River Basin. It is quite willing to trust to the legitimate supervision of river uses that can and must be exercised by Congress in the future. But that is quite a different matter from attempting to tie up the whole future of the Missouri River with a priority for irrigation, no matter how remote or uneconomic the irrigation projects may be. It is very different from one Congress attempting to say that the Missouri River is no longer to be regarded as a navigable stream. Governor Sharpe speaks reasonably when he says only a constitutional amendment could make such a grant of power.

The attack on the omnibus flood-control bill must be interpreted as a blocking move to gain an unprecedented commitment from Congress. Otherwise it simply doesn't make sense.

The bill backing the Pick plan for the development of the whole river basin contains nothing to jeopardize legitimate irrigation interests. It is an over-all Army engineers' plan. It attempts no commitments of any kind.

The authorization of post-war lakes on the tributaries of the Missouri River is a step forward to serve irrigation as well as flood control and the impounding of water to as-

sure an even flow of the river. Irrigation interests certainly can have no objection to the lakes. South Dakota leaders assume that the existence of the lakes should be a boon to irrigation in South Dakota. They have a legitimate claim and they are ready to trust Congress to make good on it when the supply of impounded water and the proper demands on it are known.

One point of attack is the \$6,000,000 that the bill provides for the completion of the 9-foot channel between the mouth of the Missouri River and Sioux City. This sets up no new policy. The Federal Government is already committed to the 9-foot channel and has spent \$170,000,000 virtually completing it. The additional 6 million would only fill in the few short gaps where construction was held back by engineering problems. To oppose removing the last remaining obstacles to river navigation is pure obstruction that can only be motivated by aggressive special interests, either extremist irrigation interests or competing transportation interests (railroads), or both.

The spearhead of the irrigation opposition comes from the Red River Valley of North Dakota, which is entirely outside the Missouri River basin. Apparently that group has the backing of the Reclamation Bureau and Secretary Ickes. In order to move the Missouri River water out of its own basin across the divide to the Red River Valley basin would require a perpendicular lift of 250 feet, a tremendously expensive undertaking. Once that is accomplished, the Reclamation Bureau reports that Red River Valley farmers could use all the water that now flows from the Upper Missouri. Follow such a precedent for unlimited irrigation priority and the Missouri could be drained off for irrigation projects anywhere and everywhere, all the way down to its mouth. Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa have their drought years when they, too, could use every last drop of water in the river and leave nothing but mud banks.

In recent months, various charities and hospitals of Kansas City have received some 10 carloads of excellent potatoes from the Red River Valley of North Dakota—the gift of the Federal Government. It is part of a program to hold down surpluses and maintain prices. They are excellent potatoes and gratefully received; but they hardly argue for a desperate plight that would warrant lifting the Upper Missouri River from its basin to grow still more potatoes at any cost.

The Pick plan was built on the American conception of navigable streams that stands to this day. It represents years of careful engineering study. In no way is it hostile to legitimate irrigation demands. The omnibus bill follows through on the Pick plan to develop the Missouri River and its tributaries. It would leave to future Congresses the allocation of water when the supply and the need will be known. No one has a right to ask more.

Amendment of the Price Control Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FREDERICK C. SMITH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1944

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the people should know the truth about the O. P. A. They are being told that this is merely a war measure; that possibly it may be necessary to continue its operations for a short period following the war, after which it is to be abandoned.

From what I can see I am convinced that the administration forces in control of the O. P. A. intend to make the program of price and wage fixing, as well as rationing permanent. The intention is to fasten this bureaucracy permanently upon the Nation. If it has its way hereafter—war or no war—you and I are to be told by it how much our day's toil shall fetch, how much and what we may eat.

The O. P. A. is using its powers to destroy what is left of free economy and private ownership of property. Although the Price Control Act contains provisions which strictly prohibit it from doing this, it disregards the law and arbitrarily sets up schemes of its own to take the place of long established practices and procedures. With these new devices the O. P. A. has harassed business, agriculture, manufacturing and has driven many concerns to the wall, especially small ones. Nor is this agency sparing labor, as it would have us believe, as witness what happened in the railway employees wage dispute.

My record is already made on the need of price control. Having got ourselves into this fix, some control of prices and some rationing are necessary. That is one thing, but when the O. P. A. uses its powers to build itself up into a perpetual governmental bureau where it can permanently boss us around, that is quite another thing.

Federal Aid for Readjustment of Veterans in Civil Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 12 (legislative day of Tuesday, May 9), 1944

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "The G. I. Bill of Rights," written by my colleague, the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], and published in the Democratic Digest of May 1944.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

(By Senator BENNETT C. CLARK of Missouri)

(The servicemen's aid bill—known popularly as the G. I. bill of rights—has passed both houses of Congress and is now in conference. Senator CLARK, who as chairman of the Veterans' Subcommittee of the Finance Committee, introduced and piloted the bill through the Senate, tells here about this important measure to assist our fighting men and women in their readjustment to civilian life.)

In the course of the last year the President has sent to the Congress several messages making recommendations which, taken together, constitute a comprehensive plan for the restoration of the veterans of the present war to a civilian status under the most favorable condition.

As chairman of the Veterans' Subcommittee of the Finance Committee, it has been

my privilege to draft and introduce legislation to implement and make effective the program outlined in the President's messages. On March 18 I reported to the Senate the Servicemen's Aid Act of 1944, more familiarly known as the omnibus G. I. bill of rights for the returning veterans of this war.

In the last week of March this fundamental bill of rights to facilitate the reintegration of our fighting men into civilian life passed the Senate unanimously.

Since that time a substantially different version of the bill has passed the House and the matter is now in conference between the two Houses. All who are interested in the subject hope and believe that an agreement may be speedily reached.

In completing legislative action upon the G. I. bill of rights, we felt that the Senate did a common justice for the men and women who are offering their lives for the preservation of our Republic. But it has done more than that. It has struck a powerful blow for the preservation of the very future of our Nation.

THE BARE BONES OF WAR COSTS

The bill of rights will be costly—yet its cost is trivial compared to the billion of dollars that we have spent upon the shooting end of the war and we view the cost of the veterans' bill of rights as true economy. None can deny that it forms a part of the bare bones of cost of the war itself.

We regard it as the best money that can be spent for the future welfare of this Nation. The men and women who compose our armed forces not only hold the safety of our Republic in their hands on the battle fronts today—they will hold its destiny for a generation to come.

The consummation of all of our hopes and our prayers for national security, stability and prosperity depend on the extent to which these men and women can be speedily reintegrated into the civilian population.

By the time this war is over, we are told, more than 13,000,000 of our finest men and women will have seen service in our armed forces. They represent the cream of our human resources, the very backbone of our Nation. This Republic can ill afford to lose their skills and their leadership.

Yet that leadership and those skills have been rudely interrupted by war. Education has been halted, the men to whom we must look for the future of business, commerce, industry, and agriculture have been torn from their civilian posts at the formative time—at the time when they were beginning to assume the characteristics that have made America great.

WE'RE MAKING OUR FUTURE TODAY

We must recapture those skills and their leadership. If the trained and disciplined efficiency and valor of these men and women of our armed forces can be directed into proper channels, we shall have a better country to live in than the world has ever seen. If we should fail, disaster and chaos are inevitable.

These men will be a potent force for good or evil in the years to come. They can make our country or break it. They can promote permanent world order or World War No. 3. But in a very real sense, the responsibility rests not on their shoulders, but on ours. If we do not fall them, they will not fail us.

And that is why I regard the G. I. bill of rights, passed by the Senate in March and now in conference between the Houses as one of the most important measures that has ever come before Congress. This bill—which is in all respects in line with the President's program—will go far to solve this very pressing and immediate problem. I do not contend that it is the last word on the subject. But I do assert that it is a fundamental bill of rights for service men and women in facilitating their return to civilian life. And I assert that it represents as little as we

can properly do, both in justice to the veterans and in enlightened self-interest for the remainder of the country.

In this measure, we have attempted to state comprehensively and clearly the rights and benefits to which our veterans will be entitled, and to state clearly and simply the way in which these rights may be obtained.

THESE ARE THE G. I. GOALS

As I see it, there have been two basic goals which we have achieved in this bill.

The first has been to throw every possible protection about the veteran, to bridge the awkward gap between the release from the armed services and reintegration into civilian life. We recognize that the burden of war falls heavily upon the citizen soldier.

We seek to preserve his rights, to see that he gets a square deal, that he is not imposed upon; to protect him against the injustices which result from errors and human failures inherent in a large-scale, mass demobilization; and to protect the community as well, insuring its stability, which widespread confusion and dissatisfaction would destroy.

And the second goal is to see that the veteran is not penalized by reason of his services; that he is given a fair break, winning for himself those traditional American opportunities which he has defended and preserved for all of us here at home.

His most immediate need, perhaps, is the first classification, the "bridge the gap" part of the program. He must be guided as he leaves the service. He must be apprised of his rights, and aided in obtaining them. He may need hospitalization. He most certainly needs money to carry him until he can find suitable employment. And he needs a single place, one concentrated agency, to which he can go for the solution of his problems.

And in the G. I. bill of rights we have provided all this for him. We have, first, declared the Veterans' Administration to be an essential war agency, and armed it with the priorities in personnel and material so badly needed to enable it to meet all of the veterans' needs.

ONE AGENCY FOR ALL BENEFITS

And, having strengthened the Veterans' Administration, we have given it, over-all control of all the activities and benefits affecting the veteran. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will channel through existing agencies in administering the program; but his will be the responsibility for its success both to the veteran and to the Congress.

We have authorized and directed the Veterans' Administration to construct \$500,000,000 in additional hospital beds, which will be badly needed when the flood of human casualties flows back home. We have provided that he may use suitable Army and Navy hospitals when they become available.

As I have said, this bill does not represent the last word on the veterans subject, but it is certainly as little as can be done at this time, and America may well congratulate herself when this measure of justice to our fighting men and women has been accomplished.

WHAT THE BILL DOES

A conference committee is now working to compromise the differences between the House and Senate versions of the G. I. bill of rights. This is what the two bills provide:

SENATE VERSION

Education

All honorably discharged veterans with 6 months' duty may apply for grants of from 1 to 4 years (depending on length of service) of schooling. Grants range up to \$500 a year for tuition for full-time students, with \$50 a month for subsistence.

Unemployment Compensation

Allows payments of \$15 to \$25 weekly for 52 weeks out of a 24-month period for all honorably discharged veterans.

Loans

Guarantees loans up to \$1,000, free of interest the first year, and at 3 percent thereafter for the purchase of homes, farms, or small businesses.

HOUSE VERSION

Education

Grants available only to veterans inducted before they were 24, but provides that veterans who were over 24 may secure grants if they can prove war service interfered with schooling or that they need a refresher course.

Unemployment Compensation

Allows payment of a flat sum of \$20 a week for 26 weeks out of 24-month period.

Loans

Guarantees loans up to \$2,500.

Both versions of the bill provide for a new Veterans' Placement Bureau devoted to finding jobs for veterans, aided by the facilities of the United States Employment Service.

Both versions also recognize the Veterans' Administration as second only to the War and Navy Departments in priority rights, and give it the job of supervising relief and other veterans' benefits, including disability payments and hospitalization.

Both versions appropriate \$500,000,000 for additional hospital facilities.

In the messages he has sent to Congress asking for legislation to help take care of the special problems of service men and women, President Roosevelt has emphasized strongly the Nation's debt to these men and women. In his message of November 23, 1943, he said:

"All of us are concentrating now on the one primary objective of winning this war. But even as we devote our energy and resources to that purpose, we cannot neglect to plan for things to come after victory is won.

"The problem of reconverting wartime America to a peacetime basis is one for which we are now laying plans to be submitted to the Congress for action. As I said last July:

"The returning soldier and sailor and marine are a part of the problem of demobilizing the rest of the millions of Americans who have been working and living in a war economy since 1941. * * * But the members of the armed forces have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice than the rest of us, and are entitled to definite action to help take care of their special problems."

"At that time I outlined what seemed to me to be a minimum of action to which the members of our armed forces are entitled over and above that taken for other citizens."

Radio Address to the People of My District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1944

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the fol-

lowing radio address delivered by me over station WNBI on June 10, 1944:

Dear friends of the Triple Cities and my congressional district, many mothers and wives of servicemen have asked me during the past few months to find out why they did not hear from their sons and husbands. I have endeavored to find out in each case where the trouble was.

I think that in the future it will work out better if you will first make absolutely certain that there is no chance of your loved one's letter being mislaid. I have discovered most cases of the boys seeming failure to write home were brought about by delay in mail deliveries. This, of course, is unavoidable and no one is to blame.

So, in order not to involve the young man with his commanding officer for something he is not to blame for, will you please write to me and ask me to get in touch directly with the soldier himself. I will, in turn, ask him why he has failed to write you. We will not go to his superiors until we are sure he is not available. That will speed up things and save a roundabout course.

Last week another Hall Furlough Club was organized. This event was a real milestone. Mrs. Dominick Virgilio, chairman of the Central Council of Hall Furlough Clubs tells me she has long wanted to see a club in Binghamton's first ward. She had her wish come true when Club No. 6 was formed by an enthusiastic young lady, Miss Sally Pragac, 41 Sowden Street, Binghamton.

I wish to congratulate Miss Pragac and her fellow officers, Miss Mary Fiala, 8 Longview Avenue, who was elected vice president and Miss Pearl Bocinski, 55 Sowden Street, elected treasurer. I wish them every success in their patriotic work and feel sure they will have a splendid group in the first, Binghamton's largest ward.

A few days ago I sent out a number of petitions to Republican county committees and several hundred posters to loyal friends in the counties of Broome, Chenango, and Madison. These petitions are beginning to come back filled out and signed by ever-increasing numbers.

To the Republican committee men and women as well as other friends who are so kindly getting signatures for me, I give my sincere thanks. I want to file several thousand names with the secretary of state in Albany before the dead line, June 27. So I urge you all to mail me your petition as soon as it is filled or leave it with County Clerk Bill Flook at the Broome County Court House.

Naturally, it helps a man get reelected when people see a lot of his friends displaying his poster in their front windows. When I was home Memorial Day weekend, I saw many of these posters all over the triple cities. This constitutes a tremendous boost for me when I start to campaign. So if you received my poster, won't you please put it in your window or on your property somewhere. Remember you are helping me so much when you do this. It will encourage others to do the same.

Write me if you want me to send you more posters. Perhaps you know some others who will display them likewise. Let me know and I will see they get one. Thank you again.

Since I talked to you last on this program, the Allied invasion has started. At the moment, things seem to be going according to plan. What the future will bring only time can tell. We hope, we pray that those heroes struggling on the shores of France for a foothold in Europe will push on to victory. We are confident of the ultimate result and our prayers go out for the welfare of our boys.

I know you join with me in approval of the following appropriate lines by Miss Fannie

Pendleton, instructress at Union-Endicott High School entitled "A Tribute":

"To you who bear the Stars and Stripes
In many foreign lands, and far;
To you who serve, nor count the cost
That peace may reign instead of war.

"To you whose memories homeward turn
As prison days go slowly by,
To keep alive within your hearts
That spirits that shall never die.

"To you who gave the greatest gift,
In sky, on battleground, or sea,
That brotherhood may rule the world,
And men may everywhere be free.

"Your footsteps echo through these halls,
As we a solemn tribute pay;
And, for you all, our grateful hearts
We lift in silent prayer today."

We Have Less Instead of More Milk Production

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. REID F. MURRAY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1944

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the following resolution was adopted by the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation at their meeting June 5 and 6, 1944:

Whereas there are indications on the horizon that certain self-seeking interests having the welfare neither of agriculture, the consuming public nor the Nation as a whole at heart are developing propaganda to the effect that a surplus exists or is approaching in dairy products; and

Whereas we are aware that any surplus which does or might exist or be created would be wholly artificial, caused by a combination of seasonal production increases and governmental restrictions in the form of ration points, marketing quotas, and lower quality restrictions, which prohibit the consuming public from absorbing anywhere near its actual wants; and

Whereas similarly artificially induced surpluses brought about a market glut in other agricultural commodities, such as pork, eggs, grain, and so forth, and consequent chaos, which can be avoided by the use of a little ordinary foresightedness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, for the benefit of all, the consuming public as well as agriculture, that the responsible governmental agencies be requested to take such steps as will preclude the possibility of a repetition of the above-mentioned market obstacles by such actions as reducing the ration-point values on butter and cheese, eliminating marketing quotas on fluid milk, cream, and ice cream to the consumer, etc., which will immediately absorb any surpluses and at the same time give the consumer the opportunity to purchase in more nearly adequate amounts these vital health-giving dairy products which he both needs and wants.

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation: Curtis Hatch, president, Spring Green; Ralph E. Peterson, vice president, Berlin; Ed Brewin, Jefferson; John Budzien, Milwaukee; Carl Doeringsfeld, Fennimore; R. J. Douglas, Juda; A. C. Murphy, Chilton; L. E. Jewett, La Crosse; Henry Wieland, Beloit.

Mr. Speaker, the national production figures for the first 5 months of 1944 in comparison to the corresponding months of 1943 and 1942 show that the total national milk production is less in 1944 than in either of the 2 previous years. This is shown by the following figures obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

National milk production by months

(Million pounds)

	1942	1943	1944
January.....	8,739	8,773	8,634
February.....	8,299	8,380	18,288
March.....	9,641	9,734	9,780
April.....	10,305	10,245	10,230
May.....	12,124	11,873	11,904
Total.....	49,108	49,005	48,836

¹ For first 28 days of February 1944.

² Estimated.

There are two facts to be taken into consideration in regard to this milk situation: One, production is not being maintained in spite of the subsidies paid and, two, there is no evident abnormal seasonal surplus to contend with at this time. Propaganda which pictures great milk surpluses, whether issued by one of the 2,800 New Deal propaganda agents or whether issued by some commercial milk company, is not giving a true and factual picture of the situation.

One more fact is very evident and that is that the War Food Administration should not allow milk to be poured down sewers after the War Food Administration has paid a subsidy to get it produced. This applies to a cooperative in Georgia as well as a corporation in any other part of the country. These Georgia producers received 60 percent greater subsidy than the producers in the natural milk-producing areas.

Let us not be misled by any individual, or by any group that does not lend every energy to a successful war-food program. The dairymen of our country should be complimented for their efforts in maintaining milk production as well as they have in the face of the ever-increasing handicaps.

From Bad to Worse

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1944

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Washington Post, Washington, D. C., of June 12, 1944:

FROM BAD TO WORSE

From present indications the House is going to follow the bad example set by the Senate and pass an amendment to the price-control bill tying textile ceiling prices to parity prices for raw cotton. The House has already displayed a reckless disregard of warnings not to

upset price-control balances by accepting amendments that favor particular classes of producers. It has, for example, passed an amendment prohibiting O. P. A. from requiring retailers to limit stocks and sales to the highest priced lines offered during a given period. It has also approved an amendment requiring recomputation upward of price ceilings on oil and oil products, allegedly for the benefit of small independent producers. This is the type of special-interest legislation that encourages other groups to demand concessions. If incorporated in the price-control measure, such amendments would constitute a dangerous precedent likely to wreck the entire structure.

For many weeks both House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees held hearings on the bill to extend the life of the O. P. A. Both in the committees and in Congress there appears to be strong support for continuance of price control as well as a widespread conviction that Price Administrator Bowles is doing a very hard job unusually well. Nevertheless, the prospects for securing acceptable legislation empowering Mr. Bowles to carry on the good work have steadily deteriorated since acceptance of the Bankhead cotton amendment by the Senate. Between them the Senate and House appear to be bent on sabotaging the present system of price control by yielding to pressure groups that complain about the hardships of O. P. A. rulings.

There is no denying that many such complaints are justified. Moreover, excellent arguments can be advanced in support of some of the controversial amendments that O. P. A. officials consider destructive in their ultimate effects. Notwithstanding these facts, Congress shows poor judgment in trying to set up legislative safeguards to meet special situations, without considering the consequences to the country as a whole. If it really trusts Administrator Bowles and desires to give him a fair chance to do a good job, it must not tie his hands by throwing his program out of balance through raising the prices of specified commodities and giving preferred treatment to specified classes of producers.

Chairman SPENCE, of the House Banking and Currency Committee, warned his colleagues of the consequences of passing this kind of particularistic legislation. Complaints, though often just, he pointed out, are incident to the enforcement of emergency price-control laws. In considering the O. P. A. extension bill, therefore, Congress should view it in the light of the great national emergency that now confronts us. And Mr. SPENCE added a warning against acting upon the "complaints or desires of every individual who wants relief." The result would be, he prophesied, that the President would veto the bill. The House seems bent on inviting that veto by ignoring Mr. SPENCE's sound advice.

Post-war Air Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1944

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, some time ago a very interesting article by Al Williams, relating to post-war air power appeared in the public press. I believe the views of this author on this subject are worthy of serious considera-



June 13



House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1944

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, Lord of heaven and earth, we need so many things to walk worthily of Thee; patience to wait, a ready hand to help, and a tongue undefiled. Amid awful spiritual perils, toiling against angry winds and waves, O let not the night of doubt engulf us in the dismal distress of materialism. Beneath the throbbings of weak flesh, arm us with a zeal that never questions and with a vigorous type of citizenship upon which our Republic can depend.

In Thy name, the faith of the world has been kept alive by men and women who had a vivid and an unwavering sense of the divine presence whose names are known to the recording angel only. In these days of suspense, countless are the eager hearts, choking back the tears and fears. In this most baffling world with its toil and death, caused by man's cruelty, with its gods of power and greed, we pray for the spirit of the Father, who is touched with a feeling of our infirmity. O throne of grace, O throne of our Elder Brother about which our longings and yearnings fall, give to those who are crossing the seas of affliction the heavenly voice. Let the blast of the storm winds, the march of the nations, and the majesty of the everlasting law become Thy servants to Thy honor and glory. Through Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4771. An act to amend the part of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves;

H. R. 4833. An act to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar;

H. J. Res. 286. Joint resolution providing for operation of naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves; and

H. Con. Res. 90. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript containing an analysis of questions and answers on the Individual Income Tax Act of 1944 as a House document, and providing for the printing of additional copies thereof for the use of the House document room.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4115. An act to give honorably discharged veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans, who themselves are not qualified, preference in employment where Federal funds are disbursed.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1848. An act for the relief of Claude R. Whitlock, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1588) entitled "An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Eugene Holcomb, a minor," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. O'DANIEL, and Mr. WHERRY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1767) entitled "An act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate still further insists upon its amendment Numbered 10 to the foregoing bill.

LOWELL MELLETT LIBELS TEXANS

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, neither the State of Texas nor any citizens of Texas need defense on such an absurd imputation as that made by Lowell Mellett. It answers itself. As a columnist writing on a factional political fight in Texas, Mr. Mellett has a perfect right to express his views. When, however, he intimates that the conduct of any group of Texans as to a political matter

would cause them to be lynched, I respectfully submit that he has gone beyond the pale of freedom of speech and has been guilty of libel.

The last two paragraphs of an article by Mr. Mellett in the Washington Star of June 10, 1944, read as follows:

If the busy boys who have been working through the back counties of the Southern States trying to produce something different really think they are going to succeed, there is one other thing they should be doing for their own safety or the safety of the anti-Roosevelt electors they are seeking to name. They should move in on Congress and get that anti-lynching bill passed. For, if the innocent southern gentlemen named to be electors should cast their votes for anybody except the man the South has really voted for, there's likely to be a lot of high-class lynchings down where the cotton blossoms grow.

Anyone who suggests that the passage of the so-called antilynching bill would safeguard anyone from being lynched simply evidences his complete disqualification to speak or write on such an issue. It might reasonably be contended that the passage of such a bill might have just the opposite effect. It shows the abysmal ignorance of this writer when he suggests that the passage of that bill could possibly prevent a lynching, under any circumstances. All who know anything about the problem know that the only force that could stop lynching is enlightened local public opinion. That is the force which Texas and the South have used to stop the crime of lynching until it is almost as extinct as the dodo. There has not been a single lynching in Texas in years. There were only two lynchings in the entire South last year.

Therefore, this libel of the South, and particularly of one group of Texans, should be resented by every right-thinking person.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune on June 10, 1944, entitled "Amending Price Control," which I consider timely and to the point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in three instances and in the first to include a statement by Hon. Fred M. Vinson, Economic Ad-

ministrator, in regard to the Bankhead amendment to the Price Control bill; in the second, to include a statement in regard to the tenth anniversary of the F. H. A.; and, in the third, to include a statement by Albert B. Maris, Chief Judge of the Emergency Court of Appeals, in regard to an amendment which I intend to introduce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include an article, To the Flag, by Bishop Richard J. Cushing, administrator of the archdiocese of Boston, and in the other an article on a recent Supreme Court decision by John Griffin, appearing in the Boston Post on Sunday last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in three instances, in one to include a radio address, and in the other two, newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article that appeared in the Tennessee Farm Bureau News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include therein a brief editorial appearing in the Fergus Falls Daily Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include therein a letter from a soldier and an article from the Reader's Digest.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include therein a letter from Dillon Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, and a letter from Secretary Stimson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include therein a newspaper editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include therein a tribute to the late Hon. Henry B. Steagall.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE RE-ADJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, because I think it is extremely important that this bill be passed immediately, in order that it may become law as soon as possible. May I say that the managers on the part of the House in the conference were able to keep 75 to 85 percent of the House provisions in the bill. Any changes that may have to be made can be made at a later date. I know the House is unanimous in wanting this bill passed immediately.

After many months of work on the part of the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation of the House, and after weeks of work by the Senate and House conferees, it still may be freely admitted that the bill as agreed upon is not a perfect piece of legislation. Admittedly experience will show necessity for amendatory legislation on some of the many aspects covered by the bill. I

believe that a better understanding may be had of the wide scope of the legislation if attention is called to some of the more important benefits provided.

Title I is intended to insure that there will be adequate hospital and treatment facilities for all veterans of World War No. 2, as well as other wars, and for other veterans entitled thereto. It contemplates procedures which will guarantee that every veteran before discharge will have an opportunity to file a claim for any benefit to which he may be entitled, and that claims will be promptly adjudicated. Special provision is made for adequate training in connection with the use of prosthetic appliances, and adequate machinery is provided for review of irregular or questionable discharges.

Title II, dealing with education, is very broad and liberal. Any person serving during the present war for a period of 90 days or more, or discharged after shorter service for disability incurred in line of duty, is entitled to 1 year of education or training, or a refresher or retraining course. In addition, any such person who at the time of entrance into service is not over 25 years of age, or if over that age, had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by entrance into service, may receive not to exceed 3 years additional education or training conditioned upon satisfactory progress therein and length of service.

It is believed that the refresher or retraining courses will be particularly appealing to certain types of professional men and to persons who learned new trades or who received specialized training in industrial pursuits while in the service.

There are no limits upon the choice of the educational or training institution other than that they must be approved by the appropriate State educational agency or by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The rules and regulations of the schools or institutions generally will govern.

The loan provisions combine the best features of both the House and Senate bills. Since no direct loans are provided no great amount of additional administrative machinery will be required. The bill as agreed upon provides for the guaranty of loans whether made by private or public lending agencies or institutions. Personally, I feel that lowering the rate of interest to not more than 4 percent is an improvement over the House bill which provided for interest at the rate of not over 6 percent. Thus in approving loans the services or private or public lending agencies or institutions are made available to the Veterans' Administration.

The conference agreement added in section 505, a provision containing the principles of the Senate bill relating to the utilization of Federal agencies making, guaranteeing, or insuring loans and a further provision that in the event of a principal loan so made, guaranteed, or insured by a Federal agency the Veterans' Administration may guarantee 100 percent of a secondary loan not to exceed 20 percent of the cost or purchase

price to cover the usually required down payment. There was also added a provision from the Senate bill making a veteran eligible under this title also eligible under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

The conference agreement includes a provision added to paragraph 500 (c) to make clear that the liability under the guaranty will be decreased or increased pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the obligation.

The conference agreement includes a provision in section 501 (c) to make clear that a secondary loan under the provisions of this title would not make ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act a first-mortgage loan on the same property.

Title IV on employment of veterans was the least satisfactory to the House conferees for the reason that it places the responsibility upon the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, but retains the machinery to carry out such responsibility in the United States Employment Service. The amendments agreed upon, however, give the Administrator much greater authority than was afforded by the Senate bill. Likewise, the Administrator is not given control of the appropriation for the Veterans' Employment Service as would have been done by the House bill. Further, this title departs from the principle of having all veterans' benefits as such administered by one agency. It is believed, however, that under the authority afforded by section 600 (b), together with that of section 1500, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will have the necessary power and authority to strengthen the operations of the Veterans' Employment Service.

Title V on readjustment or unemployment allowances has been greatly strengthened, particularly through the provision permitting readjustment allowances to those who are self-employed, but confined to the period of development when profits are not available as in a normal productive period. Further, by permitting utilization of the State agencies and the Railroad Retirement Board in the processing and servicing of claims for benefits, prompt relief should be available to any unemployed person. At the same time the right of appeal to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is preserved and the Administrator has full authority over the administration of the readjustment allowances.

The conference agreement of section V:

First. Adopts 52 weeks as the total period of eligibility as provided in the Senate bill.

Second. Omits the shortening of the total period of eligibility by the penalties imposed for successive disqualifications as contained in the House amendment and restores the Senate language.

Third. Adopts the provision of the House amendment fixing a flat weekly allowance.

Fourth. Adopts the provisions of the House amendment applying the conditions and standards of the particular State for determining the suitability of

work or existence of good cause, with an amendment authorizing the Administrator to prescribe such conditions and standards when the State law has none.

Fifth. Omits the House provision relating to suitability of work conditioned upon joining, resigning from, or refraining from joining a labor union or labor organization.

Sixth. Provides that an eligible veteran shall be entitled to 4 weeks of allowances for each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service during the period specified in section 700 except that the allowance for the qualifying 90 days' service shall be 8 weeks for each such month.

Seventh. Adopts the House provision for payment of allowances to self-employed persons.

Eighth. Adopts the House provision for servicing by the Railroad Retirement Board except that in the provision for application of the provisions of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such as conditions, standards, and procedures, there has been inserted a provision that this shall apply if not in conflict with the provisions of this title.

Ninth. Omits the Senate provision for reporting changes in status.

Tenth. Omits the Senate provision providing for deduction of allowances or benefits received as a Federal or State noncontributory benefit.

Eleventh. Omits the provision in the House amendment providing for deduction from benefits under title II of amounts received as allowances under title V.

The liberalizing provisions of title VI with respect to character of discharge will be beneficial to many veterans not only of this war, but of prior wars. Further, making the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions of Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress, applicable to this act will afford precedents in the administration of the act.

It is believed that the wide authority to enter into contracts or agreements for services, compensated or uncompensated, and including personal services will strengthen the administration not only of this act, but of Public Law 2 referred to above.

Section 1505 is like the House bill which may be changed at a later date.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement, as follows:

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Sen-

ate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

The substantial differences between the House amendment and the proposed conference substitute are noted in the following statement.

TITLE I

The Senate bill authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities. The House amendment authorized the appropriation from time to time of such sums as may be necessary for this purpose. The conference agreement adopts the Senate provision.

In section 301 which provided for boards of review to review the type and nature of discharges, the House inserted a proviso establishing a statute of limitations of ten years after discharge of dismissal or after the effective date of the act, whichever is the later. The conference agreement fixes this limitation at fifteen years. The conference agreement also includes an additional section 302 authorizing, under similar conditions and limitations, the establishment of boards of review in cases of retirement of officers without pay because of physical disability.

TITLE II

The essential provisions of title II dealing with the education or training of veterans as passed by both Houses were very similar. Whereas the Senate bill provided for a Director of Servicemen's Education and Training in the Veterans' Administration, and authorized the establishment of an advisory council to aid and advise the Administrator in the execution of his duties under the educational provisions, and also provided for the creation of State boards, the House bill permits all of these functions to be carried out by the present administration machinery and also permits utilization of other Federal and State agencies. In this respect the conference agreement retains the House administrative machinery. There were some changes in the House bill in other respects which consist principally in the adoption of some of the criteria and definitions contained in the Senate bill. The more important of these changes are discussed below.

Under the House bill (paragraph 1) there was excluded from the qualifying period any period during which the person in service was assigned for education and training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program. The conference agreement restricts this to courses which were a continuation of the person's civilian education and which were completed. A similar qualification was placed upon the extended eligibility for additional training and education.

The conference agreement also extended the presumption of interference with education or training to those who at time of entrance into service were not over 25 years of age, which in the House bill was 24 years of age.

The conference agreement includes a provision which was in the Senate bill but not in the House bill relating to the utilization of State apprenticeship agencies.

Both the Senate bill and the House amendment contained provisions for the determination and payment of educational fees or expenses where those regularly established, if any, were not sufficient. In the Senate bill this authority applied only in the case of publicly supported institutions. In the House amendment this was extended to tax-free private institutions. The conference agreement extends it to any institution and in place of an actual cost basis as stated in the House bill adopts the "fair and reasonable compensation" provision in the Senate bill. Both bills contained a \$500 limitation which is retained in the conference agreement. In the agreement this applies to the ordinary school year without a qualification as to the

number of weeks as contained in the House version.

In paragraph 8, in place of the proviso relating to Indian schools found in the House amendment, the conference agreement substituted a proviso (somewhat similar to a more general provision in the Senate bill) to the effect that nothing in the paragraph shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized by existing provisions of law to exercise over any Federal education or training institution nor to make any institution ineligible to supply education or training under this title by reason of supervision or control under authority of existing provisions of law.

The conference agreement adds paragraph 9 authorizing the Administrator as far as he deems practicable to utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments and agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with them and includes the power to prescribe and promulgate rules and regulations consistent with the terms of the title and necessary to carry out its purposes and provisions.

The conference agreement added in paragraph 10 a provision similar to one contained in the Senate bill authorizing the Administrator to arrange for vocational guidance and to make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions.

The conference agreement adopts a paragraph 11 containing the definition of the term "educational or training institutions" in the Senate bill, inserting the word "all" before "public or private" in the definition to make it clear that church and other schools are included. There is included in this definition business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job. The Senate bill contained a provision that such establishments should not be approved unless they complied with applicable State or Federal laws relating to compensation, health, safety, and other conditions of labor. The conference agreement omits this provision on the assumption that the Veterans' Administration will act in conformity with State and Federal laws.

The conference agreement omits a provision in the House bill which would have required that there be deducted from any allowances to which a person would otherwise have been eligible under title V, relating to unemployment allowances, any benefits received under title II.

TITLE III

The Senate bill provided for direct loans in an aggregate not to exceed \$1,000 for the purposes of the purchase, construction, or repair of homes, the purchase of farms, or the repair of buildings or equipment thereon, or the purchase of business properties, including intangibles such as good will, to be used in pursuing a gainful occupation. The House amendment changed this to provide for the guaranteeing of not to exceed 50 percent of a loan or loans for such purposes and permitted the guarantee of loans made by any persons, firms, associations, and corporations, and governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal, and provided that in no event should the interest rate exceed 6 percent or the aggregate amount guaranteed for any person exceed \$2,500. The conference agreement retains the principle of the House bill but limits the interest to 4 percent and the aggregate amount to not to exceed \$2,000.

The conference agreement added in section 505 a provision containing the principles of the Senate bill relating to the utilization of Federal agencies making, guaranteeing, or insuring loans and a further provision that in the event of a principal loan so made, guaranteed, or insured by a Fed-

eral agency the Veterans' Administration may guarantee 100 percent of a secondary loan not to exceed 20 percent of the cost or purchase price to cover the usually required down payment. There was also added a provision from the Senate bill making a veteran eligible under this title also eligible under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

The conference agreement includes a provision added to paragraph 500 (c) to make clear that the liability under the guaranty will be decreased or increased pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the obligation.

The conference agreement includes a provision in section 501 (c) to make clear that a secondary loan under the provisions of this title would not make ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act a first mortgage loan on the same property.

TITLE IV

The Senate bill in title IV provided for the strengthening of the functions of the Veterans' Employment Service in the United States Employment Service by authorizing the creation of a Veterans' Placement Service Board within the United States Employment Service, which Board would consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as Chairman and the Director of the National Selective Service System and the Administrator of the Social Security Agency; the members of the Board to be represented by alternates and the Board to have the authority to determine all matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans' Employment Service. It provided that the Chairman of the Board, through an executive secretary who is also the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service, should have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out the policies of the Board through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States. The Senate bill in section 604 contained authority for sanctions penalizing a State (by withholding of funds) for failure to give preference to veterans on job assignments or to cooperate with the Board in carrying out the policies of the Board; and also provided that the Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service should maintain that service as an operating entity and during the period of its administration should effectuate the provisions of this title. The Senate bill further provided for the appointment of certain veterans' placement representatives in the States to be functionally responsible to the Board for carrying out prescribed policies and activities.

The House amendment provided for the transfer to the Veterans' Administration of all functions relating to the employment of veterans, and included in such transfer, effective the first day of the month following the enactment of the act, the duties, powers, and functions of the veterans' employment service; and, effective as of but not later than the date of termination of hostilities in the present war the duties, powers, and functions vested in the Director of Selective Service by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940, with the proviso that the President is authorized to effectuate such transfer at an earlier date. The Administrator would be authorized to appoint veterans' placement representatives to function in similar manner as provided in the Senate bill. The House amendment omitted the authority for sanctions provided in section 604 of the Senate bill and restricted to the period pending the return of the employment offices and services to the States the provision pertaining to the Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service maintaining such service as an operating entity. The House amendment also provided for the transfer of the necessary records and appro-

priations to the Veterans' Administration and in section 606 provided a definition of the term "veteran" to include veterans of any war, no such definition having been contained in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement adopts the principle of the Senate bill with amendments, the first of which is to eliminate the provision for alternates for members of the Board. In lieu of the provisions discussed above relating to the authority of the Board (sec. 600 (b)) the conference agreement adopts the following provision:

"(b) The Chairman of the Board shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out its policies through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States or through persons engaged in activities authorized by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 763, 76th Cong., approved Sept. 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)). The Chairman may delegate such authority to an executive secretary who shall be appointed by him and who shall thereupon be the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service."

In lieu of the provision in the House amendment that veterans' employment representatives must have resided in the State for a period of at least 6 months prior to appointment, the conference agreement requires that such representatives shall have been at the time of appointment bona fide residents of the State for a period of at least 2 years. The conference agreement added to the duties of the veterans' employment representative that of being responsible for placement of veterans in employment. The conference agreement omits the provisions in the House bill relating to the transfer of personnel and functions to the Veterans' Administration and also with respect to the enforcement of the laws pertaining to veterans' preferences, but includes the provisions of the House amendment defining the term "veteran." The remaining provisions of the conference agreement are substantially those of the Senate bill with the omission of the sanctions contained in section 604 of the Senate bill.

The fundamental differences between the Senate and House bills were that the former would have imposed responsibility upon the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, as chairman of an advisory board, to carry out the unemployment policies through the Veterans' Placement Service of the United States Employment Service; while the House bill would have given the Administrator the same responsibility but would have transferred to the Veterans' Administration the administrative machinery and the appropriation to accomplish such responsibility. The conference agreement, in the changes adopted in sections 600 (b) and 1500 will permit the Administrator to utilize any Federal or State agency as well as volunteer services in administering the unemployment policies. This will accomplish essentially the same purpose as contemplated by the House bill with the exception that there is no transfer of agencies, machinery, or appropriations and the agreement does not contemplate any extension of the Veterans' Administration or the use of the appropriations for that agency, in employment matters.

TITLE V

The provisions of the Senate and House bills relating to readjustment allowances for unemployment benefits were essentially similar except as to—

(1) The total period of eligibility. The Senate bill prescribed 52 weeks and the House amendment 26 weeks.

(2) The penalties for successive disqualifications. The essential difference between the Senate bill and the House amendment with respect to this matter was that while the additional disqualifications prescribed do not differ materially in the House amend-

ment the number of weeks penalty would reduce the total number of weeks of eligibility. The Senate bill did not contain any such provision.

(3) The scale of payments. The Senate bill provided a graduated scale from \$15 to \$25, depending upon the number of dependents, if any, and the House amendment provided a flat \$20 weekly allowance.

(4) Conditions and standards for determining the suitability of work or the existence of good cause for not accepting a position. The Senate bill prescribed definite uniform criteria and the House amendment applied those of the particular State in which the claim is filed.

(5) The question of suitability of work based upon conditions of labor pertaining to joining or refraining from joining a union. The Senate bill had no such provision. The House amendment contained a provision to the effect that no work should be deemed suitable if as a condition of being employed the person would be required to join or to resign from or to refrain from joining any labor union or labor organization.

(6) The total weeks of allowances determinable upon length of service. The Senate bill provided that, within the limitation of 52 weeks total eligibility, the person's eligibility should depend upon the length of service allowing for each calendar month or fraction of active service 8 weeks of allowances. The House amendment reduced this to 3 weeks of allowances for each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service.

(7) The question of allowances for self-employed persons. The Senate bill contained no such provision. The House bill contained a provision for payment of allowances to self-employed persons under certain prescribed conditions.

(8) The question of servicing of claims by the Railroad Retirement Board in lieu of the State agency in the cases of railway employees. The Senate bill contained no such provision. The House amendment provided for such servicing by the Railroad Retirement Board.

(9) The question of reporting changes in status and the penalty for failing to report such changes. The Senate bill contained provisions which were considered necessary with respect to reporting dependency changes. The House amendment omitted this requirement as it did the entire question of dependency benefits.

(10) The question of deductions for amounts for allowances or benefits received from other sources. The Senate bill provided for the deduction of allowances or benefits received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or a Federal or State noncontributory benefit. The House amendment omitted the noncontributory benefit.

(11) The question of offsetting benefits as between titles II and V. The Senate bill contained no such provisions. The House bill contained a provision to the effect that if a veteran receives allowances under title V and subsequently becomes entitled to benefits under title II, the benefits under said title II would be reduced by the allowances received under title V.

The conference agreement—

(1) Adopts 52 weeks as the total period of eligibility as provided in the Senate bill.

(2) Omits the shortening of the total period of eligibility by the penalties imposed for successive disqualifications as contained in the House amendment and restores the Senate language.

(3) Adopts the provision of the House amendment fixing a flat weekly allowance.

(4) Adopts the provisions of the House amendment applying the conditions and standards of the particular State for determining the suitability of work or existence of good cause, with an amendment author-

izing the Administrator to prescribe such conditions and standards when the State law has none.

(5) Omits the House provision relating to suitability of work conditioned upon joining, resigning from, or refraining from joining a labor union or labor organization.

(6) Provides that an eligible veteran shall be entitled to 4 weeks of allowances for each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service during the period specified in section 700 except that the allowance for the qualifying 90 days' service shall be 8 weeks for each such month.

(7) Adopts the House provision for payment of allowances to self-employed persons.

(8) Adopts the House provision for servicing the Railroad Retirement Board except that in the provision for application of the provisions of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such as conditions, standards and procedures, there has been inserted a provision that this shall apply if not in conflict with the provisions of this title.

(9) Omits the Senate provision for reporting changes in status.

(10) Omits the Senate provision providing for deduction of allowances or benefits received as a Federal or State noncontributory benefit.

(11) Omits the provision in the House amendment providing for deduction from benefits under title II of amounts received as allowances under title V.

TITLE VI

The provisions of the Senate bill and the House amendment relating to the general administrative and penal provisions were essentially similar. The House amendment added a reference to Public Law No. 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, relating to the cases of incompetent veterans. The House amendment required a discharge under honorable conditions as a prerequisite to entitlement to benefits under Public Law No. 2, as amended, and this act. The Senate bill required discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. The House bill also included a section providing for deductions of benefits under this act from payments made under any adjusted compensation law that might be enacted in the future.

The conference agreement transferred to title VI several definitions applicable to the several titles of the bill. It added a provision to the effect that for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of Public Law No. 2, as amended, and this act, the Administrator shall have authority to accept uncompensated services and to enter into contracts or agreements with private or public agencies or persons for necessary services, including personal services, as he may deem practicable.

The conference agreement includes the Senate provision requiring discharge under conditions other than dishonorable as a prerequisite for benefits under Public Law No. 2 and this act. This required conforming changes throughout the different titles of the bill.

The conference agreement retains the House provisions respecting deductions of allowances or benefits received under this act from any provided by any future adjusted compensation or similar act.

J. E. RANKIN,
J. HARDIN PETERSON,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,
JOHN S. GIBSON,
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
PAUL CUNNINGHAM,
E. W. KEARNEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report, see proceedings of the House of June 12, 1944.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, let me say that the managers on the part of the House worked long and laboriously in the conference to try to reach an agreement that we thought would be most satisfactory. As the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] has just said, we preserved 75 percent of the House bill. Some of the changes that were made, we think, weaken the bill to some extent, but on the whole the bill finally agreed on in conference is a great improvement over the Senate bill.

If this bill goes too far, if it is found that it is too far-reaching in its application, the Congress will be back here in a few weeks and will be in session practically from then on, and those inequalities or injustices can be corrected.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Are the provisions pertaining to the education of veterans left substantially as they passed the House, in the hands of the States?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, with very little change.

STATEMENT OF BENEFITS PROVIDED

Mr. Speaker, this measure will afford the following direct and indirect benefits for veterans of World War No. 2 and will afford some benefits of similar nature to veterans of other wars.

To be eligible for the benefits so provided—except as to employment—a man or woman must have served in the active forces of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or one of their components, during the period beginning September 16, 1940, and ending with the end of the present war. Such person must have served for a period of at least 90 days or have been sooner discharged for disability incurred in line of duty, and, in addition, must have been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable.

TITLE I. HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

First. Adequate organization of the Veterans' Administration to administer all veterans' benefits except employment.

Second. Adequate hospital facilities for the care and treatment of veterans for nonservice disabilities or diseases as well as for disabilities or diseases incurred in service.

Third. The right to have explained to him before discharge or release from active service all rights and benefits to which he may be entitled as a veteran, and an opportunity, if he so desires, to file a claim therefor.

Fourth. The right to adequate prosthetic appliances and necessary training to effect the greatest possible benefit in the use of such appliances.

Fifth. Adequate safeguards as against forced statements against interest.

Sixth. Adequate contact facilities in Army and Navy discharge centers, including those furnished by the services, by the American Red Cross, by national veterans' organizations, and by the Veterans' Administration.

Seventh. Prompt transfer of the essential records of service departments to the Veterans' Administration and prompt adjudication of claims for benefits.

Eighth. The right of review in cases of irregular discharge or release from active service, (a) by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to determine whether the person at time of committing the offense was insane, in event of which determination benefits to which the person would otherwise be entitled shall not be forfeited; (b) except in case of separation by sentence of general court martial any enlisted man or officer may have a review by an authorized board to determine the correctness of such discharge or dismissal; (c) any officer retired or released to inactive status without pay may likewise have a review by an authorized board to determine retirement rights.

NOTE.—Under both (a) and (b) above, the claim for review must be filed within 15 years after discharge or dismissal or within 15 years after the effective date of the act, whichever be the later.

TITLE II. EDUCATION OF VETERANS

First. One year—or the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study of education or training (a) at any school or institution of his own choice; (b) in any subject or subjects desired for which he is fitted.

Second. Not to exceed 3 additional years of education and training, dependent upon (a) length of service; (b) satisfactory progress in studies or training; (c) the condition that the person was not over 25 years of age at the time of entrance into service, or if over such age, that his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of entrance into service.

Third. Payment of all tuition and other fees, the cost of books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses not to exceed a maximum of \$500 per school year.

Fourth. Subsistence allowance while pursuing education or training in the amount of \$50 per month if without dependents, or \$75 per month with a dependent or dependents.

Fifth. Part-time attendance in a course of education or training at a reduced subsistence allowance or without allowance, but with payment of tuition and other expenses.

Sixth. The right to have released to him books and equipment furnished if he satisfactorily complete his course of education or training.

NOTE: The right to vocational education for service-incurred disabilities extended to those who served during the period from September 16, 1940, to December 6, 1941.

TITLE III. LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

First. Loans for the purposes stated or for the alteration or improvement of buildings or equipment may be guaranteed not to exceed 50 percent of the loan, the total amount guaranteed as to any one person not exceeding an aggregate of \$2,000; (a) loans may be made by an individual or by private or public—State or Federal—lending agencies or institu-

tions; (b) interest rate must not exceed 4 percent per annum; (c) the loan must be practicable and suitable to the veteran's circumstances; (d) the loan must be repaid within 20 years; (e) the Government must have the right of subrogation to the extent of any guaranty paid; (f) the liability under the guaranty must decrease or increase with the decrease or increase of the amount of unpaid obligation; (g) the agreement must permit the Government to protect itself in case of default through the right to bid on foreclosure proceedings or to re-finance; (h) the proceeds of the proposed loan must be used for one or more of the purposes specified and the circumstances must meet the specifications of the title.

Second. In the event a principal loan is made—or committed to be made—by a Federal lending agency, or to be guaranteed or insured by such agency, a loan for all or part of the balance of the purchase price may be guaranteed; (a) if it does not exceed \$2,000; (b) if it does not exceed 20 percent of the cost or purchase price; (c) if the interest rate does not exceed by more than 1 percent the interest rate on the principal loan; (d) if the conditions otherwise meet those prescribed under (1) above.

Third. Any veteran eligible under title III shall also be eligible for the benefits of the Bankhead-Jones Farm-Tenant Act, as amended, to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant. Eligibility must be determined (a) by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, (b) by the Secretary of Agriculture.

TITLE IV. EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

First. The right to registration for employment and for placement in employment by the Veterans' Employment Service through (a) the United States Employment Service, (b) any State employment agency cooperating with the United States Employment Service.

NOTE: First. This right applies to any veteran of any war discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable.

NOTE: Second. While the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is responsible for veterans' employment, this is not a function of the Veterans' Administration, but is retained in the United States Employment Service.

TITLE V. READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

Unemployment allowances of \$20 per week while unemployed, subject to the following conditions:

First. The week of unemployment must have begun (a) after the first Sunday of the third calendar month after the effective date of the act; (b) not later than 2 years after discharge or release from active service or the termination of the war, whichever be the later date.

Second. The person is not receiving subsistence allowance for education or training under title II of the act, or increased pension for vocational training under Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress.

Third. To be eligible, the person must (a) reside in the United States; (b) be completely unemployed—or if partially

employed, at wages less than \$23 per week; (c) be registered with and report to a public employment office; (d) be able to work and available for suitable work.

Fourth. Any person will be disqualified from receiving an allowance if (a) he leaves suitable work voluntarily without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct; (b) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work or to accept suitable work offered; (c) he fails, without good cause, to attend an available free training course; (d) he is participating in a strike or labor dispute causing a work stoppage.

Fifth. Within the 52 weeks limit the total eligibility is determined by allowing 8 weeks of allowances for each of the first 3 months of service, and 4 weeks of allowances for each month or major fraction thereof of service beyond 3 months.

Sixth. No allowance may be paid for any period more than 5 years after the end of the war.

Seventh. The allowance of \$20 per week will be reduced by any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation—other than pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration—received by the veteran for the same period of time.

Eighth. Any person self-employed for profit in an independent establishment, trade, business, profession, or other vocation is eligible for readjustment allowances (a) if net earnings are less than \$100 for the previous calendar month; (b) the amount of allowance to be the difference between the net earnings and \$100 per month; (c) the conditions as to eligibility otherwise as provided in title V.

Ninth. Severe penalties are provided for fraud and misrepresentation in connection with claims for readjustment allowances.

Tenth. Readjustment allowance claims are to be serviced by State agencies or as to railway employees, by the Railroad Retirement Board.

Eleventh. Right of appeal from any such agency to the Administration of Veterans' Affairs is preserved.

TITLE VI. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

First. By definition "veterans" are included those who reside within the continental United States, several States, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

Second. A discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable is made a prerequisite to entitlement to benefits under Public Law No. 2, as amended, as well as this act. This will apply to (a) pensions, (b) compensation, (c) hospitalization, (d) domiciliary care, (e) vocational training, (f) benefits provided by this act.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not perfect by any means, and no doubt many changes will have to be made later. But, under the circumstances, it is the very best we could get.

I hope the conference report will be adopted unanimously.

I now move the previous question.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, S. 1767, known as the G. I. bill of rights, as it came from conference is substantially the bill as it passed the House; in fact, about 75 to 85 percent is the House version.

In title I there are no material changes, except that the amount is now fixed at \$500,000,000, the same as in the original Senate bill; whereas, the bill as is passed the House contained a clause that whatever amount is necessary be expended for the rehabilitation and hospitalization of the veterans. It contains the provision for prosthetic appliances and instruction in the use thereof. It also contains the provision that any waiver signed by a veteran will be null and void and of no force and effect and cannot be used against him as a bar to any claim he may file in the future.

Title II is substantially as the bill passed the House, except that the provision that those veterans who were not over 24 years of age when they entered the service shall be deemed to have had their education interrupted or impeded, has been changed to the age of 25. This, your conferees feel, is an improvement over the bill as passed by the House.

Title III has two important changes only, to wit: the amount of the loan guaranteed is now \$2,000 and the interest rate is not to exceed 4 percent. Also, the veteran may secure his loan either from a private, State, or Federal lending agency when it has been approved by the Administrator; and he can borrow any amount he wishes that the lending agency will lend him, with up to \$2,000 of it guaranteed by the Government.

Title IV is the Senate version with a modification to the effect that the jurisdiction of future legislation in the House will be retained by the Veterans' Committee of the House. Your conferees were willing to accept the Senate version with this modification as they did not want the Senate version in its original form for fear it would take from the Veterans' Committee of the House jurisdiction over future legislation for the veteran and place it in some other committee.

Title V has been changed from 26 weeks to 52 weeks, leaving the House version of a flat rate of \$20 per week, and with no limitation as to time except the maximum of 5 years after the war for the provisions of the bill. The clause in title V that is objectionable to organized labor was removed by your conferees.

Section 1505 remains in the bill. This is the section that provides that from any subsequent legislation in the nature of adjusted compensation shall first be deducted any and all benefits paid or advanced to the veteran or guaranteed to him in the nature of a loan under the provisions of titles II and III. However, your conferees removed the section that prohibited the veteran from taking benefits under both titles II and III, and therefore it is really immaterial whether section 1505 is now in the bill or not, although your conferees thought it best to leave it in. The reason for section 1505 being placed in the bill in the first instance was to equalize the inequality oc-

casioned by one veteran being able to get a gift for education and the veteran who could not go to school getting a loan he would have to pay back, and it was the thought of your House committee that section 1505 would equalize that inequality if and when adjusted compensation is enacted; but now, since your conferees have agreed that the veteran can receive both the loan and the education, section 1505 is more or less meaningless except as a suggestion or a guide to a future Congress.

Mr. Speaker, your House conferees feel that they are presenting to you a much better bill than originally passed by the Senate and a still better bill than passed by the House, at the same time retaining in the bill the House provisions that are most advantageous to the veteran. This is now a veteran's bill and not a bill for the benefit of any particular group or class of our people outside the veterans. It retains to the veteran the right to select his own school and also retains to the States complete control and jurisdiction over their educational institutions and it in no way sets up a bureau or agency in Washington that will have any control over how the educational institutions shall be run or what they shall teach. It retains for private banks and other legitimate lending agencies the right to do business with the veteran and also preserves to the veteran the right and the opportunity to secure his loan in his home community without going to Washington and being subjected to unnecessary red tape. The bill is not as perfect as your conferees would like to have it, but, on the whole, we feel it is one that will be of great benefit to the veteran and a credit to this Congress.

Permit me at this time to express my appreciation to our chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]; our ranking Republican member, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]; and the other members of the committee for the excellent work they did for the veteran in this bill.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy and proud to have an opportunity to vote today for the G. I. bill which has been agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees. It is an opportunity to encourage those boys of ours who are fighting with such bravery in all the theaters of this terrible war, and it comes at a time when they are making a supreme and costly effort to carry out the most difficult and dangerous mission of this war. It is an opportunity to tell those boys all over the world who are straining and suffering and dying on land, on the seas, and in the air, that we at home are thinking of them and are doing our best for them and will not shirk our responsibilities to them even as they are not shirking but, rather, surpassing their duties in this vast war. Each vote for this bill will be a message of support to those men.

Let us tell them we are mindful of the sacrifices they are making. Let us tell them that though what we here can do may seem pitifully small in view of the terrible sacrifices they are making, we are willing and eager to do whatever we

can to make their return to peacetime life the happy experience they are fighting for and dreaming of. Let us tell them we are getting ready for their return, and let us make their return live up to their hopes. Let us erase from their minds the fears that they will return to a country which has forgotten that they will need jobs and security and education and hospitals. It would be tragic for those boys of ours to be disturbed by such doubts now, so let us send them assurances that we will exert every effort to see that they will not be penalized in ways which we can prevent for serving their country. Voting for this bill is one way of sending them such assurances and of easing their minds as they fight on of the doubts they may have about finding their rightful places in the post-war economic life of the country they love. My enthusiastic support of this bill does not mean that I feel it is the answer to all our post-war problems, nor even that I feel it is a complete solution of the problems that will arise directly out of the needs of our returning service men and women. I do feel, however, that this much we can and must do now.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the Senate passed S. 1767, known as the G. I. bill of rights, backed by the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other veterans granting certain benefits and relief to veterans of World War No. 2. This measure then came to the House and was passed by the House with some amendments. The two bills were then referred to the conference committee of the House and Senate made up of seven Members of the Senate and seven Members of the House. After some weeks of consideration, the conferees ironed out the differences between the two bills and made a unanimous report to the House and the Senate, and this conference report will receive the unanimous approval of the House and Senate and then it goes to the President for his approval or disapproval. If he approves this conference report, then it will become the law. No measure ever enacted by Congress is so comprehensive as the G. I. bill of rights, S. 1767. It will cover first and last more than 15,000,000 men and women that have been and will be taken into our armed services since the adoption and approval of the Selective Service Act, September 16, 1940, and before the close of our present war. I shall enumerate some of the benefits that will accrue to those who serve and receive honorable discharges.

First. It makes adequate provision for hospitalization for all these men and women who now or may in the future require such hospitalization.

Second. It provides for rehabilitation of these service men and women by giving them an opportunity to complete their education or vocational training. It is presumed that all those who entered our armed services under 25 years of age, their education or training was arrested, and they will have an opportunity of taking additional educational training or vocational training, and while taking this training the Government will pay tuition up to the amount of \$500 a year

and provide \$50 a month for support, and an additional \$25 a month if the service man or woman has a dependent. Those over 25 years of age may take this training provided they can prove that their educational or vocational training was arrested when they entered the service. There was considerable concern expressed by persons all over the country that the Federal Government might take over or control our public and private educational institutions. This bill, as finally agreed upon, permits the service man or woman to select the course of training he or she desires to pursue as well as the school, and the Federal Government will have no control over such school or schools. These young men and women will fill up our schools after the war, both private and public institutions and better equip themselves for their life work.

Third. The bill provides aid to the service man and woman in securing loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property, in that the Government will guarantee not to exceed 50 percent of the loan or loans for any of these purposes up to but not to exceed the sum of \$2,000. These loans may be secured from banks or individuals. The interest cannot exceed 4 percent. The interest for the first year on the part guaranteed by the Government will be paid by the Government. This means that a service man or woman may borrow \$4,000 for the purchase or construction of a home, farm, or start a business, and the Government will guarantee as much as 50 percent of the loan or credit; or the service man or woman may contract for a home, farm, or business property for any total he may desire but the Government will not guarantee more than 50 percent and not to exceed \$2,000. Of course, in making the purchases of homes, farms, and business property, the service man or woman may not contract for same at a price in excess of the reasonable, normal value of the property as determined by a proper appraisal.

Fourth. In order to protect our millions of service men and women who may come home and not be able to secure employment for a period, this act provides that these service men and women may receive \$20 a week for such time as they may be unemployed for a period of 52 weeks during the first 2 years after their discharge from the service. Of course, the various agencies of the Government are charged with aiding these service men and women to find employment.

It will be seen that this measure, in the first instance, provides hospitalization for the disabled service men and women. Congress has already voted compensation for those disabled in the service ranging from \$10 to \$250 in extreme cases, loss of limbs, eyes and requiring the aid and attendance of another person, and practically all of these service men and women do and will carry Government insurance. Congress has also provided compensation for the widows, minor children, and dependent parents of these service men and women. In view of the millions that are and will be covered by this legislation and the provisions made for them, this act involves the expenditure of many billions

for and on behalf of our service men and women, and their dependents.

I might add that Congress sometime ago passed a muster-out pay bill for service men and women of the present war. The muster-out pay bill provides that those who served less than 60 days will receive \$100; those who served more than 60 days in continental United States will receive \$200, and those who served 60 days or more outside of continental United States and in Alaska will receive \$300; provided they did not secure their discharge on their own application to take employment in civil life.

VETERANS OF OTHER WARS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

The Seventy-eighth Congress has not forgotten the heroic services of our defenders in World War No. 1, the Spanish-American War, the Indian Wars, and those who have served our country in the Regular Establishment. To meet in a measure the high cost of living, Congress increased the compensation of veterans of World War No. 1 for service-connected disabilities 15 percent, and increased the pensions of their widows and minor children. After World War No. 1 educational training and vocational rehabilitation was provided for veterans of World War No. 1. They received a small muster-out pay of \$60. Under the present law, widows and children of veterans of World War No. 1 cannot secure compensation or pension unless they prove that the veteran received a permanent service-connected disability in line of duty. The House, in the Seventy-seventh Congress, passed an act removing this limitation. The bill went to the Senate but was not acted upon in the Senate. About a month ago, in this the Seventy-eighth Congress, the House passed a similar bill for the widows and minor children of these non-service-connected veterans and that bill has gone to the Senate for action. World War No. 1 veterans receive the same compensation for service-connected disabilities as veterans of World War No. 2.

Under the act of May 27, 1944, veterans of World War No. 1 and World War No. 2 who cannot establish service connection for their disabilities but who are 65 years of age or are totally and permanently disabled receive pensions ranging from \$50 to \$60 per month.

In view of the increased cost of living, the Seventy-eighth Congress increased the pensions of Spanish War veterans so that practically all of them now receive \$75 per month and many of them \$100 per month, and also increased the pensions of widows of Spanish War veterans when they attain certain age, and also moved up the marriage date to January 1, 1938.

Veterans of the Regular Establishment, who received their disabilities in line of duty, had their pensions increased to 75 percent of the rates fixed for veterans receiving service-connected disabilities in time of war.

Veterans who served in the Indian wars also received an increase.

It was my pleasure to support these measures. I have always placed the defenders of our country first. It was through our heroic defenders that we

gained our independence and established this Nation. They have maintained and preserved it ever since. They are today on land, sea, and in the air fighting heroically to preserve this Nation. We want our heroes of today and those who have served us in our other wars to know that this Nation is grateful. We cannot do too much for them or their dependents.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 380, nays 0, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 87]

YEAS—380

Abernethy	Compton	Grant, Ind.
Allen, Ill.	Cooper	Green
Allen, La.	Costello	Gregory
Andersen,	Courtney	Griffiths
H. Carl	Cox	Gross
Anderson, Calif.	Cravens	Gwynne
Anderson,	Crawford	Hagen
N. Mex.	Crosser	Hale
Andresen,	Cunningham	Hall,
August H.	Curley	Edwin Arthur
Andrews, Ala.	Curtis	Halleck
Andrews, N. Y.	D'Alesandro	Hancock
Angell	Davis	Hare
Arends	Dawson	Harness, Ind.
Auchincloss	Day	Harris, Ark.
Barrett	Delaney	Hart
Barry	Dewey	Hartley
Bates, Ky.	Dickstein	Hays
Bates, Mass.	Dilweg	Hebert
Beall	Dirksen	Heffernan
Beckworth	Disney	Heidinger
Bender	Dondero	Hendricks
Bennett, Mich.	Doughton	Herter
Bennett, Mo.	Douglas	Hess
Bishop	Drewry	Hill
Blackney	Durham	Hinshaw
Bland	Dworshak	Hobbs
Bloom	Eberharter	Hoch
Bolton	Elliott	Hoeven
Bonner	Ellison, Md.	Hoffman
Boykin	Ellsworth	Holifield
Bradley, Mich.	Elmer	Holmes, Mass.
Bradley, Pa.	Elston, Ohio	Holmes, Wash.
Brehm	Engel, Mich.	Hope
Brooks	Engle, Calif.	Horan
Brown, Ga.	Fay	Howell
Brown, Ohio	Feighan	Hull
Brumbaugh-	Fellows	Izac
Bryson	Fenton	Jackson
Buffett	Fernandez	Jarman
Bulwinkle	Fish	Jeffrey
Burch, Va.	Fisher	Jenkins
Burchill, N. Y.	Fitzpatrick	Jennings
Burgin	Flannagan	Jensen
Busbey	Fogarty	Johnson.
Butler	Folger	Anton J.
Byrne	Fulmer	Johnson,
Camp	Furlong	Calvin D.
Canfield	Gale	Johnson, Ind.
Cannon, Fla.	Gamble	Johnson,
Carlson, Kans.	Gathings	J. Leroy
Carrier	Gavin	Johnson,
Carson, Ohio	Gearhart	Luther A.
Carter	Gerlach	Johnson.
Case	Gibson	Lyndon B.
Celler	Gifford	Johnson, Okla.
Chenoweth	Gilchrist	Johnson, Ward
Chipperfield	Gillespie	Jores
Church	Gillette	Jonkman
Clark	Gillie	Kean
Clason	Goodwin	Kearney
Clevenger	Gordon	Kee
Cochran	Gore	Keeffe
Coffee	Gorski	Kefauver
Cole, Mo.	Gossett	Kelley
Cole, N. Y.	Graham	Kennedy
Colmer	Grant, Ala.	Keogh

Kerr	O'Brien, Mich.	Smith, Va.
Kilburn	O'Brien, N. Y.	Smith, W. Va.
Kilday	O'Hara	Smith, Wis.
Kinzer	O'Konski	Snyder
Kirwan	O'Neal	Somers, N. Y.
Kleberg	O'Toole	Sparkman
Knutson	Outland	Spence
Kunkel	Pace	Springer
LaFollette	Patton	Stanley
Lambertson	Peterson, Fla.	Starnes, Ala.
Landis	Pfeifer	Stefan
Lane	Philbin	Stevenson
Lanham	Phillips	Stigler
Larcade	Pittenger	Stockman
Lea	Ploeser	Sullivan
LeCompte	Poage	Sumner, Ill.
LeFevre	Poulson	Sumners, Tex.
Lesinski	Powers	Sundstrom
Luce	Pracht	Taber
Ludlow	C. Frederick	Talbot
Lynch	Pratt	Talle
McConnell	Joseph M.	Tarver
McCormack	Price	Taylor
McCowan	Priest	Thomas, N. J.
McGehee	Ramey	Thomas, Tex.
McGregor	Ramspeck	Thomason
McKenzie	Randolph	Tibbott
McLean	Rankin	Tolan
McMillan	Reece, Tenn.	Torrens
McMurray	Reed, Ill.	Towe
McWilliams	Reed, N. Y.	Treadway
Maas	Rees, Kans.	Troutman
Madden	Richards	Vincent, Ky.
Mahon	Rivers	Vincent, Ga.
Maloney	Rizley	Voorhis, Calif.
Manasco	Robertson	Vorys, Ohio
Mansfield,	Robinson, Utah	Vursell
Mont.	Robison, Ky.	Wadsworth
Marcantonio	Rockwell	Walter
Martin, Iowa	Rodgers, Pa.	Ward
Martin, Mass.	Rogers, Mass.	Wasielewski
Mason	Rohrbough	Weaver
May	Rolph	Weichel, Ohio
Merritt	Rowan	Weiss
Michener	Rowe	Weich
Miller, Conn.	Russell	Wene
Miller, Nebr.	Sabath	West
Miller, Pa.	Sadowski	Whitten
Monkiewicz	Satterfield	Whittington
Monroney	Sauthoff	Wickersham
Morrison, N. C.	Scanlon	Wigglesworth
Mott	Schiffler	Willey
Mruk	Schwabe	Wilson
Mundt	Scott	Winstead
Murdock	Scrivner	Winter
Murphy	Shafer	Wolcott
Murray, Tenn.	Sheridan	Wolfenden, Pa.
Murray, Wis.	Short	Wolverton, N. J.
Myers	Sikes	Woodruff, Mich.
Newsome	Simpson, Ill.	Woodrum, Va.
Norman	Simpson, Pa.	Worley
Norrell	Slaughter	Wright
Norton	Smith, Maine	Zimmerman
O'Brien, Ill.	Smith, Ohio	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—48

Arnold	Ford	Merrow
Baldwin, Md.	Fulbright	Miller, Mo.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Fuller	Mills
Barden	Gallagher	Morrison, La.
Bell	Granger	O'Connor
Boren	Hall	Patman
Buckley	Leonard W.	Peterson, Ga.
Burdick	Harless, Ariz.	Plumley
Cannon, Mo.	Harris, Va.	Rabaut
Capozzoli	Judd	Sasser
Chapman	King	Sheppard
Cooley	Klein	Stearns, N. H.
Dies	Lemke	Stewart
Dingell	Lewis	Wheelchel, Ga.
Eaton	McCord	White
Ellis	Magnuson	
Forand	Mansfield, Tex.	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Miller of Missouri.

Mr. Harless of Arizona with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Judd.

Mr. Mills with Mr. Arnolds.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Klein with Mr. Lewis.

Mr. McCord with Mr. Fuller.

Mr. King with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Lemke.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.

Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Forand with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Burdick.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on this bill and that those who desire to do so may have their remarks inserted in the RECORD of today preceding the roll call.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky but is not going to recognize Members generally at this time because we have a heavy calendar of business.

WAR CONTRACT TERMINATION

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I believe, for the information of the membership, it would be a good idea to have printed in the RECORD the bill reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs on the termination of war contracts together with the bill as proposed to be amended by the committee showing proposed committee amendments in italics. I ask unanimous consent that this be done.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The bill referred to follows:

[H. R. 3022 as reported by House Committee on Military Affairs]

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "War Contracts Settlement Act."

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. As used in this act, the term—

(a) "War contract" means either a prime contract or a subcontract.

(b) "War contractor" means the holder of one or more war contracts.

(c) "Prime contract" means a contract or agreement entered into, or a purchase order given, by a contracting agency and connected with or related to the prosecution of the war.

(d) "Prime contractor" means the holder of one or more prime contracts:

(e) "Subcontract" means a contract, agreement, or purchase order connected with or related to the performance of a prime contract or of any other subcontract, but does not include any contract or agreement for the performance of services as an employee.

(f) "Subcontractor" means the holder of one or more subcontracts.

(g) "Contracting agency" means any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States which is or at any time has been authorized to make contracts pursuant to section 201 of the First War Powers Act, 1941.

(h) "Termination" means the cancellation, in whole or in part, of work under a war contract for any reason except the default of the war contractor, and the terms "terminate" and "terminated" shall be construed accordingly.

(i) "Termination claim" means any claim by a war contractor under a terminated war contract.

ADVANCE NOTICE OF TERMINATION

SEC. 3. It is the policy of the United States to provide that notice of termination of war contracts be given to the war contractors as far in advance of the actual termination of such contracts as is feasible and consistent with the national security. To carry out this policy—

(a) each contracting agency shall provide prime contractors, to the fullest extent feasible, with advance notice of termination of any prime contracts held by them;

(b) each prime contractor upon receiving notice of termination of any prime contract held by him shall forthwith provide his subcontractors with notice of termination of their subcontracts connected with or related to such prime contract;

(c) each subcontractor upon receiving notice of termination of any subcontract held by him shall forthwith provide his subcontractors with notice of termination of their subcontracts connected with or related to such subcontract;

(d) each contracting agency shall limit the termination of any prime contract in such manner as may be appropriate so as to (1) provide for the completion of work in process under such prime contract and under subcontracts wherever such completion will result in a saving to the United States, and (2) provide for the continuation of work under such prime contract and under subcontracts for the purpose of avoiding injury to plant and material.

TERMINATION CLAIMS

SEC. 4. (a) Whenever a war contract is terminated, the contracting agency—

(1) shall first endeavor to make a tentative agreement (as provided in section 7) with the war contractor with respect to the amount due on account of items which can be promptly determined with reasonable certainty, and if such a tentative agreement is made shall forthwith pay, subject to subsection (b), to the war contractor an amount equal to 100 percent of such items. So far as practicable, the contracting agency shall endeavor to make such a tentative agreement and such payment within 30 days after application by the war contractor for payment under this paragraph;

(2) shall pay, subject to subsection (b), to the war contractor an amount equal to 90 percent of the minimum amount due on all items with respect to which an agreement is not made under paragraph (1), such minimum amount to be (A) the minimum amount estimated as due with respect to such items by the contracting agency, or (B) the minimum amount estimated as due with respect to such items by the war contractor, whichever is the lesser. So far as practicable, the contracting agency shall make such payment within 30 days after application by the war contractor for payment under this paragraph;

(3) subject to subsection (c), shall guarantee loans to the war contractor to the extent of the excess of the minimum amount of his termination claim over any payments or loans theretofore made to the war contractor on account of the termination. Such minimum amount shall be that estimated by the war contractor or that estimated by the contracting agency, whichever is the lesser;

(4) shall reimburse the war contractor for interest paid by him on any loan guaranteed in whole or in part under paragraph (3), but if the minimum amount of the termination claim determined under paragraph (3) exceeds the amount of the termination claim as finally determined, no reimbursement shall be made for interest on the portion of the loan which is equal to such excess.

(b) Payments under subsection (a) (1), if made to a subcontractor, shall be either pay-

ments in purchase, or payments for the assignment, of his termination claim with respect to the items involved, as determined by agreement with the subcontractor. In the case of any payment to a subcontractor under subsection (a), the contracting agency shall provide for the subrogation of the United States to the rights of the subcontractor to the extent of such payments. In determining the amount of any payment to be made to a war contractor under subsection (a), proper adjustments shall be made to reflect payments under such subsection to subcontractors of such war contractor.

(c) No guaranty of any loan under subsection (a) shall be made unless it is determined by the contracting agency concerned that the war contractor has shown the loan to be necessary in order to enable him to continue operations, and unless it is further determined by such contracting agency that there is reason to believe, on the basis of the war contractor's business record, that the loan in respect of which the guaranty is proposed, will be repaid in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement. The contracting agency, as a condition of any guaranty of a loan to a war contractor under this section, shall require that the war contractor assign, to the person making the loan or to the United States, or to both as their interests may appear, the termination claim in respect of which such loan is made, and shall not require the giving of any other security.

(d) In case any payment under subsection (a) (2) exceeds the portion of the claim, as finally determined, remaining after making payments under subsection (a) (1), the excess shall be deemed a loan to the war contractor, payable on demand, with interest at such rate (not to exceed 6 percent per annum) as may be fixed by the contracting agency concerned for the period beginning with the date of the payment under subsection (a) (2) and ending with the date on which the excess is repaid.

(e) In order to expedite the making of payments to war contractors under subsection (a), such payments shall be made prior to audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, and no disbursing officer making any such payment in accordance with a duly certified voucher shall be personally liable for such payment in the absence of fraud or bad faith on his part. In settling the accounts of any such disbursing officer the General Accounting Office shall allow such disbursements made by him notwithstanding any other provision of law. Nothing in this subsection shall affect the liability of any certifying officer or affect the liability of any war contractor to repay to the United States any amount paid to him contrary to law.

(f) No loan, guaranty, commitment, or advance or partial payment, in connection with the termination of any war contract, shall be made by any officer or agency in the executive branch of the Government except as authorized by this act.

REMOVAL AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS

SEC. 5. (a) It is the policy of the United States, upon the termination of any war contract, to insure the expeditious removal from the plant of the war contractor of all materials, machinery, and equipment which relate to such terminated war contract and for which the United States is responsible.

(b) To carry out this policy each contracting agency shall provide—

(1) for the submission by the war contractor to the contracting agency of statements, in such form and detail as it may prescribe, showing the materials, machinery, and equipment related to a terminated war contract for which the United States is responsible;

(2) for the removal of such materials, machinery, and equipment by the contracting agency within 30 days after the submission of such statements or within such longer period as the war contractor may agree;

(3) for the removal and storage of such materials, machinery, and equipment by the war contractor at the risk and expense of the United States upon the failure of the contracting agency so to remove them.

UNIFORMITY OF POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 6. (a) There shall be in the General Accounting Office a War Contracts Settlement Board (hereinafter called the "Board") which shall consist of not less than three and not more than nine members, who shall be appointed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The Comptroller General shall designate one of the members as chairman. The members of the Board shall receive compensation at such rate as may be fixed by the Comptroller General.

(b) Any action authorized, required, or permitted to be taken by any contracting agency or war contractor under this act, or under the provisions of any prime contract which relate to the termination of such contract, shall be taken only subject to and in accordance with such regulations prescribed by the Board, as the Board deems necessary to insure efficient administration of this act and to insure the application by the contracting agencies of uniform policies in respect of the termination of war contracts and the consideration and settlement of termination claims.

AUTHORITY TO MAKE AGREEMENTS SETTLING TERMINATION CLAIMS

SEC. 7. (a) No officer or agency in the executive branch of the Government shall have power to make an agreement with a war contractor determining the amount due on any termination claim or any part thereof, except as provided in this section.

(b) Whenever a war contractor and a contracting agency are in agreement with respect to the amount due on any termination claim or part thereof, the contracting agency is authorized to make a tentative agreement with the war contractor with respect thereto. The contracting agency, upon making such tentative agreement, shall forthwith submit such agreement together with all supporting data, to the Board for approval. Such tentative agreement shall become final and binding on all parties thereto 6 months after its submission to the Board for approval, unless within such 6 months, the Board disapproves such tentative agreement and so notifies the contracting agency and the war contractor.

(c) If the Board disapproves a tentative agreement under subsection (b), it shall prepare a statement of its objections thereto and transmit such statement to the contracting agency and the war contractor with its notification of disapproval. Thereupon the contracting agency shall endeavor to make a final agreement with the war contractor containing the provisions to which the Board did not make objection, provisions which meet the objections of the Board to the previous tentative agreement, and no others.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the Board is authorized to administer oaths to witnesses, to make such investigations, hold such hearings and conferences, require by subpoena the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents as it deems necessary.

APPEAL

SEC. 8. (a) Whenever any prime contractor has submitted a termination claim, in substantially the form prescribed under this act, to the contracting agency responsible for settling it, and such claim has not been settled by agreement with the contracting agency, or only a part of such claim has been so settled, the contracting agency shall prepare written findings of the amount determined by it to be due on such claim or the unsettled part thereof, shall transmit such findings, together with all supporting data, to the Board, and transmit by regis-

tered mail a copy of such findings and data to the contractor. Such findings and data shall be transmitted to the contractor by the contracting agency within 60 days after the date of his demand therefor.

(b) Within 90 days after the mailing of the findings of the contracting agency to the prime contractor under subsection (a), the prime contractor may, at his election—

(1) submit his claim or the unsettled part thereof to the Board or a termination claim adjuster (provided for in subsection (d)), and if aggrieved by the decision of the Board or adjuster, within 90 days after the making of such decision bring suit against the United States as provided in paragraph (3); or

(2) submit such claim, or such part thereof, to arbitration in accordance with subsection (e) of this section; or

(3) bring suit against the United States for such claim, or such part thereof, in the Court of Claims or in a United States district court, in accordance with subsection (20) of section 24 of the Judicial Code (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 28, sec. 41 (20)).

(c) Any proceeding under subsection (b) of this section shall be governed by the following conditions:

(1) If a prime contractor does not initiate proceedings in accordance with subsection (b) within 90 days after the mailing to him of the findings by the contracting agency, he shall be precluded from submitting his claim or the unsettled part thereof to the Board or to arbitration, and shall be precluded from bringing suit for such claim or part thereof against the United States until after the audit and settlement thereof by the General Accounting Office in the manner provided by law.

(2) Notwithstanding any contrary provision in any war contract, the Board, termination claim adjusters, arbitrators, and court shall not be bound by the findings of the contracting agency, but shall treat such findings as prima facie correct, and the burden shall be on the prime contractor to establish that the amount due on his claim exceeds the amount allowed by the contracting agency. The Board, termination claim adjusters, arbitrators, or court may increase or decrease the amount allowed by the contracting agency.

(3) When a prime contractor has initiated such proceedings by one method under subsection (b) of this section, he shall, except as provided in subsection (b) (1), be precluded from initiating proceedings by any other method thereunder.

(d) (1) There shall be in each judicial district one or more termination claim adjusters who shall be appointed by the Comptroller General of the United States. They shall receive compensation at the same rate as members of the Board.

(2) Any determination made under this section by the Board or a termination claim adjuster shall, if made within 6 months after the termination claim concerned is submitted to the Board or such adjuster, as the case may be, be final and conclusive upon the Comptroller General of the United States, the General Accounting Office, and all officers and agencies in the executive branch of the Government. If such determination is not made within such 6 months, the findings of the contracting agency with respect to the termination claim concerned shall be final and conclusive upon the Comptroller General of the United States, the General Accounting Office, and all officers and agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

(3) The Board shall prescribe the practice and procedure to govern proceedings before it and the termination claim adjusters. The Board and the termination claim adjusters shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and to compel, by subpoena, the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, documents, and other records.





Veterans' Hospitals in Alaska

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANTHONY J. DIMOND

DELEGATE FROM ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1944

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I introduced in the House two bills, H. R. 5021 and H. R. 5022 for the establishment of two veterans' hospitals in Alaska, one in south central Alaska and one in southeastern Alaska. Each bill authorizes an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

The principle outlined in these bills is completely sound. Alaska veterans eligible for hospital treatment should be cared for in Alaska. The delay incident in travel and communication between Alaska and the States is so great as to deny prompt relief in many cases where it should be given to the sick or injured veterans. These bills were drafted in the office of Mr. W. M. Floyd, national commander of the Regular Veterans' Association. In support of the bills, Mr. Floyd has given me the following statement outlining the need for such legislation:

The Regular Veterans Association is asking that two Veterans' Administration hospitals be established in Alaska without delay. Since World War No. 1 over 9,000 veterans have settled in Alaska and since 1941, 756 have voluntarily enlisted and over 4,000 have been inducted. These thousands of Alaska veterans, many of whom will be maimed or diseased during this global war, will return to their native land, Alaska, following the peace, and many thousand more veterans will elect to make Alaska their home in the future. Some provision must be made to care for the hospitalization of these men who have so honorably served their country during the present war.

Let me call your attention to some facts pertaining to the difficulty of caring for a disabled Alaska veteran in a Veterans Hospital at the present time. It now takes well over 20 days for a disabled veteran in Alaska to be admitted to a hospital if he is lucky. It is necessary for the veteran to appear before a medical doctor in his town in Alaska. The doctor in turn will write to the Veterans Hospital in Seattle, Wash. In the meantime, the veteran waits until this mail has gone through by boat and has been considered by the Veterans' Administration doctor. The Veterans' Administration doctor after considering the application will then see if there is bed space in the Seattle hospital. If they have space, they will write to the doctor in the veteran's town and the letter will return to Alaska by boat. Then the veteran must wait for the boat to take him to the States in order to be admitted to the hospital. If he is still living by this time, it will have taken approximately 20 days to complete this red tape.

Already specialists of the United States Employment Service are recommending Alaska for discharged members of the armed forces who have suffered from malaria and similar tropical diseases as the climate seems to be a cure for this type of disability.

We, of the Regular Veterans' Association, believe that men who have served in the armed forces should have the best of care after this war. It should not be necessary for our Alaska veterans to face all of the red tape now required for hospitalization, and neither the Veterans' Administration nor our Government should expect this.

Some part of the funds recently appropriated by Congress to the Veterans' Administration should be made available for two hospitals in Alaska, one in the southeastern part of the Territory, which can be reached by boat in 2 days. Travel by boat is practically the only means of transportation which we have. The other hospital should be located in or around Seward, Alaska, which can be reached by boat in 3 days or by train in 18 hours.

By establishing these hospital facilities, the members of the armed forces will not be a burden on the small hospitals in Alaska which are few and far between. This matter is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the members of the armed forces who have served their country in its time of emergency and who have kept our enemies from invading the shores of both the United States and Canada.

I am a resident of Alaska and I know what I am talking about. Our organization has 1,995 members in Alaska. Many hundreds more belong to the Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion.

I know that following this war the residents of Alaska will welcome any and all members of the armed forces who select our Territory for their permanent home. All we ask is that you give us a square deal and let our veterans remain in Alaska for speedy treatment of their disabilities. We ask you to support this measure at once. These bills are H. R. 5021 and H. R. 5022.

G. I. Bill of Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL A. WEISS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1944

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, my pledge to G. I. Joe is: History shall not repeat itself.

I am fully cognizant of the failure of the Congress following World War No. 1 to enact the Woodrow Wilson League of Nations Peace Pact, and to enact legislation to protect the war veterans of that historic conflict. The isolationists behind closed doors in Washington failed to capitalize on legislation to honor at least in a small measure the human sacrifice made, and as a result the national expression, "They died in vain" was born. Lest we forget, our heroes and starving veterans of World War No. 1—many of them carrying the wounds of Flanders Field, Chateau-Thierry, and Verdun—were run out of the National Capital at the point of bayonets and with tear gas when they came to fight for their rights, the simple right to work and earn a livelihood in a democracy for which so many of their buddies paid the supreme sacrifice. With that record so clear in my mind, I pledged to my boys fighting everywhere, and to their parents, that history shall not repeat itself.

As one humble Member of the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth wartime Congresses, I am happy to lend by influence and cast my vote in favor of the conference report on the G. I. bill of rights, the provisions of which bill are now substantially the same as when it

passed the Senate. It is the greatest and most liberal forward measure enacted for war veterans anywhere in the world.

The major problem and the principal thought in the minds of all our gallant fighting sons in the Air Corps, the Infantry, Navy, Marine Corps is, Will I get my job back? Will the country soon forget me and fail to get me employment? While looking for work, will my Government tide me over so that I will not be required to sell apples or seek relief?

What agency will answer my questions and help me? Can I continue my high-school and college education? Can I repurchase my garage business which I sacrificed to go to war? Can I borrow sufficient money to make home improvements? Can I borrow money to build a home?

I am happy to support the G. I. omnibus bill of rights that fully answers all these questions and protects you, G. I. Joe, completely. The bill, which will soon be signed by President Roosevelt, provides for complete Federal aid in the readjustment to civilian life of returning veterans of World War No. 2. The bill makes provision for expeditious completion of additional hospital facilities for war veterans. It provides for a director of servicemen's education and training under the direction of the Veterans' Administration. Those eligible for education and training shall be entitled to the full benefits of a college education. A veteran, while going to school, shall be entitled to \$50 per month for subsistence if single, and \$75 per month if married.

Further, the bill provides for definite processes of rehabilitation; we must guarantee to all our gallant soldiers that this Government will do everything possible to restore the sick and wounded to good health. There must be absolute assurance as guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration of a sound convalescent-treatment program.

Social adjustments bristle with difficulties. The handicapped will be trained for occupations so that they will be able to earn a decent livelihood to prevent any panhandling, peanut vending, or apple selling which became such familiar scenes following World War No. 1.

The G. I. bill of rights provides for guaranteed loans up to \$2,000 and interest for the first year to be paid by the Veterans' Administration, in order to give the veteran a flying start.

The bill provides for an effective job-counseling and employment-placement service within the United States Employment Service for veterans.

A great feature of the bill which I urged and fought for in the House is the unemployment-compensation provision which allows each veteran \$20 a week for each week of unemployment after discharge up to 52 weeks. It will give every veteran who is tired, hardened, and caloused after discharge a chance to get his bearings and recondition himself to civilian life.

These—employment, education, training, hospitalization, loans, job-counseling, unemployment insurance—are substantially the main provisions to reestablish our veterans when they return and provide a solid foundation that will

go a long way toward the complete rehabilitation of G. I. Joe. This the Nation owes to him.

No amount of money could ever repay the great sacrifice made by the flower of American youth. We all remember—and will never forget—Pearl Harbor, Bataan, Corregidor, Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Anzio beachhead, D-day. Thousands of our gallant boys died so that we might live. Thus, it is clearly our responsibility to guarantee these returning servicemen the right to live, work, and worship as they believe, in a great country that has clearly proven in wartime that by working together we can out-produce the world. And certainly we have the facilities to continue such production to rehabilitate the world in time of peace.

We must not fail our servicemen. They have not failed us.

Many Millions Prefer Silver as Money Base

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON MAURICE J. SULLIVAN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1944

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the Nevada State Journal, Reno, Nev., of June 8, 1944:

MANY MILLIONS PREFER SILVER AS MONEY BASE—STOCKS DEPLETED AS INDUSTRIAL USE EXPANDS

Figures released by the War Production Board show that domestic industrial consumption of silver in 1943 totaled 118,000,000 ounces. During the same period we imported only 63,000,000 ounces because that was all the silver offered us by foreign countries. Most of it came from South America, the Wallace Miner reports.

Because there is not enough foreign silver at the market price, industry is drawing heavily upon the silver stocks in the United States Treasury and the Treasury supply is being depleted faster than it can be built up. Mexican imports of silver declined from 108,000,000 ounces in 1942 to 45,000,000 ounces in 1943.

The United States controls the price of silver and the future of the metal rests with the United Nations, China, India, Mexico and many of the South American and European countries favor silver as their principal money metal and would no doubt welcome a gold and silver money standard.

In a recent meeting in Mexico City, the Mexican Bankers Association stated that it was the opinion that "silver is still the favored medium of exchange among nearly half of the inhabitants of the globe and the devaluation of silver would bring about a tremendous upset among all these millions of people."

The association requests the American Treasury "not to alter the established price without having previously consulted the central banks of the other American countries."

The Mexican bankers base their valuation price at \$35 for gold and \$1.29 an ounce for silver.

Those countries which have had the experience of changing governments know the worthlessness of paper money not backed by gold or silver. Silver coins would always buy them bread under any circumstances when paper money would not.

The paper money now being printed and circulated by Germany and Japan will be worthless after they have lost the war, but the silver and gold coins the people have been able to hide from the invaders will buy bread.

The gold and silver standard is, of course, a man-made system for the control of money, but no better system has ever been devised for the purpose. The United Nations can make it a wonderfully popular and successful system.

Facing the Facts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ED ROWE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1944

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, very recently, through the facilities of the O. W. I., William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was permitted to broadcast over the short-wave radio a message to the workers of Germany. I want to commend the O. W. I. for this particular effort because it is my profound conviction that a bond of understanding exists between the workers of all the nations of the world, which rises above diplomatic and political efforts toward international understanding.

It is also noteworthy that the real keynote and spirit are emphasized in the statement that "It has never been America's purpose to seek vengeance against Hitler's unwilling slaves, against the common people who were duped by him or forced to do his bidding at the point of the bayonet." This one statement most emphatically pronounces the feeling of understanding among the workmen of the nations of the world and the spirit of justice upon which the permanent peace that we seek must be founded.

The article reads as follows:

FACING THE FACTS

(With Philip Pearl)

The soil of France again is being soaked with blood. Fate seems to have ordained it as the perennial battleground of freedom. Radiophotos of our dead lying on the beaches of Normandy and of enemy dead strewn along the highways to Cherbourg remind us of the terrible price which human beings have been forced to pay through the ages to be free and to stay free.

Not all the fighting is being done on the battlefields. Despatches from neutral countries report widespread strikes in France against the Nazi overlords and even armed uprisings in several industrial communities. Many of these workers will be slaughtered for their daring resistance against their oppressors.

This kind of fighting may seem futile and hopeless, but in the long run it probably will accomplish more toward the overthrow of Hitler's gang than air raids and frontal attacks by tanks, artillery, and infantry.

Collapse of Hitler's war machine behind the lines—in Germany as well as in France and other occupied countries—will end the war much sooner than an unaided military assault, even with superior forces. This was proved in the last World War, when Germany was forced to surrender because its people suddenly quit supporting the Kaiser's war effort.

GERMANS FED UP WITH HITLER

Our hopes for ending this war much sooner than expected rest upon the belief that the common people of Germany must by now be completely fed up with Hitler's lying promises, with his terroristic methods, and with the sufferings which he has brought upon them.

They must realize, as all the world does, that the cause of the Nazis is now hopeless and that further resistance against the United Nations will only multiply tenfold the torrent of death and destruction pouring down upon them relentlessly, day after day and night after night, from the skies.

Can any human beings endure indefinitely the modern holocaust of air bombings when they no longer can hope for or expect relief?

The workers of Germany, who were never sold on Hitler and have served as his unwilling slaves under threat of execution or imprisonment in concentration camps, must be near the breaking point.

For this reason, A. F. of L. President William Green addressed a message to them via the short-wave radio facilities of O. W. I. a few days after the successful invasion of France by the Allied armies of liberation. He advised the workers of Germany to stop working and stop producing for Hitler and to prepare themselves for the signal to rise up against him when such action can be taken with some assurance of success. That time may not be far off now, but an unplanned and premature uprising would be unfortunate. The signal must be given by General Eisenhower at the proper moment.

THE SWORD OF FEAR

The only hold Hitler still maintains over the workers of Germany is fear. He has made this sword of fear a double-edged weapon. They fear his vengeance and they fear our vengeance.

It is important, therefore, that we blast Hitler's propaganda regarding our motives and purposes with respect to the common people of Germany.

All Americans are in agreement that those responsible for the Nazi atrocities must be punished with utmost severity. Unquestionably, a large proportion of German workers join with us in the hope that this punishment can be meted out at an early date.

But it never has been America's purpose to seek vengeance against Hitler's unwilling slaves, against the common people who were duped by him or forced to do his bidding at the point of the bayonet.

Hitler is trying to make his people believe that the Allied troops intend to put every German to death. Those Americans who prate about a hard peace and who profess to regard every German as a murderer are, therefore, playing right into Hitler's hands.

If we hope to shorten the war by inducing the German people to turn against Hitler, we must make clear to the German people that such efforts on their part will earn mercy and consideration at our hands.

Right now, those inside Germany who know the facts—and the number is growing daily—realize their only hope of survival and salvation lies in a quick victory for the United Nations. If we slam that door in their faces, they can only go on fighting and resisting with a hopeless desperation which will not change the outcome of the war, but will delay it and cost many thousands of lives.

June 22

[PUBLIC LAW 346—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 268—2D SESSION]

[S. 1767]

AN ACT

To provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944".

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—HOSPITALIZATION, CLAIMS, AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointments of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section as to priorities for materials shall apply to any State institution to be built for the care or hospitalization of veterans.

SEC. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter into agreements and contracts for the use by or transfer to the Veterans' Administration of suitable Army and Navy hospitals after termination of hostilities in the present war or after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to establish necessary regional offices, sub-offices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where such a facility is not readily available or accessible: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities.

SEC. 102. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed to operate properly such facilities, or for the transfer, without reimbursement of appropriations, of facilities, supplies, equipment, or material necessary and proper for authorized care for veterans, except that at no time shall

the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number now established or approved, plus the estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government.

Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other Act, shall be construed to prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned, appointed or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: *Provided*, That no such detail shall be made or extend beyond six months after the termination of the war.

SEC. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to place officials and employees designated by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims of, and giving aid and advice to, members of the Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released from active service.

SEC. 104. No person shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to his next of kin or legal representative; and no person shall be discharged or released from active service on account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that he has had explained to him the right to file such claim: *Provided*, That this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor preclude the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement: *And provided further*, That refusal or failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right the veteran may subsequently assert.

Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a Service or a Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract.

SEC. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be required to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, and any such statement against his own interest signed at any time, shall be null and void and of no force and effect.

CHAPTER II—AID BY VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of paid full time accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress), and other such

national organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect, nor to prejudice the right of the American Red Cross to recognition under existing statutes.

(b) The necessary regulations shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The commanding officer of each such military or naval installation shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives in the providing of available space and equipment for such representatives.

CHAPTER III—REVIEWING AUTHORITY

SEC. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial of any person from the military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service, shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed, under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That in the case of any such person, if it be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at the time of the commission of the offense such person was insane, he shall not be precluded from benefits to which he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any war risk, Government (converted) or national service life-insurance policy.

SEC. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of review composed of five members each, whose duties shall be to review, on their own motion or upon the request of a former officer or enlisted man or woman or, if deceased, by the surviving spouse, next of kin, or legal representative, the type and nature of his discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial. Such review shall be based upon all available records of the service department relating to the person requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be

permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board in person or by counsel: *Provided*, That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be construed to include, among others, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority, except in the case of a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial, to change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, and to issue a new discharge in accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be final subject only to review by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively: *Provided*, That no request for review by such board of a discharge or dismissal under the provisions of this section shall be valid unless filed within fifteen years after such discharge or dismissal or within fifteen years after the effective date of this Act whichever be the later.

SEC. 302. (a) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury are authorized and directed to establish, from time to time, boards of review composed of five commissioned officers, two of whom shall be selected from the Medical Corps of the Army or Navy, or from the Public Health Service, as the case may be. It shall be the duty of any such board to review, at the request of any officer retired or released to inactive service, without pay, for physical disability pursuant to the decision of a retiring board, the findings and decision of such retiring board. Such review shall be based upon all available service records relating to the officer requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such officer. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the officer requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board of review in person or by counsel. In carrying out its duties under this section such board of review shall have the same powers as exercised by, or vested in, the retiring board whose findings and decision are being reviewed. The proceedings and decision of each such board of review affirming or reversing the decision of the retiring board shall be transmitted to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, and shall be laid by him before the President for his approval or disapproval and orders in the case.

(b) No request for review under this section shall be valid unless filed within fifteen years after the date of retirement for disability or after the effective date of this Act, whichever is the later.

(c) As used in this section—

(1) the term "officer" means any officer subject to the laws granting retirement for active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or any of their respective components;

(2) the term "counsel" shall have the same meaning as when used in section 301 of this Act.

TITLE II

CHAPTER IV—EDUCATION OF VETERANS

SEC. 400. (a) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII.”

(b) Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

“Part VIII

“1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, and whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the service, or who desires a refresher or retraining course, and who either shall have served ninety days or more, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability, shall be eligible for and entitled to receive education or training under this part: *Provided*, That such course shall be initiated not later than two years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of the present war, whichever is the later: *Provided further*, That no such education or training shall be afforded beyond seven years after the termination of the present war: *And provided further*, That any such person who was not over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service shall be deemed to have had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with.

“2. Any such eligible person shall be entitled to education or training, or a refresher or retraining course, at an approved educational or training institution, for a period of one year (or the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser time as may be required for the course of instruction chosen by him. Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institutions, except a refresher or retraining course, such person shall be entitled to an additional period or periods of education or training, not to exceed the time such person was in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of

the war, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, but in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed four years: *Provided*, That his work continues to be satisfactory throughout the period, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution: *Provided, however*, That wherever the additional period of instruction ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such quarter or semester has expired, such period of instruction shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester.

"3. Such person shall be eligible for and entitled to such course of education or training as he may elect, and at any approved educational or training institution at which he chooses to enroll, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept or retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue: *Provided*, That, for reasons satisfactory to the Administrator, he may change a course of instruction: *And provided further*, That any such course of education or training may be discontinued at any time, if it is found by the Administrator that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, the conduct or progress of such person is unsatisfactory.

"4. From time to time the Administrator shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State a list of the educational and training institutions (including industrial establishments), within such jurisdiction, which are qualified and equipped to furnish education or training (including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining training), which institutions, together with such additional ones as may be recognized and approved by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified and approved to furnish education or training to such persons as shall enroll under this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprentice training, whenever possible, the Administrator shall utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of one year's duration or more.

"5. The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution, for each person enrolled in full time or part time course of education or training, the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses, and travel, as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution: *Provided*, That in no event shall such payments, with respect to any person, exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: *Provided further*, That no payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprentice training on the job: *And provided further*, That if any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if its established tuition fee shall be found by the

Administrator to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing such education or training, he is authorized to provide for the payment, with respect to any such person, of such fair and reasonable compensation as will not exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year.

"6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part, such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year. Such person attending a course on a part-time basis, and such person receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice or other training on the job at institutions, business or other establishments, shall be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances, as may be determined by the Administrator: *Provided*, That any such person eligible under this part, and within the limitations thereof, may pursue such full time or part-time course or courses as he may elect, without subsistence allowance.

"7. Any such person eligible for the benefits of this part, who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII, may elect which benefit he desires: *Provided*, That, in the event of such election, subsistence allowance hereunder shall not exceed the amount of additional pension payable for training under said part VII.

"8. No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational or training institution: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department, agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized, by existing provisions of law, to exercise over any Federal educational or training institution, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this part in any institution over which supervision or control is exercised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

"9. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and empowered to administer this title, and, insofar as he deems practicable, shall utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments and agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with them. Consistent with and subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in this title, the Administrator shall, from time to time, prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its purposes and provisions.

"10. The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational guidance to persons eligible for education and training under this part. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions: *Provided*, That facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"11. As used in this part, the term 'educational or training institutions' shall include all public or private elementary, secondary, and

other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in accordance with Public, Numbered 303, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training."

SEC. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions', shall be available for necessary expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a)."

SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) shall be deemed released to him: *Provided*, That if he fail, because of fault on his part to complete the course of training or education afforded thereunder, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."

SEC. 403. Paragraph 1, part VII, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended by inserting after the word "time" the words "on or" and deleting the date "December 6, 1941" and substituting therefor the date "September 16, 1940".

TITLE III—LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

SEC. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of ninety days

or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be eligible for the benefits of this title. Any such veteran may apply within two years after separation from the military or naval forces, or two years after termination of the war, whichever is the later date, but in no event more than five years after the termination of the war, to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 per centum of a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502 and 503: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$2,000. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and that the loan applied for appears practicable, the Administrator shall guarantee the payment of the part thereof as set forth in this title.

(b) Interest for the first year on that part of the loan guaranteed by the Administrator shall be paid by the Administrator out of available appropriations. No security for the guaranty of a loan shall be required except the right to be subrogated to the lien rights of the holder of the obligation which is guaranteed: *Provided*, That pursuant to regulations to be issued by the Administrator the mortgagor and mortgagee shall agree that before beginning foreclosure proceedings for default in payment of principal or interest due, the Administrator shall have at least thirty days' notice with the option of bidding in the property on foreclosure or of refinancing the loan with any other agency or by any other means available.

(c) Loans guaranteed by the Administrator under this title shall be payable under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Administrator: *Provided*, That the liability under the guaranty, within the limitations of this title, shall decrease or increase pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the obligation: *Provided further*, That loans guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum and shall be payable in full in not more than twenty years. The Administrator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to veterans subject to the provisions of this title on approved applications made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal.

PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES

SEC. 501. (a) Any application made by a veteran under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by him to be occupied as his home may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loans will be used for payment for such property to be purchased or constructed by the veteran;

(2) that the contemplated terms of payment required in any mortgage to be given in part payment of the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes; and

(3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property or the construction cost, including the value of the unimproved lot, does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

(b) Any application for the guaranty of a loan under this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments on, residential property owned by the veteran and used by him as his home, may be approved by the Administrator if he finds that the proceeds of such loan will be used for such purpose or purposes.

(c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of any loan guaranteed under this title, or by reason of any secondary lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

SEC. 502. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings or equipment, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used in payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran, or for repairing, altering, or improving any buildings or equipment, to be used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

SEC. 503. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farming) may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide pursuit of such gainful occupation;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such occupation;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such occupation, are

such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

SEC. 504. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary and appropriate for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may delegate to a subordinate employee authority to approve loans subject to the provisions of this title and the rules promulgated thereunder.

SEC. 505. (a) The Administrator shall designate such agency or agencies, if any, as he finds equipped to determine whether the guaranty of loan should be approved under this title. In any case wherein a principal loan, for any of the purposes stated in section 501, 502, or 503, is approved by a Federal agency to be made or guaranteed or insured by it pursuant to applicable law and regulations, and the veteran is in need of a second loan to cover the remainder of the purchase price or cost, or a part thereof, the Administrator, subject otherwise to the provisions of this title, including the limitation of \$2,000 on the total amount which may be guaranteed, may guarantee the full amount of the second loan: *Provided*, That such second loan shall not exceed 20 per centum of the purchase price or cost and that the rate of interest thereon shall not exceed that on the principal loan by more than 1 per centum: *And provided further*, That regulations to be promulgated jointly by the Administrator and the head of such agency may provide for servicing of both loans by such agency and for refinancing of the principal loan to include any unpaid portion of the secondary loan with accrued interest, if any, after the curtailment thereon equals twice the amount of the secondary loan.

(b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his ability and experience, including training as a vocational trainee, to be likely to carry out successfully undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be eligible for the benefits of such Act to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

TITLE IV

CHAPTER VI—EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

SEC. 600. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created to cooperate with and assist the United States Employment Service, as established by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans' Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of

the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have the responsibility of administering the functions of the United States Employment Service. The Board shall determine all matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

(b) The Chairman of the Board shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out its policies through the veterans' employment representatives in the several States or through persons engaged in activities authorized by subsection (g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved September 16, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308)). The Chairman may delegate such authority to an executive secretary who shall be appointed by him and who shall thereupon be the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

(c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service shall be available to the Board.

SEC. 601. The United States Employment Service shall assign to each of the States a veterans' employment representative, who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States separated from active service under honorable conditions, who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least two years, and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the Board, in accordance with the civil-service laws, and whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such veterans' employment representative shall be attached to the staff of the public employment service in the State to which he has been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execution of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in the State. In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State, he shall—

(a) be functionally responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment and for placement of veterans in employment;

(b) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business;

(c) promote the interest of employers in employing veterans;

(d) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment; and

(e) assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

SEC. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board, there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the employment service in the State one or more employees, preferably veterans, of the staffs

of local employment service offices, whose services shall be primarily devoted to discharging the duties prescribed for the veterans' employment representative.

SEC. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed necessary or appropriate in administering the provisions of this title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in providing continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

SEC. 604. The Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions of this title.

SEC. 605. (a) The Board through its executive secretary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents, printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall not be available for any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated, except with the approval of the Board.

(b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of this title during the current fiscal year.

SEC. 606. The term "United States Employment Service" as used in this title means that Bureau created by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such successor agencies as from time to time shall perform its functions and duties, as now performed by the War Manpower Commission.

SEC. 607. The term "veteran" as used in this title shall mean a person who served in the active service of the armed forces during a period of war in which the United States has been, or is, engaged, and who has been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

TITLE V

CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable, after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of this title and regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant thereto, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, not to exceed a total of fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins after the first Sunday of the third calendar month after the date of enactment hereof, and (2) occurs not later than two years after discharge or release or the

termination of the war, whichever is the later date: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation: *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than five years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full work-week and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, in accordance with its regulations;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work to which he has been referred by a public employment office, or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

(3) he, without good cause, does not attend an available free training course as required by regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of this title.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

(1) he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly

interested in the dispute: *Provided, however,* That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate business in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks.

(2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, the conditions and standards prescribed by the unemployment compensation laws of the State in which he files his claim shall govern: *Provided,* That the Administrator may prescribe conditions and standards for applicants in any State having no applicable statute.

(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be \$20 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided,* That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service during the period stated in section 700 the veteran shall be entitled to four weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700: *Provided,* That the allowance for the qualifying ninety days service shall be eight weeks for each such month.

SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at the intervals prescribed by the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the claim was made: *Provided,* That if none are so prescribed readjustment allowances shall be paid at such reasonable intervals as may be determined by the Administrator.

(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the

claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

SEC. 902 (a) Any person qualified under subsection (a) of section 700, and residing in the United States who is self-employed for profit in an independent establishment, trade, business, profession, or other vocation shall be eligible for readjustment allowances under this title within the time periods applicable, and not in excess of the total amount provided in this title.

(b) Upon application by the veteran showing, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Administrator, that he has been fully engaged in such self-employment and that his net earnings in a trade, business, profession, or vocation, have been less than \$100 in the previous calendar month, the veteran shall be entitled to receive, subject to the limitations of this title as to time and amount, the difference (adjusted to the next highest multiple of \$1), between \$100 and his net earnings for such month.

(c) Payment of such allowance shall be made by the Administrator to each eligible veteran at the time and in the manner other payments are made directly to veterans by the Administrator.

(d) Subsection (b) of section 700 and section 800 shall not apply in determining the eligibility for allowances of a claimant under this section.

CHAPTER X—ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant under this title and where, for the same period, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment-compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator, who shall be a war veteran separated from

active service under honorable conditions and who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least two years, shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

(b) The Administrator, consistent with the provisions of this title, shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out its purposes: *Provided, however*, That cooperative rules and regulations relating to the performance by Federal or State departments, or agencies, of functions under agreements made therewith may be made by the Administrator after consultation and advisement with representatives of such departments or agencies.

(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any cooperating department or agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this title.

(d) Allowances paid by the cooperating State agencies shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and without the necessity of audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than six months.

(f) The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title, and the amount of the administrative expense incurred or to be incurred by a State under agreements made pursuant to this section. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall certify such amount to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, and the additional amount so certified shall be paid to each State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration.

(g) Any money paid to any cooperating agency or person, which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the period covered by such payment or the agreement with such agency or person, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of period covered by this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

SEC. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. The representative of the Administrator located in each State shall be the final appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in such State, subject to review by the Administrator.

SEC. 1103. In the case of any veteran eligible under the provisions of this title who either at the time of application for the benefits herein provided is a "qualified employee" as defined in section 3 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended, or was last employed prior to such application by an employer as defined in section 1 (a) of the said Act, claim may be made through an office operated by or a facility designated as a free employment office by the Railroad Retirement Board pursuant to the provisions of said Act. In such cases, the conditions and standards as to suitability of work or existence of good cause, the intervals for making claim for and payment of benefits, and the administrative and appellate procedures prescribed by or under said Act shall govern, if not in conflict with the provisions of this title, the appellate procedures being subject to final appeal to the Administrator. In such cases, a reference in this title to a cooperating State agency shall be deemed to include the Railroad Retirement Board.

CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

SEC. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

CHAPTER XIII—PENALTIES

SEC. 1300. Any claimant who knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further allowance under this title.

SEC. 1301. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

CHAPTER XIV—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 1400. As used in this title—

(a) The term “week” means such period or periods of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

(b) The term “wages” means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

TITLE VI

CHAPTER XV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1500. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and the provisions of Public, Numbered 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended (38 U. S. C. 450, 451, 454a and 556a), shall be for application under this Act. For the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of Public, Numbered 2, as amended, and this Act, the Administrator shall have authority to accept uncompensated services, and to enter into contracts or agreements with private or public agencies, or persons, for necessary services, including personal services, as he may deem practicable.

SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise specified, the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 1502. Wherever used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural; the masculine includes the feminine; the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; the term “United States” used geographically means the several States, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia; the term “State” means the several States, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia; and the phrases “termination of hostilities in the present war”, “termination of the present war”, and “termination of the war”, mean termination of the war as declared by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

SEC. 1503. A discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this Act or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended.

SEC. 1504. The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress annually a report of operations under this Act. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be

transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

Sec. 1505. In the event there shall hereafter be authorized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation, any benefits received by, or paid for, any veteran under this Act shall be charged against and deducted from such adjusted compensation; and in the event a veteran has obtained a loan under the terms of this Act, the agency disbursing such adjusted compensation shall first pay the unpaid balance and accrued interest due on such loan to the holder of the evidence of such indebtedness to the extent that the amount of adjusted compensation which may be payable will permit.

Approved June 22, 1944.

JUNE 22, 1944

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
ON SIGNING S. 1767

This bill, which I have signed today, substantially carries out most of the recommendations made by me in a speech on July 28, 1943 and more specifically in messages to the Congress dated October 27, 1943 and November 23, 1943:

1. It gives service men and women the opportunity of resuming their education or technical training after discharge, or of taking a refresher or retrainer course, not only without tuition charge up to \$500 per school year, but with the right to receive a monthly living allowance while pursuing their studies.

2. It makes provision for the guarantee by the Federal Government of not to exceed 50% of certain loans made to veterans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms and business properties.

3. It provides for reasonable unemployment allowances payable each week up to a maximum period of one year, to those veterans who are unable to find a job.

4. It establishes improved machinery for effective job counseling for veterans and for finding jobs for returning soldiers and sailors.

5. It authorizes the construction of all necessary additional hospital facilities.

6. It strengthens the authority of the Veterans' Administration to enable it to discharge its existing and added responsibilities with promptness and efficiency.

With the signing of this bill a well-rounded program of special veterans' benefits is nearly completed. It gives emphatic notice to the men and women in our armed forces that the American people do not intend to let them down.

By prior legislation, the Federal Government has already provided for the armed forces of this war: adequate dependency allowances; mustering out pay; generous hospitalization, medical care, and vocational rehabilitation and training; liberal pensions in case of death or disability in military service; substantial war risk life insurance, and guaranty of premiums on commercial policies during service; protection of civil rights and suspension of enforcement of certain civil liabilities during service; emergency maternal care for wives of enlisted men; and re-employment rights for returning veterans.

This bill therefore and the former legislation provide the special benefits which are due to the members of our armed forces -- for they "have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice and every other kind of sacrifice than the rest of us, and are entitled to definite action to help take care of their special problems". While further study and experience may suggest some changes and improvements, the Congress is to be congratulated on the prompt action it has taken.

(OVER)

There still remains one recommendation which I made on November 23, 1943 which I trust that the Congress will soon adopt -- the extension of social security credits under the federal old-age and survivors' insurance law to all service men and women for the period of their service.

I trust that the Congress will also soon provide similar opportunities for post-war education and unemployment insurance to the members of the merchant marine, who have risked their lives time and again during this war for the welfare of their country.

But apart from these special benefits which fulfill the special needs of veterans, there is still much to be done.

As I stated in my message to the Congress of November 23, 1943,

"What our service men and women want, more than anything else, is the assurance of satisfactory employment upon their return to civil life. The first task after the war is to provide employment for them and for our demobilized workers . . . The goal after the war should be the maximum utilization of our human and material resources".

As a related problem the Congress has had under consideration the serious problem of economic reconversion and readjustment after the war, so that private industry will be able to provide jobs for the largest possible number. This time we have wisely begun to make plans in advance of the day of peace, in full confidence that our war workers will remain at their essential war jobs as long as necessary until the fighting is over.

The Executive Branch of the Government has taken, and is taking, whatever steps it can, until legislation is enacted. I am glad to learn that the Congress has agreed on a bill to facilitate the prompt settlement of terminated contracts. I hope that the Congress will also take prompt action, when it reconvenes, on necessary legislation which is now pending to facilitate the development of unified programs for the demobilization of civilian war workers, for their reemployment in peacetime pursuits, and for provision, in cooperation with the states, of appropriate unemployment benefits during the transition from war to peace. I hope also that the Congress, upon its return, will take prompt action on the pending legislation to facilitate the orderly disposition of surplus property.

A sound post-war economy is a major present responsibility

